

# Neutralization Of Oppositions of To the Paradigm of Cases In The Uzbek Language

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**Abstract.** The article will discuss neutralization, a phenomenon that arises as a result of the disappearance of signs of oppositions in certain speech conditions, and its influence on the morphological level of the Uzbek language, in particular, between members of the case paradigm.

**Key words:** opposition, neutralization, case paradigm, neutralization of case oppositions

## Нейтрализация Оппозиций Парадигмы Падежей В Узбекском Языке

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**Аннотация.** В статье пойдет речь о нейтрализации – явлении, возникающем вследствие исчезновения признаков оппозиций в определенных речевых условиях, и ее влиянии на морфологический уровень узбекского языка, в частности, между членами парадигмы падежей.

**Ключевые слова:** оппозиция, нейтрализация, парадигма падежей, нейтрализация оппозиций падежей.

In World linguistics, great attention was paid to the systematic analysis of linguistic units from the point of view of dialectical philosophy, Uzbek linguistics is no exception. In scientific studies related to the phonology of the Uzbek language, issues related to phonological oppositions and their neutralization have also attracted the attention of researchers to some extent. In fact, neutralization is considered a universal phenomenon characteristic of all levels of language, it can be an object of monographic research on the example of the analysis of each level of surface units. This indicates that this topic is relevant not only for Uzbek linguistics, but also for general linguistics. While units belonging to one level merge into a certain paradigm according to their common signs, on the basis of private, that is, distinguishing signs, this paradigm

enters into mutual opposition in the trailer. Under certain conditions, neutralization occurs as a result of the similarity of distinguishing marks between members of the opposition. On the research of the issue of neutralization on the basis of language-speech dichotomy F.de Sassyur [1], L.I.Bogoraz-Buchman [2], Tsherba L.V. [3], a.Martine [4], R.P.Afanaseva [5], T.V.Buligina[6], V.K.Zhuravlev [7], V.M.Beldian [8], V.Solntsev[9], N.S.Trubeskoy [10], A.A.Reformatsky [11], R.I.Avanesov[12], E.Krzhishkova [13], N.Gvishiani [14], V.Babaytseva [15], A.Nurmonov [16], A.M.Muxin [17], Yu.V.Filimonova [18], E.V.Krylova [19], V.G.Rudelev [20], E.M.Popova [21], Yu.V.Serious research was carried out by Filimonova[22].

The weakening of the mutually distinct signs of the two realities under certain conditions is considered neutralization. Neutralization is a universal phenomenon that applies at all levels of language, and at the heart of any of its manifestations lies the concept of opposition [23, 347]. It is known that the comparison of one linguistic unit of the characters in the content of the linguistic unit content to another similar linguistic unit is determined on the basis of contradiction. Such a method of detection is especially widely used in phonology.

He carried out a special study on the system study of the category of agreement in Uzbek linguistics Z.Kadyrov shows that "the six existing agreements in Uzbek are functionally-semantically neutralized with each other in certain conditions, in weak positivity" [24, 58].

It Is Known That Yu.Stepanov argues that three types of distributional were differentiated by American structuralists: 1. Additional distribution. 2. Contrast distribution. 3. Free distribution [25, 232]. Agreements will not have a meaningful value in an additional distribution relationship. Because conflicting agreements will have maximum differentiation. For example, coming home//coming from home. In the compound "come home", the grammatical meaning expressed by the departure agreement denotes the "end point of action", and in the compound "come home" "the"end point". In contrast distribution, in a specific context, a partial difference is felt in the grammatical meaning of the two agreements in opposition. For example, eat food//eat food. In these combinations, the revenue and output agreements were differentiated according to the whole-part relationship. That is, "to eat" – to eat in full / / "to eat in food" – to eat in part. In a free-distribution relationship, mutual oppositional compromises in a particular context are not distinguished by value. For example, spoke on the radio // spoke on the radio. It appears that the agreements retain the oppositional value when in an additional distributive relation, and are not given to neutralization. When the neutralization rate is very low in the contrast distribution relation, neutralization is broadly given in the free distribution relation.

Members of the Uzbek-language agreement paradigm are in an oppositional relationship within the paradigm. Under certain speech conditions, the signs of opposition between them will disappear and become neutralized. For example: it's Telegram. "Emergency Telegram"with a blue border at the top. "Your mother is dead. We'll make Friday "(O'.Hoshimov. Between two doors). In a given sentence, the word

Friday stands in the form head agreement, when the form of this agreement is replaced by the indicators of the departure agreement in -, the place-by-Time agreement in -, the change in the above content is not observed. Compare:

*Онанг вафот этди. Жума чиқарамиз.*

*Онанг вафот этди. Жумага чиқарамиз.*

*Онанг вафот этди. Жумада чиқарамиз.*

*(Your mother died. We will bring out Friday.*

*Your mother died. We take out Friday.*

*Your mother died. We take out Friday.)*

All three forms are equal in content, with the loss of signs of conflict between the meanings of the head agreement (Friday), departure agreement (Friday), place-by-place agreement (Friday) resulting in a neutralization event.

