

UOT:81.

DIFFERENCES IN THE ARTICULATION BASES OF ENGLISH, AZERBAIJAN AND RUSSIAN VOWEL PHONEMES

f.ü.f.d. Abdullayeva Elnarə Kamandar qızı
Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti
Ib1303@mail.ru

Аннотация: *Human speech is the result of highly complicated series of events. The formation of the concept takes place at the linguistic level that is in the brain of the speaker: this stage may be called psychological. The message formed within the brain is transmitted along the nervous system to the speech organs. Therefore we may say the human brain controls the behavior of the articulating organs which effect in producing a particular pattern of speech sounds. The speech sounds of a language, which constitute all its morphemes and words, are instances, manifestations or realizations of its segmental phonemes. There are two major classes of sounds traditionally distinguished by phoneticians in any language. They are termed consonants and vowels. The distinction is based mainly on auditory effect.*

Açar sözlər: Təlləffüz, danışiq, sait səslər

Keywords: Pronunciation, speaking, vowel sounds

Ключевые слова: Произношения, разговор, гласные звуки

Phonetics deals with speech sounds. In Greek language «*phonetikos*» means pertaining to voice and sound. Phonetics studies the sound system of a language that is segmental phonemes, word stress, syllabic structure and intonation. Phonetics is the scientific study of sounds used in language: how the sounds are produced, how they are transferred from the speaker to the hearer and how they are heard and perceived. Sounds of the language provide an accessible and general introduction to phonetics with a special emphasis on English.

However, phonetics is obliged to take the content level into consideration too, because at any stage of the analysis, a considerate part of the phonetician's concern is with the effect which the expression unit he is examining and its different characteristics have on meaning. Only meaningful sound sequences are regarded as speech and the science of phonetics, in principle at least, is concerned with such sounds produced by a human vocal apparatus as are, or may be carries of organized information of a language. (1)

Human speech is the result of highly complicated series of events. The formation of the concept takes place at the linguistic level that is in the brain of the speaker: this stage may be called psychological. The message formed within the brain is transmitted along the nervous system to the speech organs. Therefore we may say the human brain controls the behavior of the articulating organs which effect in producing a particular pattern of speech sounds.

The speech sounds of a language, which constitute all its morphemes and words, are instances, manifestations or realizations of its segmental phonemes.

There are two major classes of sounds traditionally distinguished by phoneticians in any language. They are termed consonants and vowels. The distinction is based mainly on auditory effect.

Vowels unlike consonants are produced with no obstruction to the stream of air, so on the perception level their integral characteristic is naturally tone, not noise. The most important characteristic of the quality of these vowels is that they are acoustically stable. They are known to be entirely different from one another both articulatorily and acoustically. In English vowel system there are 12 vowel monophthongs and 8 or 9 diphthongs.(3)

The quality of a vowel is known to be determined by the size, volume, and shape of the mouth resonator, which are modified by the movement of active speech organs, that is the tongue and the lips. Besides, the particular quality of a vowel can depend on a lot of other articulatory characteristics, such as the relative stability of the tongue, the position of the lips,

physical duration of the segment, the force of articulation, the degree of tenseness of speech organs. So vowel quality could be thought of as a bundle of definite articulatory characteristics which are sometimes intricately interconnected and interdependent.

