

Formation of Phoneme Paradigms on the Basis of Category of Intensification/Deintensification in the Language

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Abstract – This article explores the peculiar reflection of the law of the transition of quantitative changes to qualitative ones in each national language and as a result of formation of phoneme paradigms on the basis of category of intensification/deintensification in the language. It is known that the narrowing of the mouth opening occurs in two directions. The first is the narrow width created by the lips being stretched and flattened on both sides (horizontally) and the second is the narrow width created by the lips extending forward and rounding. In both strata (levels) in the Uzbek language there are three vowels. We witness the process of formation of new sounds i.e. the transition of quantitative changes to qualitative changes (the formation of new sounds). We can see the same pattern in other languages.

Keywords – Quantity, Quality, Intensification, Deintensification, Phoneme, Speech Sounds, Narrow, Medium, Wide, Allophones, Consonant, Acoustic Sign, Length-Shortness, Softness-Hardness, Strength-Weakness

I. INTRODUCTION

It is known that language units such as morpheme (affix), lexeme (word), syntax (sentence) have their expressive (sound) and expressive (meaning) aspects. The smallest constituents of expressions are phonemes. Phonemes, as recognized in phonology, serve to form nomeme and soneme (sound side of affixes), which are the expressive aspects of lexemes and morphemes, and to semantically distinguish a lexical nomeme from a lexical nomeme, an affix soneme from an affix soneme. I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, who introduced the concept of phoneme to science, in his observations on speech sounds focused on the distinguishing features of human sounds and considered the part that distinguishes meaning as a phoneme [4; 7-12].

II. MAIN PART

A phoneme is a virtual, linguistic unit in memory, on the basis of which actual, material variants or speech sounds called allophones are formed. A phoneme is stored in memory in the form of an abstract mental pattern (such as “consonant = b-lip + explosive + resonant” of b), and based on this phoneme pattern, speech sounds (allophones) are formed due to various differences (minor differences in human speech apparatus). is coming. Thus, the sounds that serve for the expressive side of the communication units generated by the human speech apparatus have language (phonological) and speech (phonetic) stages, statuses. In fact, phonological units are formed by abstraction from phonetic units. We must admit that both the allophone, which has a real material acoustic property, and the invariant, abstract pattern phoneme, which is stored in the memory of the allophone, are things in a broad (philosophical) sense. According to dialectical doctrine, nature arises as a result of the gradual transition of quantitative changes from qualitative changes to qualitative changes of anything related to social thought (especially phoneme/allophone). Of course,

the question arises: if phonemes/allophones also have object status, what quantitative changes do they form, in other words, how does the transition of quantitative changes to qualitative changes occur in the phonological/phonetic level reality? In fact, how is speech sound and phoneme formed?

It is known that the narrowing of the mouth opening occurs in two directions. The first is the narrow width created by the lips being stretched and flattened on both sides (horizontally) and the second is the narrow width created by the lips extending forward and rounding. In both strata (levels) in the Uzbek language there are three vowels.

We flatten our lips touching each other (pulling them to both sides) and narrow them to form an I vowel. Then, if we narrow the pronunciation of the I vowel to a medium-wide position, the E sound is formed. Then the sound A is formed when E is pronounced to move from the pronounced middle wide position to the wide position. Of course, the formation of $I \rightarrow E \rightarrow A$ in this classification belongs to the historical-etymological process. We do not now go from narrow (I) to medium wide (E), wide (A) to pronounce A. Each stage of the three-stage etymological chain gains independence. We have an invariant sign (phonological semaphore) in our memory, such as "I = narrow opening of the mouth, E = medium wide opening of the mouth, A = wide opening of the mouth". Therefore, we can say E or A separately, independently on the basis of its phonological sign (semaphore) (of course, in the patterns I, E, A the sign of the degree of opening of the mouth is related to the place signs of the lip type).

When we open our lips forward and round them (from narrow to wide), another three vowels begin to form: narrow - U, medium - wide - O', wide - O.

In this case, too, we witness the process of formation of I, E, A - the transition of quantitative changes to qualitative changes (the formation of new sounds). We can see the same pattern in other languages.

In English, vowels according to the degree of opening of the mouth are formed as follows: a) wide or open vowels (the tongue is based on the lower teeth): [a :, ɔ, ʌ, æ]; b) semi-open vowels (tongue slightly raised towards hard palate) [e, ɔ:, ə, ə:]; c) closed vowels (the tongue is much raised towards the hard palate, but does not touch the hard palate): [i :, u, u: i]. It can be seen that from the position of the opening of the mouth (the rise of the tongue), the sign was used differently by the tongues. In particular, the Uzbek language formed 6 phonemes (I, E, A, U, O', O) according to this sign, while the English formed 12 phonemes (monofong) in the opening direction of the mouth [a:, ɔ, ɔ:, ʌ, ə:, æ i:, i, eu, u :,] formed. Therefore, English and Uzbek are incompatible. In particular, there is no phoneme O' in English, [æ] in Uzbek, and so on.

