

## CLASSIFICATION OF PHONETIC AND PHONOLOGICAL UNITS IN WORLD LINGUISTICS

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### Annotation:

This article contains opinions on the classification of phonetic and phonological units in world linguistics, its implementation by representatives of different schools of linguistics at different levels and directions. It also provides an analysis of different points of view on this issue and expresses a reaction to them.

Keywords: phoneme, phoneme shades, phonological system, correlation, variation, variant, opposition.

The classification of phonetic and phonological units in world linguistics is approached differently by representatives of different linguistic schools. Let's first turn our attention to the book "Russian Vowels...", one of the first phonological works of L. V. Shcherba. In it, the author for the first time talks about phoneme shades and the function of phoneme to distinguish meaning. In this book, the scientist gives the following definition of the phoneme: "A phoneme is the smallest common phonetic representation in a certain language, it has the ability to be associated with meanings and distinguish between words. In speech, the phoneme can be distinguished without disturbing the phonetic structure of the word."<sup>1</sup>.

Thoughts on the nature of phonemes were further developed in L.V. Shcherba's books "Phonetics of the French Language" (1937) and "Next Problems of Linguistics" (1945).

The scientist approached the description of speech sounds from three points of view:

- 1) by physical nature;
- 2) according to the biological basis;
- 3) according to its linguistic or social nature. L.V. Shcherba considered the third of these aspects to be the most important aspect for language<sup>2</sup>.

Opinions expressed by E.D. Polivanov I.A. In line with the ideas of Baudouin de Courtenay. E.D. Polivanov in his book "Introduction to Linguistics and Lectures on General Phonetics" ("Lektsii po vvedeniyu v yazykoznanie i obshchey fonetike") writes: "... firstly, all physiological and physical differences between sounds are the result of language as a means of communication. does not have the same value in its operation, secondly, the value of certain differences between two sounds in different languages, that is, the relation of linguistic thought to a quality in the sound, may be different"<sup>3</sup>. Another of E.D. Polivanov's services in phonology is explained by the fact that he

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<sup>1</sup> Щерба Л.В. Языковая система и речевая деятельность. – Л., 1974. – 228 с. – С.14.

<sup>2</sup> Щерба Л.В. Фонетика французского языка. Часть 1-теоретическая. Глава 1.; Что такое звук речи ? // История ... языкознания. Хрестоматия. – М.: Высшая школа, 1988. – С. 185 - 188.

<sup>3</sup> Поливанов Е.Д. Лекции по введению в языкознание и общей фонетике // История языкознания. Хрестоматия. – М.:

developed the theories of divergence (one phoneme splitting into two) and convergence (two phonemes becoming one phoneme) that occur in the historical development of the phonological system. According to H. Jamolkhanov, E. D. Polivanov considered the phoneme as the morphological structure of the word, which is the basis for considering him as one of the first representatives of the later Moscow school of phonology<sup>4</sup>.

Linguists of the Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) school classify phonemes as follows: "All sounds (vowels and consonants) are grouped on the basis of one or another differential (different) sign, form correlative series (system of interrelated sounds), and are united into a system of such correlations. For example, according to the sign of the presence or absence of voice, consonants have correlative categories of unvoiced and voiced sounds (such as p-b, t-d, g-k, z-s), depending on the presence or absence of a sign of palatality (softness), consonants have correlative categories of hard and soft sounds. creates. In some sounds, such a conflict may be isolated <sup>5</sup>.

Representatives of the Moscow School of Linguistics (R.I. Avanesov; V.N. Sidorov) also distinguish other features of the phoneme:

1. Variation. This appearance of a phoneme does not correspond to another phoneme. For example, the vowel "y" in Russian is a variation of "i" used after a hard consonant... Also, the sounds k', g', x in the Russian language are used before the vowels "i", "e" of the back consonants k, g, x are soft variations... Any phoneme is realized in speech in one or another of its variations, all these variations are contrasted together with another phoneme. For example, the sound "y" as a variation of the phoneme "i" is opposed to other vowel phonemes of the Russian language: myl - m'il; goods - goods; mol - mol; like m'el. Therefore, phoneme variations are equal to the basic appearance of the phoneme according to their function (as a sign that distinguishes words)<sup>6</sup>.

2. Option. This appearance of phonemes (as opposed to variation) is similar to other phonemes. For example, the phonemes "s" and "z" are moderated at the end of the word and appear as one "s": like tuz<tus and tus<tus. So, the difference between variant and variation is that variants determine the phonetic system of the language, while variations are neutral in this regard. A variant usually results from the moderation of two phonemes in a weak position, these two phonemes are considered hyperphonemes relative to the variant<sup>7</sup>.

According to R.I. Avanesov, the basis of Moscow phonologists' views on phonemes is the morpheme. His book "Voprosy grammaticheskogo stroya", published in 1955, is important in our study of these thoughts. Another representative of the Moscow School of Phonology is S.I. Bernstein. According to H. Jamolkhanov, the scientist tried to synthesize the views of the former Leningrad and Moscow phonologists in the mid-30s: in 1962 he published the book "Basic Concepts of Phonology" ("Osnovnye ponyatiya fonologii").