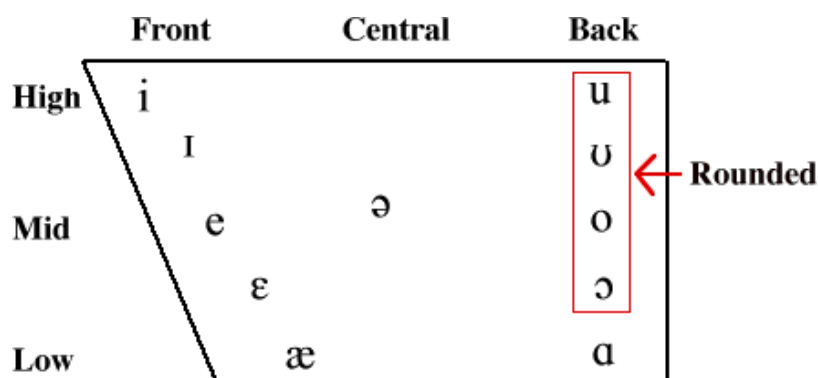
This is due to the fact that people use their speech organs differently, or, as phoneticians say, it is due to the difference in the articulation basis. The articulation basis may be defined as the general tendencies (or habits) in the way native speakers use their speech organs both during speech and at rest. The articulation basis influences the phonetic system of a language. The articulation basis of one language may differ from the articulation basis of another language.

The articulation habits of a community make up the articulation bases of the language of that community. English, Azerbaijan and Russian articulation bases differ considerably.

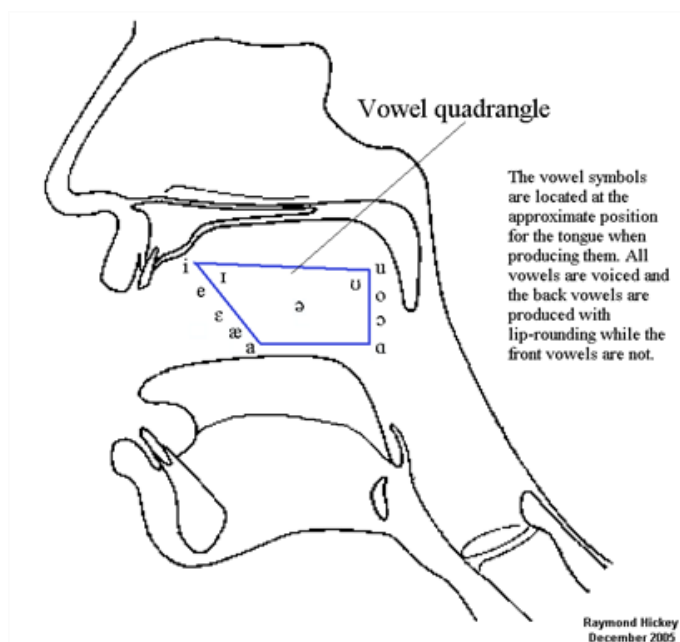
The lips. In the production of Russian vowels the lips are considerably protruded and rounded: [o, y]. In Azerbaijan the lip-rounding may differ vowel phonemes. The rounded lips are less tense and more protruded: [o, u]. In the articulation of the similar English vowels protrusion does not take place.

The bulk of the tongue. In the articulation of the English vowels the bulk of the tongue occupies more positions than in the production of the Russian and Azerbaijan vowels. When the tongue moves in the *horizontal* direction it may occupy a fully front [i:, e, ae], and the Azerbaijan front vowels are: [i, e, u, ö, ə] and a front-retracted [i], there are no front-retracted vowels in Azerbaijan, a fully back [u:, o:, a:, o], the Azerbaijan back vowels are: [a, o, u, i] and a back-advanced [u, A], position. There are no back-advanced vowels in Azerbaijan. Each of the three *vertical* positions of the tongue (high, mid, low) in English is subdivided into a *narrow* and *broad* variety. Russian vowels are classified according to the *vertical* movement of the tongue they may be divided into: high — [и, ы, у], mid — [э, о] and low — [а]. According to the *horizontal* movement of the tongue Russian vowels may be subdivided into: front — [и, э], central — [ы, а] and back — [о, у]. The tongue takes a contracted dome-like shape; during the articulation of Azerbaijan vowels the tongue has a tendency to move forward towards the lower teeth, it also has a more flat surface.(4)

The principle of the degree of tenseness in vowel classification is connected with the unchecked and checked character of the vowels.



