

Definition of Phonetics and Aspects of its Study

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Abstract:

This paper examines stylistically colored phonovariants of words in the Russian and Uzbek languages, which differ in the change of phonemic composition.

Keywords: comparative-typological study, phonetic interference, phonovariants of Russian and Uzbek words, phonetic modification.

Introduction

In the scientific literature on linguistics, there are such names of phonetics as "sound stylistics", "pronunciation stylistics", "phonetic stylistics", "stylistic phonetics", "phonetics of functional styles".

O.S. Akhmanova believes that phonetics is "a branch of stylistics that studies the expressive properties of pronunciation variants of words and phrases" [1, p. 499].

In the opinion of S.M. Hajduchik, phonetics is one of the branches of phonetics, and the process of its formation cannot be considered complete, since the subject of research in this new direction has not yet been finally determined [2, p. 40].

There is another point of view, according to which phonetics is an independent discipline, since its tasks do not fully fit into either the framework of phonetics or the framework of stylistics. Thus, this discipline has "its own subject of research, theoretical foundations that treat phonostylistic units and their functions, and its own approaches to the material of research" [3, p. 7].

Research in phonetics is conducted in five different aspects:

- 1) the study of stylistic variants in phonetics, their presence allows us to raise the question of the phonetic-stylistic paradigm;
- 2) the study of phonetic styles (pronunciation styles), the classification of which is based on phonetic features of the segmental level;
- 3) the study of phonostylistic means of language (variants and modifications of sound and prosodic structures) functioning in different phonetic styles of speech, understood more broadly than in the second case;
- 4) study of the use of free variants of sound units in the text;
- 5) the study of the sound means of the language, which, among other linguistic means, form the functional varieties of the language.

A.A. Reformatsky wrote that without a structural understanding of language "it is impossible to give a correct (i.e. adequate to reality) synchronic description of language in any of its

historical status (be it pure modernity or some eleventh century), it is absolutely impossible to build a typology of languages... .. The structural understanding of language pursues the goal of a higher degree of reality of cognition of a linguistic object and a more adequate interpretation of it in the presentation of science" [4, pp. 516-17].

Language, according to A.A. Reformatsky, as an instrument of communication and the most important source of information, manifests itself primarily in its sign quality and structural-systemic properties, which predetermine the consideration and study of the facts of language within the framework of structuralism. Language is "a logically organized representation of the ontology of one's subject" [3, pp. 516-17]. This is the structure of language. It is complex. There are identities and non-identities both within the same tier and within different tiers, so the concept of language structure cannot be replaced by the concept of mechanical ordering and arrangement [3, pp. 516-17].

In general, the structural understanding of language can be reduced to the following basic provisions [3, pp. 516-18].

1. Language is a system of interrelated and interdependent elements (F. de Saussure).
2. Language is characterized by structural stratification and the separation of language levels.
3. The units of language levels are closely related to each other and are conditioned by each other.
4. The interconnectedness and interdependence of the structural elements of language is reflected in the paradigmatic and syntagmatic aspects of the functioning of language units.
5. The structure of language does not have the character of "mechanical ordering and arrangement" (A.A. Reformatsky). It contributes to the disclosure of the functional nature of linguistic units as communicative means of communication, creating prerequisites for the implementation of their semantic and semasiological specificity.

According to A.A. Reformatsky, phonology is an example of the structural understanding of language and its tiers [3, p. 519]. Thus, the structural understanding of language in the development of problems in the field of phonology is reflected in:

- 1) in the distinction between relevant and irrelevant features and their hierarchy in the composition of the phoneme;
- (2) in the definition of sounds that cannot occur in the same position or can replace each other as allophones in the same morphemes as varieties of the same phoneme, and sounds that can occur in the same position and distinguish meanings as different phonemes;
- 3) in the distinction between phonetic variation and morphological (morphonological) alternations;
- 4) qualitative differentiation of types and results of variation, neutralization of opposing phonemes in one variant and phoneme variation;
- 5) in the structural division of positions into significative, related to differentiation and neutralization, and perceptual, allowing to determine the main type of phoneme and its variations;
- 6) to identify the results of phoneme neutralization due to their variation;
- 7) in the identification of categories of phonemes, leading and secondary in the order of their hierarchy, which determine the entire phonetic system of the language [3, pp. 522-23].



Structural understanding of language involves the synchronous study and description of its structure, the search for effective methods of linguistic analysis and description of the language system as a whole.

One of such methods of structural description of phonology and other levels of language is the method of analyzing various phonetic phenomena in the aspect of the theory of meaning.

The theory of meaning forms the basis of the linguistic conception of J. R. Furs, the ideological organizer and theorist of the London Linguistic School.