S.I. Bernstein says that there are several types of phonemes:

Level 1 phonemes. According to him, it consists of such a complex of pronunciation-acoustics-hearing that such complexes are the main signs that can distinguish the main meaningful units of the language - words and morphemes. This opinion of S.I. Bernstein about the phoneme of the 1st level corresponds

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Высшая школа, 1988. – С. 178.

<sup>4</sup> Жамолхонов Х. Ўзбек тилининг назарий фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2009. – 178 б.

<sup>5</sup> Жамолхонов Х. Ўша асар. – 19-б.

<sup>6</sup> Жамолхонов Х. Ўша асар. – 19-б.

<sup>7</sup> Бу ҳақда қаранг: История языкознания. Хрестоматия. – С. 168.

to L.V. Shcherba's understanding of the phoneme and the views of the Moscow phonologists about the phoneme variant.

Level 2 phonemes. According to the scientist, a specific morpheme is the smallest sound element that distinguishes the sound shell of the same meaning unit under the conditions of a certain position in the word structure. This idea corresponds to the "archiphoneme" of representatives of the Prague Linguistics Circle.

Level 3 phoneme is a highly abstract sound type compared to pronunciation: begu -bejat, mogu -mojesh. N.S. Trubetskoi is a scientist who has a unique view on the classification of phonological units. He formulated the theory of phonology based on the dialectic of the unity of opposites in the book "Fundamentals of Phonology" (written in German and translated into Russian in 1960). N.S. Trubetskoi develops the following classification of phonological oppositions based on three principles: 3) according to the relationship between the opposition and the system of oppositions: one-dimensional, multi-dimensional, proportional and isolated oppositions;

4) according to the relationship between members of the opposition: privative, gradual and equivalent oppositions;

5) according to the meaning-making power of the members of the opposition and the service of these members in different positions: permanent oppositions and neutralizing oppositions.

N.S. Trubetskoi also gave a number of rules for determining an independent phoneme and a combination of phonemes. The most important of them are the following:

1) if the components of a two-sound combination are not divided into two syllables, such a combination is considered a single phoneme;

2) if it is possible to articulate a group of sounds together, if during the pronunciation there is a gradual weakening or reduction, such a group of sounds is considered one independent phoneme;

3) sound combinations whose length corresponds to the length of other phonemes in the same language can be considered as representatives of one phoneme. Generally, the length of diphthongs corresponds to the length of long vowel phonemes in that language (eg, English);

4) the fourth rule covers the above three rules, it stipulates that in the case where those phonemes are found, no other phoneme combinations can be found;

5) simple phonemes are independent phonemes; if an element of a compound phoneme (for example, a diphthong) corresponds to a combinatory variant of another phoneme, such a combination can be considered a representative of a certain phoneme.

H. Jamolkhanov in the book "Theoretical phonetics of the Uzbek language" while analyzing the essence of the phoneme, the basis of its classification, summarizes the views of Baudouin de Courtenay as follows <sup>8</sup>:

1. I.A. In the process of studying living languages and the physiology of sounds, Baudouin de Courtenay found out that there are two types of signs of speech sounds - signs that distinguish the meaning and those that do not distinguish the meaning. Later, these symbols were called differential and integral symbols in phonology.

2. I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay's discovery of the concept of phoneme, identification of constitutive (differentiating) signs in phoneme were great discoveries in linguistics.

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<sup>8</sup> Жамолхонов Х. Ўзбек тилининг назарий фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2009. – 178 б.

Based on Baudouin de Courtenay, H. Jamolkhanov concluded that the following views of the scientist on phonemes were expressed:

- a) phoneme is an abstract phenomenon, a product of scientific abstraction;
- b) the phoneme has a relational value in the language system, so it should be considered as a structural element of the language;
- c) phonemes should be considered in connection with morphemes, because they are elements of a living language, for example, units at the semasiological and morphological level - morphemes have a linguistic value and are considered a linguistic unit;
- g) phoneme is a mobile component of a morpheme and a link between phonology and morphology as a sign of a certain morphological category. I.A. This opinion of Baudouin de Courtenay shows that he paid serious attention to the existence of a connection between the lower (phonological) and higher (morphological) stages in the language system, to determine the mechanism of such connections. These views were the basis for the emergence of the idea that there is another stage between phonology and morphology in linguistics - morphonology.<sup>9</sup>

It seems that representatives of different schools in world linguistics had different approaches to the nature and classification of phonemes: one scientist (1) according to their physical nature; (2) according to its biological basis; (3) classified according to its linguistic or social essence, while another scholar considered the phoneme as the morphological composition of the word. Representatives of another school distinguished the correlative categories of voiceless and voiced consonants according to the presence or absence of a voice, and hard and soft consonants according to the presence or absence of a palatal (softness) sign. There are also sources where other aspects of phoneme are differentiated: variant and variation. Scientists who distinguish 1/2/3 level phonemes have classified them on their own basis. N.S. Trubetskoi, according to the relationship between the opposition and the system of oppositions; classified according to the relationship between the members of the opposition and according to the power of interpretation of the members of the opposition and the service of these members in different positions.

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