Linguist O. Bozorov in his study "Graduality in the Uzbek language" explains the formation of sound types (phonemes) in accordance with the graduality of the place and method of articulation [5; 49-53].

Another type of phonetic sign that varies in quantity is the acoustic sign, which has such types as length-shortness, softness-hardness, strength-weakness. To better understand these features, it is necessary to pay attention to their acoustic basis. It is known that any sound is produced by the vibration of an object. Speech sounds are also produced by the vibration of the flour stalk under the influence of air flow or under the influence of another on one speech organ. The resulting sound has such characteristics that the intensification/deintensification can take place on the basis of these characteristics. These are height (height), strength (strength) and length (length, length).

The pitch of the speech sound is related to the number of vibrations of the flour string. The greater the number of vibrations per second, the louder the speech sound. The same quantitative state, that is, more or less numerous vibrations (frequencies) of the flour stalk, creates intensities (levels) of the pitch of the speech sound. In other words, pitch has a specific role in the intensification/deintensification of speech sound, which has a complex acoustic complex structure. But by lowering the tone, it is preferable to express by amplifying rather than expressing expressiveness. Volume highlights the part (part) of the speech that is emotional. From the moment the emotion is over, the pronunciation level of the flour decreases significantly. One of the acoustic properties of speech sound is its power. The volume depends on the width of the amplitude of the speech wire. The more the flour moves to the left and right during vibration, that is, the more it moves to both sides, the louder the speech sound becomes. This is precisely the large-scale magnitude of the oscillation side of the amplitude, which ensures that the sound power has a low (low) or high (high) power. Thus, the possibility of having different levels of sound power is one of the realization possibilities of speech sound intensification/de-intensification.

Another acoustic feature of any sound type, especially speech sound, is its length. It is the presence of continuity between the beginning and end of a particular speech sound in its utterance. In particular, the duration in the pronunciation of a vowel sound is

greater than the duration in the pronunciation of a consonant sound. On this basis, the longer the speech sound, the longer it is, and the shorter it is, the shorter it is. The continuity-continuity inherent in any particular speech sound is the basis of the speech intensification/deintensification phenomenon. In general, since any component that is specific to speech sound has its own quantitative property, the acoustic component (element) is characterized by intensification/deintensification (gradation) of that type of quantity. Determining these is the task of experimental phonetics. As a final thought, we can say that the listener can hear the speech sound (integrity) of a complex, multi-component speech from 16 hertz to 20,000 hertz [3; 25-28]. That is, the fact that the range of hearing is in the range of 16-20,000 indicates that the power of speech sounds occurs at different levels, strengths and weaknesses, or in cases of intensification/deintensification. These acoustic properties, which are generated in the speech apparatus, also serve to form a speech sound type or phoneme. Length is the length or duration of a speech sound that is longer than the norm. In phonetics, two types are recognized, namely primary and secondary length. The primary length is the length of the speech sound at a particular time: such as A, O, B. From this point of view, each speech sound has its own normative length.

F. De Saussure is one of the two most important characters of his time

indicated: a) the free, voluntary conditional (unnatural) connection of the meaning of the word with the sound side; b) the length of the word (lineynost, protyajennost). He had said that the study of word length was of fundamental importance to linguistics. It's not hard to understand his point [9; 87-90]. The length levels of the speech sound ensure that the word sound side is well received by the listener. The tone of speech and speech, which is formed from different lengths, reaches the listener discretely, that is, in a clear and distinct way, divided. If all speech sounds were formed in the same length or shortness, the tone of speech would be monotonous and difficult to comprehend. That is why modern theoretical phonetics pays great attention to the definition of short-length measurements, which are quantitative properties of speech sounds. The normative length in which the vowels and consonants of each language are peculiar is peculiar to these languages. For example, in modern Uzbek literary vowels, the increase in length can be shown by sound or pronunciation as follows (when the sounds are pronounced separately as phonemes): I - E - A - U - O'-O.

In a system of consonant sounds, sliders (v, j, z, y, l, r, s f, x, sh, g, h) are longer than explosives (b, g, d, p, t, ch, q). Each of the sliding sounds also has its own internal lengths. Also, short vowels, which are called shorter than the norm, have different levels of abbreviations within them. The elongations that are characteristic of the material-acoustic side of phonemes appear in each language in a unique way. For example, short vowels in English are pronounced twice as short as in Uzbek [i, e, ə, u, ʌ, ə, æ]. Long vowels are pronounced twice as long as in Uzbek. [i:, a:, ɔ:, u:, ə:] [2; 12-16].

