

## LINGUISTIC PARADIGMS

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### Abstract

This article defines the terms language and paradigm. Today, their role and importance in linguistics is discussed. Also, the different aspects of the types of linguistic paradigms are revealed through examples.

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Any system is a whole consisting of interaction of components. The language as a system also has a hierarchical internal structure, and the units of each hierarchy have an integral relationship with each other. The Swiss scientist Ferdinand de Saussure, the founder of systematic linguistics, paid serious attention to the study of linguistic units (Nurmonov, 2012, p. 96).

The term "language" refers to units that have been prepared in advance (by previous generations) for all members of a given society, are common and mandatory for all, and serve for the expression of ideas and other purposes, as well as the law of mutual association of units. The laws of units and combinations are different in the language. Any linguistic unit is psychophysical in nature. At the same time, they consist of a whole of two sides:

- The formal, external side of the linguistic unit;
- A specific task, spiritual value of a linguistic unit.

Each linguistic unit has the property of reminding each other. Therefore, they live united in one system in the minds of society members. For example, phoneme [a] reminds phoneme [o], phoneme [u] phoneme [o'], phoneme [i] phoneme [e]. But the phoneme [a] does not remind the phoneme [q]. Because they belong to two systems - vowels and consonants. Vowels can resemble each other in the vowel system, and consonants can resemble each other in the consonant system. A reminder can be two-way. For example, the lexeme [face] reminds of units such as [bet], [chehra], [jamal], [oraz] on the one hand, and lexemes [nose], [ear], [eye], [eyebrow] on the other hand, and it is two is a member of the system.

Units that remind each other have common, similar characteristics. This similarity and commonality are their unifying and connecting signs. A system of linguistic units that distinguish each other on the basis of common signs, but each of them opposes the other with its own signs, is called a paradigm.

The term "paradigm" comes from the Greek word "paradeigma", which means "example, example, model". The units that make up the paradigm are called members of the paradigm. A paradigm must

have at least two members and belong to one linguistic level. Interaction between members of a paradigm is called a paradigmatic relationship. For the first time, the term "paradigm" was used by Ferdinand de Saussure in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to designate a class of elements with the same characteristics (Safarov, 2008, p. 285).

As a result of his scientific research, he evaluates the paradigmatic (associative, reminding of each other, similarity) relationship between the linguistic microsystem and linguistic units in general as the most basic relationship for linguistic units.

"Units included in a paradigm should have the following characteristics:

- When one unit in the paradigm is remembered, it is necessary to remember (remember) other members of this paradigm;
- Each concrete speech situation should be selected from the units that are in mutual paradigmatic relations, that is, from the members of the paradigm;
- The members of one paradigm should be similar to each other, but each of them should be different from the other by some special sign;
- Paradigm members can appear in one position (position) in the speech and replace each other in certain situations, take their place.

These requirements set by Ferdinand de Saussure regarding the linguistic paradigm and its members have remained unchanged for the next hundred years. Paradigms are divided into large and small or external and internal paradigms according to their scope. These paradigms are taken in relation to each other. For example, consonants are divided into voiced and unvoiced consonants, vowels are divided into labial and unlabial vowels. Therefore, as alternatives to the term paradigmatic relationship, the terms similarity relationship and associative relationship are also used. The term system is often used instead of the term paradigm: vowel system, consonant system, agreement system, possessive system, person-number system, tense system, mood system, etc. Voiced and unvoiced in the consonant system are separate small or internal paradigms, and the consonant system as a whole is called "large or external paradigm" in relation to them.

According to the linguistic level of the system of linguistic units, paradigms are divided into the following types:

- Phonetic paradigms;
- Lexical paradigms;
- Morphological paradigms.

They differ from each other according to their function in the sentence, expressive purpose and semantic features.

As mentioned, the system of phonemes and their internal divisions are called phonological paradigms. The characteristics of phonological paradigms, the paradigmatic relations of the units that make up it are discussed in the "Phonetics-phonology" section.

Lexical units with semantic-grammatical commonality form a lexical (lexical) paradigm. The system of lexemes combined into synonymous, antonymic, hyponymic, hierarchyonymic, graduonymic, and funconymic series forms separate lexical groups, lexical-content groups, and word families also form large (macro) paradigms. The lexical paradigm and paradigmatic relations valid in them are discussed in the "Lexicology-semasiology" section.

Morphological categories (system of morphological forms) are morphological paradigms. The paradigmatic relationship of morphological forms is discussed in detail in the "Morphology-

morphemics" section of linguistics.

The system of syntactic patterns constitutes a syntactic paradigm. The syntactic paradigm is divided into two - the sentence paradigm and the phrase paradigm. The sentence paradigm itself is divided into two internal (micro) paradigms, such as simple sentence patterns and compound sentence patterns.

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