

## PHONEME THEORY IN LINGUISTICS SCHOOLS

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### ABSTRACT

The concept of phoneme is recognized by all linguists, but there is no uniformity in the issue of its status. At the phonological level, the generality-specificity dialectic is also reflected in the classification and analysis of phonological units. In phonological classification and analysis, phonemes are considered paradigmatically and syntagmatically.

**Key words:** phoneme, phonological school, morphological category, phonological system, phoneme briefly, paradigmatic relationship.

Nowadays, the concept of phoneme is recognized by all linguists, but there is no uniformity in the issue of its status. Baudouin de Courtenay, who is considered the founder of the theory of phoneme in linguistics, himself has different directions in the issue of phoneme status. He shows that the phoneme has the following two different aspects: 1) a simple generalization of anthropophonic (that is, acoustic-articulatory) properties; 2) the moving component of the morpheme and the sign of a certain morphological category. Baudouin de Courtenay's phoneme his opinion about these two aspects later led to the emergence of two different directions in determining the status of phonemes. The phonological direction founded by N.S. Trubetskoi, the

Leningrad phonological school founded by L.V. Shcherba, founded by A. A. Reformatsky, Avanesov, Sidorov, Dmitriev Moscow phonological schools are recognized by many.

Phonology All subsequent works in the field of phonology are associated with the ideas of one or another of the phonological schools listed above. From this point of view, the phonological concept of N.S. Trubetskoi and the views of the Leningrad phonological school are very close to each other. interprets. That's why both directions contrast the socio-spiritual, opportunity-style phoneme with the real acoustic elements that affect our sense organs in the speech chain, in other words, generalities against particularities. Although particularities are these two ways with two different terms - variant in the Prague Linguistic School, Ottenka term in the Leningrad Phonological School Although they are named by , but they actually think about something. Therefore, we think it is appropriate to think about the criteria for determining the status of phonemes, combining the views of the Prague linguistic school and the views of the Leningrad phonological school into one group, comparing them to the Moscow phonological school. L.V. Shcherba emphasizes that it is not the articulatory-acoustic feature of the sound, but the feature of meaning differentiation that is important for distinguishing phonemes. Acoustically-articulatory different sounds are distinguished from other types of sounds by one common feature. Such a common feature is the feature of meaning differentiation. 1 L.V. Shcherba emphasizes that the dialectic of generality and specificity at the phonological level is manifested in the phoneme and its shades. In his opinion, the pronounced real manifestations of the general (phoneme) are shades. pronounced all acoustic - articulatory units are considered shades. It is understood that the relationship between a phoneme and its shades is a relationship of two stages: abstract stage (phoneme), concrete stage (ottenka). According to L.V. Shcherba, one of the shades of a phoneme is typical for various reasons An ottenka pronounced separately is such a typical ottenka, only this ottenka is mentioned as a real speech element. Other ottenkas are pronounced with various changes compared to

typical *otlenkas*. What is the sign that unites them at this time? One of them is replaced by the other as a sign of not being able to come. Under certain circumstances, the tones that can be used instead of one are not of the same phoneme, but of different phonemes. And the tones of one phoneme are never the same.

Phoneme shades are contrasted within one phoneme. A group of tones (phonemes) is contrasted with other groups of tones (phonemes). That's why L.V. Shcherba explains phoneme briefly as "a generalization that appears as shades in a concrete situation. 1" It is understood that in the Leningrad phonological school, phonemes are determined on the basis of contrasting each other. Two minimal units that are in opposite relation to each other are called opposite members. Members in the opposite relationship have a number of signs, one of which is differentiating, and the rest are non-differentiating (non-differentiated, irrelevant) signs. Therefore, the phoneme is described as a generalization of distinguishing signs. 2 In the Prague linguistic school, contradictions are considered the main criteria.. 3 Phoneme is considered an abstract unit, just like in the Leningrad phonological school. It is shown that the phoneme can materialize with various changes in the speech process. Real sounds with different acoustic-articulatory characteristics in the speech process are variants of a certain phoneme. Just as L.V. Shcherba classified shades according to their various signs, N.S. Trubetskoi also groups options and divides them into three classes: 1) mandatory options; 2) optional variants (dialectal variants); 3) individual options. Mandatory options are further divided into three groups: a) positional options; b) combinatory options; c) methodological options. It can be seen that the phonological concept of the Leningrad phonological school and the Prague linguistic circle are very close to each other. According to them, phoneme is not an independent unit with a certain autonomy, independent of the sound shell of words and morphemes, but a structural element of words and morphemes. Both the representatives of the Moscow phonological school and the representatives of the Leningrad phonological school rely on Baudouin de Courtenay's views on phonemes as their main base. The

representatives of the Moscow phonological school base their main base on phonemes on the second period of Baudouin's scientific activity on phonemes, that is, they rely on the morphological theory. A phoneme can be an independent phoneme if it occurs in different positions and in different variants in different words.

At the phonological level, the generality-specificity dialectic is also reflected in the classification and analysis of phonological units. In phonological classification and analysis, phonemes are considered paradigmatically and syntagmatically. When phonemes are studied paradigmatically, the associative relationship of each phoneme with another phoneme in the phonological system of a particular language, their comparison with each other in the mind is understood. By studying phonemes in a paradigmatic plan, 15 differentiating (differential) and non-differentiating (non-differentiating) signs of the compared phonemes are determined.<sup>1</sup> Thus, through the paradigmatic relationship, it is determined what kind of generalization consists of phonemes. Syntagmatically, various articulatory-acoustic changes in their speech process are studied.

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