In general, it is the task of modern experimental phonetics to determine the normative, immanent, normative, long, short, and other values (in m / s) that are constructive, which make this speech sound specific to phonemes (types of speech sounds).

Many scholars believe that there are primary and secondary lengths in speech sounds. In particular, they admit that the first vowels were elongated and later they began to shorten. This is believable because in the beginning there were not many flours. They were also originally in verbal status. This required their extended use. Later, with the growth of social consciousness, the need to name many things, the formation of consonant sounds, the addition of different consonants to vowels to make nomemes, the increase in the number of polyphonic words, the ease of speech and the economy of speech, the shorter pronunciation of vowels and consonants. aspiration led to a reduction in the initial elongated sounds. As a result, normative, short, elongated cases have emerged. In the resulting phonetic situation, language owners used elongated sounds that were more continuous than normal length for phonemic (semantic differentiation) purposes. This is confirmed by the elongated phonemes that still exist in many languages. For example, in the Turkmen language, the normative length A and its length state have a phonological (semantic differentiation) function: at-(name), a: t - at (animal). Also in German: stadt - city, staat - state; in Czech: passport - passport, document, paspoort - belt (belt); in Uzbek: ma - a word that encourages to take something (Ma, take it!), Maaa-imitation word (to the sheep's mara); in English: it - u (personal pronoun) - eat [i: t] - (eat smth), duck [d ʌ k] - duck - dark [da: k] - dark, sit [sit] - to sit - seat [si: t] - place, etc.

Another characteristic of any sound, especially a speech sound, is hardness and softness. In world languages, hardness and softness have been used to form a phoneme or its allophones. In modern Uzbek, phonemes do not form an opposition to hardness and softness, and phonemes are not formed on this basis. In the modern Uzbek literary language, the hardness and softness of vowels only form phonetic variants (allophones).

In Russian, it is important to distinguish consonants in terms of hardness and softness. Because they serve to differentiate the meaning: stal - stal, na[~]chat - nachat, molot - molot, kon - kon.

Acoustic features such as strength and weakness are also characteristic of phoneme-based speech sounds. We perceive the strength-weakness of the speech sound as high-low in hearing. In particular, when we listen to the radio, we ask them to make it sound louder or lower. In consonant and vowel sounds, strength and weakness occur in a peculiar way. For the vocal phoneme pronunciation to be strong, the amplitude of the vocal cords must be wider (expanded on both sides) and the muscles of the oral resonator and pharyngeal cavity must be tense. The stronger the tension, the stronger, more intense the sound. Vowel's strengths and weaknesses are related to their strengths and weaknesses. A strong position for vowels is, first of all, the fact that it is used separately in a sentence (sentence) and comes in the function of a word: Iii! What did you say ..., O'o'o'o! Like it's very good.

When the vowels are pronounced strongly, the phonological features that make it up (such as narrow-width, lip-not-lip, front / middle / back) are clearly visible. The weakness of the voices is related to the weak positions. In the weakest position, the sound undergoes a reduction, i.e. it loses its phonetic properties. For example, the phoneme I, however, is greatly weakened, reduced in the first syllable of the word.

The strengths and weaknesses of consonant sounds are related to the place and methods of articulation. For example, explosive sounds are stronger than sliding ones. Also, both explosives and sliders, in turn, have graded strength within their group. Vowel sounds are stronger than unvoiced sounds because they have a lot of sound in them, and the sense of hearing (ear) hearing their loud, loud utterances is perceived as louder than the unvoiced ones. Consonant sounds also have strong-weak positions like vowels. Strong consonants are formed in strong positions. A strong position for consonants is the place before the vowel in the beginning of a word and in the beginning of a syllable: tol, bash, bo-la. Vowel consonants are neutralized in the weak position at the end of the word, losing their voice and weakening: like kitob-kitop (book), barg-bark (leaf).

L.R. As Zinder admits, strength-weakness can exist not only in the pronunciation of one consonant relative to another, but also in the pronunciation of the contents of one consonant [6; 125]. Shcherba in the pronunciation of a sound has a strong beginning, a weak end and a neutral middle; head weak end strong, middle neutral; both the head and the end are strong (two peaks), the middle separates into neutral-like appearances. We can see a manifestation of this in the Uzbek language. In the sonant M. Mirtojiev m at the beginning notes the weakness of the explosion, the strong, continuous sound [353].

