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PHONOLOGICAL LEVEL AND LOCALITY

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Abstract. The article expresses the opinion that the sign of locality is manifested in a unique way at different levels of the language, and in this respect, the locality existing in the units of the lower level (phonological level) and the units of the higher level (morphemic level, etc.) differ to a certain extent from each other.

Key words: locality sign, phonological level, morphemic level, contrast, differentiation, facultative phoneme, facultative variants of phoneme.

In today's complex globalization, urgent problems arising in the field of spirituality, preservation and promotion of the spirituality of our people, especially the preservation and protection of the hearts and minds of the young generation from the influence of various harmful ideas and ideologies, require special attention. it can be observed that moral losses are occurring, the age-old values of the nation, national thinking and way of life are being lost, morals, family and community life, conscious way of life are in serious danger.

The sign of locality manifests itself in a unique way at different levels of the language. In this respect, the locality in the units of the lower level (phonological level) and the units of the higher level (morphemic level, etc.) differs to a certain extent from each other. In particular, if the locality sign at the phonological level concerns only the form and is explained by the place of articulation, the locality sign in the higher level units belongs to the content structure. Therefore, at higher levels, the sign of locality appears through "local" symbols. "Local" sema participates in the semitic structure of meaningful units, and this sema serves as an integral sema within the framework of meaningful units that belong to the class of locality.

Despite this, both lower-level units and higher-level units are arranged in a certain line under one common symbol. The locality symbol binds them to such a line. From this point of view, in the dissertation, we considered it necessary to briefly touch on the locality sign at the phonological level and whether or not this sign has a phonological value. But the main attention is focused on the research of meaningful units based on the sign of locality.

It is known that phonemes are a language unit belonging to the lower level, which acts as the smallest distinguishing sign, forms words and morphemes, and serves to differentiate the meanings of higher level units.

There are certain distinctions between phonemes, and these distinctions apply in language- and speech-specific ways. As a linguistic phenomenon, the differentiation between phonemes is more focused on identifying the most important features that distinguish them from each other. As a speech phenomenon, it is possible to take into account the differences that occur in a certain environment. This case indicates that the sign between phonemes (all language units) is not the same. On this basis, the concept of different variants of language units appeared in linguistics. In particular, the concept of facultativeness, the sign of conditionality arose as a result of such views.

"In linguistics, the concept of facultativeness is used to determine the relationship of phonological level units. O.S. Akhmanova, explaining the concepts of "facultative phoneme" and "facultative variants of phoneme", opposes them to the conditional positional variant. Also, J.

Maruzo notes that it is possible to think about facultativeness only if the occurrence of options is not related to the text. According to N.S.Trubetskoy, each phoneme is distinguished from another phoneme by the feature of meaning differentiation. As a result, all phonemes of each language form a system of contrasts.

In Turkic languages, certain contradictions are observed between some phonemes that are distinguished by a certain "local" sign. First of all, the phonological units of each language enter into a privative conflict based on the binary principle according to the "local" sign: vowels and consonants.

The member on the left line of this contradiction is characterized by a weak locality sign, and the member on the right line is characterized by a strong locality sign. Accordingly, there are different views on the classification of vowel phonemes in the Uzbek language. In some views, the grouping of vowels based on the place of appearance is considered separately, while in some, such a classification is denied. Professor Sh. Rakhmatullaev touches on this issue and notes: "In the literature, it is emphasized that the six vowel sounds in the current literary Uzbek language constitute a regular system. These six sounds form the same system from two points of view (according to the horizontal movement of the tongue and the level of involvement of the lips).

D. Nabieva notes that synharmonism is not valid for the current period of the Uzbek literary language, and only in the Uzbek dialects is the contrast against the line preserved, she writes: "For the vowel phonemes of the modern Uzbek literary language, the line sign has lost its phonological value. Therefore, this sign cannot be used as a classification basis for the vowel phonemes of the modern Uzbek literary language. The author shows the sign of width-narrowness and labiality-non-labiality as the main signs for vowel phonemes of the Uzbek language, and recognizes the line sign as one of the additional signs. We also found it necessary to show the "local" symbol for the vowel phonemes of the Uzbek literary language among weak, non-basic symbols. In other words, vowel phonemes are localized during the speech process (this phenomenon is observed in some Uzbek dialects), as a result, only during the speech process, a certain phonological value of the differences between the front and back phonemes of the language is manifested: on-on, ot-öt, etc. For consonant phonemes, one of the signs with a certain phonological value is the sign of the place of occurrence. We know that a certain stumbling block is observed through the pronunciation of consonant phonemes. Consonants differ from vowels through this obstruction, i.e. obstruction of the air coming out of the mouth is observed in the pronunciation of consonants, and non-obstruction is observed in the pronunciation of vowels. As a result of this process, vowel and consonant phonemes are distinguished from each other by having a "local" sign (consonants) and not having a "local" sign (vowels).

About this, D. Nabieva said: "The point where they encountered an obstacle is considered their orin symbol. According to this sign, consonants form several oppositions: lip, lip-tooth, front of tongue, middle of tongue, back of tongue, opposition of uvular and pharyngeal consonants. It seems that the "local" sign is the main sign for consonant phonemes in the Uzbek language. Although each of them is connected to each other by certain signs, in turn, they are separated from each other by a certain distinguishing sign. For example, if the common sign of b, p, m consonants is their meeting on the lip (the place of origin), the common "local" sign of k, g, ng consonants is "tongue consonant", "tongue back" and "shallow". Although the following consonants q, g, h phonemes are combined with the plural aspects based on the "local" sign and have commonalities with them, the "shallow" and "deep" back language marks between them serve to differentiate and create a certain contradiction between them. will be

So, the localization relation is both a logical and a grammatical category. If the characteristic between the object-event, action-state, sign-property and its place reflected in the mind is considered a logical relationship, then the relationship between the linguistic units representing this relationship is considered a linguistic relationship.

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