In colloquial speech or in artistic speech with a weight requirement, a revenue agreement is used in place of a marksmanship agreement:

*Адойинг бўлгаймиз сени, Ўзбекистон,*

*Ҳеч кимга бермаймиз сени, Ўзбекистон. (Муҳаммад Юсуф. Ўзбекистон)*

*Sacrifice we will be your, Uzbekistan,*

*We will not give you to anyone, Uzbekistan. (Muhammad Yusuf. Uzbekistan).*

In the excerpt, the form of the agreement of the receipt of you is equal to the function of the agreement of the mark (yours).

In some cases, the opposition between departure and exit agreements in the agreement paradigm disappears. For example: *Something warm, spicy stuck in my throat. (O'.Hoshimov. Between two doors)*

Compare:

Something warm, spicy stuck in my throat. // Something warm, spicy stuck in my throat.

It seems that even when in this sentence the word from the throat in the form of an exit agreement is replaced by the departure agreement in the style of the throat, their meaning is equal. So, here, the conflicts of departure and exit agreement in the paradigm of the agreement are lost, and moderation is observed.

Everyone in the tea room knows me:

- Get it from gyro! - says "Uncle" camel. (O'.Hoshimov. Between two doors)

Hey, get it out of sugar! // Hey, giroy, get the candy!

In this example, the opposite of the above can be observed. That is, even when the exit agreement frees its place to the revenue agreement, they have almost the same meaning.

Olimjon seemed to be delighted to see that I opened my eyes, and poured the water in the bucket back into my head. (O'.Hoshimov. Between two doors)

And in the passage above, even when replacing the word water, which came in the form of a revenue agreement, with the form of an exit agreement, from the water in its style, they practically do not change their meanings. It can be seen from this that in this

oratory situation, the opposition of income and output agreements in the agreement paradigm disappears and becomes neutralized.

This can also be seen in the example of the tasks of departure and place-time agreements in the speech process.

For example:

- True, it looks like money, but not money, ma, work on your wedding! - He shook and threw Blue money. (O'.Hoshimov. Between two doors)

In the Uzbek language agreement Paradigm, The Vanishing cases of opposition between the meanings of departure and place-time Agreement are the most observed process. In this passage we can also witness this: true, it looks like money, but not money, ma, work on your wedding! // True, like money, but not money, ma, work at your wedding!

In some cases, there is also a loss of opposition between the form of the departure agreement and the forms of the exit agreement.

For example: I explained to prorab, begged the head of the plot, entered his reception, stumbled upon my shoulder and threw it out. (O'.Hoshimov. Between two doors)

Compare: I explained to prorab, asked the head of the plot. // I explained to prorab, asked the head of the plot.

In a given passage, the neutralization of the opposition between the meanings of the forms of the exit agreement from-with the indication of the departure agreement to-is visible.

In some colloquial situations, it will be possible to use them interchangeably, since the meanings that the agreement of the exit with the place-time agreement means are equal and these forms become more moderate: – is there a language-Psalm itself! "he said. - The quarter is coming to an end. On the first July, the makeup artists should start. (O'.Hoshimov. Between two doors) in this place there is a functional commonality between the meaning of the moment of arrival of the place-time and the meaning of the agreement of departure from -. Compare: in the first July, the makeup artists should start.// From the first July, makeup artists should start.

In either case, when the position-and-exit agreement forms are applied interchangeably, their meanings may not change. In the following statements, the form of the output agreement, which means the medium, has become synonymous with the meaning of the position moment agreement:

Despite the fact that a dam-badam car passes through the street, children who have made a "gate" out of two stones are kicking a ball. I saw a lily jumping from a rope from afar. (O'.Hoshimov. Between two doors)

Compare:

Despite the fact that a dam-almond car passed through the street... // Rest on the street-despite the fact that the almond car passed by...

I saw a lily jumping from a rope from afar. // I saw a lily jumping on a rope from afar

In either case, one can observe the neutralization between them by missing the opposition between the form and the meanings of the output agreement from-to the indicator of the position-to-position agreement.

In particular, in place of the Income agreement, the exit agreement is used: the Righteous Mahdum would still be saved from the RA'nah: – if you don't have a job, read a book, take a hustihat, you are not the daughter of a potter...(A.Kadiri. Scorpio from Love)

The head agreement does not have a special indicator, but in some places it can be applied alternately with other agreements(when applied without a mark):

When Maxdum went out of the rehearsal room and went into the interior, a man dressed in a purple robe came in, and walked to Yaqing, waving a smile to maxdum. (A.Kadiri. Scorpion from mehrob) in the example above, a head agreement was applied in the place of the departure agreement to the inchari word-ga.

Sometimes when the diachron is checked in aspect, or in artistic style, the particle agreement suffix-with-im form is in a free distributive relation. For example: I was a young time, especially proud ones who were looking for beauty. (A.Kadiri. Scorpio from Love). My homeland is Uzbekistan.(A.Oripov. Uzbekistan).

From examples, it can be seen that The Shape of the consonant agreement-has an expression of equal meaning with the indicator-im, the loss of differentiation between their meanings and the phenomenon of neutralization between the meanings of these units can be observed. That is: my//my young time was especially proud ones who were looking for beauty. My homeland of Uzbekistan is mine / / mine.

So, moderation occurs in direct speech on the basis of a certain law in a particular speech situation. But this phenomenon cannot be attributed only to the speech stage, depending on the situation of its occurrence. Even on the ground of this speech phenomenon lies some kind of generalization, a model.

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