L.R. Zinder found that the strengths and weaknesses of vowels have a phonological (semantic differentiation) feature in some languages. For example, in Korean: Tal (moon) - t: al (girl); sal (arrow) - s: al (rice) [112-116]

The strength and weakness of the pronunciation of vowel and consonant phonemes eliminates the monotony of the intonation of words and sentences formed on their basis, the same pronunciation. Strength-weakness ensures that the intonation of the sentence, the variety, reaches the listener clearly and distinctly. It can be said that diphthongs in the status of phonemes in English were formed on the basis of the strong-weakness contradiction. More precisely, diphthongs and triphthongs are formed from the combination of two or three sounds on the basis of mutual strength-weakness.

Triphthongs were formed from the addition of the strength-weakness levels of the three sounds. The combination of a strong [a] sound, a weak [i] sound, and a weaker [ə] sound from them formed a complex sound in the status of a phoneme (meaning differentiator), i.e. [aiə]: tyre [taiə], fire [faɪə]; The combination of the long [a] vowel of the [a] vowel and the short, weak pronunciation of the [a] vowel formed the [auə]: our [auə], power [pauə]; The combination of the strong pronunciation of the [j] sound, the very long pronunciation of the [u] sound, and the short and weak pronunciations of the [ə] sound resulted in the [juə]: cure [kjuə], pure [pjua]. It can be assumed that the difference in meaning in the early diphthongs and triphthongs, or diphthongs in the status of a phoneme, was relatively independent of the vowels in the triphthongs. Then the need to say them easily and quickly, concisely, the reduction of the relative independent vowels in the component status, led to a weakening, which resulted in the formation of a strong pronounced core and weakly pronounced glide parts.

Diphthongs in English are formed by the combination of two sounds on the basis of strength and weakness: the diphthong [ei] is formed from the combination of the strong [e] sound and the weak [i] sound: make [meik], take [teik]; The weak pronunciation of the strong [u] sound of the [a] sound is combined to form the [au] diphthong: town [taun], found [faund]; The [a] sound is strong, the [i] sound is weakly pronounced, resulting in the [ai] diphthong: mine [main], my [mai]; The diphthong [oi] is formed on the basis of the strong [o] sound and the weak [i] sound: boil [boil], voice [vois]; The diphthong of [i] is derived from the strong

pronunciation of the sound [i] and the weak pronunciation of the sound [ə]: fear [fiə], dear [diə]. The diphthong [ua] is derived from the combination of the strong [u] sound and the weak [ə] sound: poor [puə], sure [ʃuə] [1; 10-16].

The phenomenon of intensification/deintensification was not involved in the formation of the ninth diphthong [ou] in English. In it, both sounds are pronounced loudly. In this, the diphthong is formed by attaching a strong, clear pronunciation of both constituents: [ou] boat [bout], snow [snou]. The formation of a whole by combining two units of the same status is also found in the lexicon. In particular, antonymic, synonymous pairs are formed from two different words.

It is known that speech sounds (phonemes) consist of a combination of pure sound (un), sound and noise. World languages have used different amounts of ratios of vowels and consonants in the formation of their phonological / phonetic systems. The soundness, intensity (noise) of some languages, their musicality, softness, pleasantness, etc., depend on the ratio of vowels and consonants in them, more or less connected. The more vowels in the phonological/phonetic system of a language, the louder the speech will sound.

The sounds of tongues consist of partial or complete noise. Therefore, languages with many consonants are more noisy than languages with few consonants. Therefore, the languages are also graded in terms of the amount of consonant noise: Rogokas (6), Hawaiian (8), Finnish (13), Chukot (14), Estonian (16), Evenk (17), French (20), Spanish (21), Italian (24), Uzbek (25), Bashkir (26), Buryat (27), Georgian (28), Russian (43), Lithuanian (45), Abkhaz (58), ubixs (Turkey) (80).

It is self-evident that the sentence intonation of the Rogonas language, which has 6 consonants, differs from the tone of the Ubix language sentence, which has 80 consonants, by its noise, incoherence, intensity, and rigidity.

III. CONCLUSION

Thus, the phenomena of narrowness-width, brevity-length, softness-hardness, strength-weakness, which are associated with changes in the amount of character, were primarily the basis for the formation of the phoneme (type of speech sound). More specifically, quantitative changes in phonetic characters have given rise to phonetic/phonological units and their paradigms. As a result of the occurrence of the law of transition of quantitative changes to qualitative changes at the phonological/phonetic level, phonemes, diphthongs, triphthongs and their paradigms are formed. Quantitative changes in articulatory-physiological, acoustic signs, in particular, the width of the opening of the mouth, the degree of lip, elongation-shortness, hardness-softness, strength-weakness, height-lowness, as well as explosion-sliding gradations monoftong, diphthong in languages, which was the basis for the formation of tripods. The intensification/deintensification specific to the pronunciation of each phoneme in speech has formed allophones, and they are characterized by the expression of different connotative (additional) meanings.

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