According to J. R. Furs's theory of meaning, each linguistic unit has a meaning, which is defined as a set of functions performed by a given linguistic unit in an utterance, in a certain context and situation of communication. This complex of functions, i.e., meaning, is endowed with the linguistic form of a linguistic unit.

As S.M. Gurjayants writes, such an approach to the study of linguistic units in the activities of the London Linguistic School, which takes into account "the whole complex of 'meanings' of an utterance, determined not only by specific linguistic characteristics, but also by the context of the situation, including both the conditions in which communication takes place and certain characteristics of the speakers themselves, was not inherent in other structural directions and became relevant only at the latest stage of the development of linguistics."

In turn, such an approach to the study and description of phonostylistic phenomena of language(s) seems to be obligatory and fundamental.

So, in our work, we will rely on the basic tenets of the theory of meaning of J. S. Smith. R. Fers, which can be summarized as follows:

1. The meaning of a linguistic form should be considered as a set of functions possessed by a linguistic form in a certain context and in a certain situation of communication.
2. The meaning of linguistic form is manifested at each level of the linguistic hierarchy as its function in a particular context.
3. The semantic field of a linguistic form includes, along with specific linguistic contexts, the context of the situation. Therefore, when studying the peculiarities of the functioning of language units (in the form of linguistic forms), it is necessary to take into account both linguistic and extralinguistic factors.
4. The meaning of linguistic form as a set of functions is represented by a sequence of functions of the components of meaning. Each component of meaning can be defined as the use of a given linguistic form in a particular context [6].

In fact, in every language there are variant forms of expression of the same linguistic essence. We are talking not only about lexical-semantic, word-formation, morphological, orthographic, etc. variants of words, but also about pronunciation variants of the same language unit (phonemes, words, phrases, sentences, etc.).

So, in the Russian literary language, a small or young tree is called a derevce, but it can also be called a tree. The Kazakh folk plucked musical instrument with a pear-shaped body, a very long neck and two strings, related to the Russian domra and balalaika, is called dómbra, but it can also be called dombra.



The national Russian dish is a festive or ceremonial pie made of unleavened dough filled with chicken with porcini mushrooms, eggs, rooster's combs, spicy greens called kurnik, but can also be pronounced as kurnúk (examples are presented from BTS-2002).

These and similar phonovariants of linguistic units are forms of expression of objective content. The choice of one or another form of expression is determined by the systematic knowledge of native speakers about the correct and appropriate construction of a phrase, the formation of their thoughts.

The study of paradigmatic relations, according to J. According to R. Fers, it should contribute to the establishment of a system (the analysis of the material of the phonostylistic study confirms this), and the analysis of syntagmatic relations will reveal the structure. Linguistic means that enter into paradigmatic relations are members of the paradigmatic system, and linguistic means that enter into syntagmatic relations are members of the syntagmatic structure. M.V. Panov, studying pronunciation changes in the Russian literary language, defines syntagmatic phonetic laws as laws of combination of units, and paradigmatic laws as laws of alternation of units [5, p. 6].

Members of the sound stylistic paradigm are stylistic variants of the pronunciation of the same language unit.

Within the literary language, the stylistic paradigm, including the phonetic-stylistic one, can be threefold in potency, including stylistically elevated, neutral, and stylistically reduced variants. However, stylistic paradigmatics is characterized by fuzzy oppositions and blurred boundaries, as a result of which the stylistic paradigm often turns out to be binomial, or one of the members of the paradigm can have several stylistic variants. Cf. the most holy (high)-the most holy (neutral); vlachit (high)-drag (neutral); from afar (neutral)-from afar (colloquial); duren (neutral)-duren (colloquial) (from bad).

Thus, in the phonostylistic paradigmatics of words within the literary language, there is a division of phonetic variants into stylistically neutral, stylistically elevated (high, bookish) and stylistically reduced (colloquial and literary-colloquial) phonovariants of words.

The few existing studies in phonetics are devoted mainly to the analysis of stylistic-sound (or phonetic-stylistic) paradigmatics [7; 218]. The study of the syntagmatic aspect of pronunciation stylistics still remains out of sight of phonostylists.

For example, the phonovariant of the conjunction and the particle zh, which means the same thing, is used after words ending in a vowel: Where are you? From a stylistic point of view, phonovariants are not differentiated. [8, p. 325].

Consequently, the functioning of phonovariants of words may be predetermined by their syntagmatic features.

In the study of phonetics problems, it is not enough to state the inventory of phonetic-stylistic paradigms (phonovariants of language units). It is necessary to take into account what syntagmatic relations these phonovariants enter, how they are used in the sounding speech, what motivates their choice in a particular sphere or situation of communication.



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