The length of the vowels. Long vowels in English are considered to be tense. There are no long vowels which can be opposed to short vowels in the Russian language. Azerbaijan long vowels may occur only in certain position in word: in unstressed syllables and in non-final position.



The stability of articulation. English vowels may differ in stability: they may be monophthongs and diphthongs, in which the organs of speech glide from one vowel position to another within one syllable. There are no diphthongs in literary Azerbaijan pronunciation. There are monophthongs and diphthongoids in the Russian vowel system, but there are no diphthongs.

There are 6 vowel phonemes in Russian, 15 vowel phonemes in Azerbaijan and 20 in English.

When articulating English vowels Russian students can make the following mistakes:

- 1) they do not observe the quantitative character of the long vowels;
- 2) do not observe the qualitative difference in the articulation of such vowels as [i: — I], [u: — U], [O: — Q];
- 3) replace the English vowels [i:, Q, U, V, æ] by the Russian vowels [и, о, у, а, э];
- 4) pronounce [i:, I, e, eI] without the "flat position" of the lips;
- 5) soften consonants which precede front vowels;
- 6) articulate [U], [u:], [Q], [O:] , [AU] with the lips too much rounded and protruded;
- 7) make the sounds [æ, Q] more narrow similarly to the Russian [э, о];
- 8) make both elements of the diphthongs equally distinct;
- 9) pronounce initial vowels with a glottal stop.

When articulating English diphthongs Azerbaijan students can make the following mistakes:

The following mistakes in the articulation of [iə] should be avoided:

- a) the nucleus must not be pronounced as a narrow Azerbaijanian [i]; b) the glide must not be too open as the English [□□□ c) consonants should not be palatalized before [iə]; d) [iə] should not be substituted by [i:], as it might lead to a phonological mistake.

The following mistakes in the pronunciation of [ei] should be avoided: a) the nucleus must not be too open; b) the glide should not be substituted by the Azerbaijanian [y]; c) consonants should not be palatalized before or after [ei].

The following mistakes in the articulation of [eə] should be avoided: a) [eə] must not be pronounced as a monophthong like [e] before the sonorant [r], especially as in "parents" ['peərənts], "fairy" ['feəri], "bearer" [beərə]; b) the glide must not be too open like [□□□□ final position before a pause. (5)

The following mistakes should be avoided pronouncing the English [ai]:a) the nucleus must not be pronounced as the Azerbaijanian vowel [a], which is back. The glide should not be pronounced as the consonant [j], which is heard in such Azerbaijanian words as: say, yay, ay, çay after the vowel [a].

Articulatory differences between vowels, consonants and sonorants depend on three articulatory criteria:

a) the presence or absence of an articulation abstraction to the air stream in the larynx or the super glottal cavities;

b) the concentrated or defused character or muscular tension;

c) the force of exhalation;

On the basis of these criteria consonants may be defined as sounds in the production of which:

1) there is an articulatory abstraction to the air stream;

2) muscular tension is concentrated in the place of abstraction;

3) exhaling force is rather strong;

Vowels may be defined as sounds in the production of which there is:

a) no artic abstraction to the air stream;

b) muscular tension is defused;

c) the exhalation force is rather weak;

Though the articulation bases of English, Azerbaijan and Russian have not yet been studied we may only speak about the most characteristic features of the Received Pronunciation articulation basis as compared with Azerbaijan and Russian Standard articulation bases .

Literature

1. Jacqueline Bauman-Waengler “Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology.” USA-2009.

2. Peter Roach “English Phonetics and Phonology.”

Cambridge -2000.

3. В.А.Васильев “Фонетика Английского языка.” Ленинград -1962.

4. Maddieson, Ian. (1984). *Patterns of sounds*. Cambridge studies in speech science and communication. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

5. S.Babayev, M.Qarayeva. “English Phonetics” Baki-2003.

İNGİLIS, AZƏRBAYCAN VƏ RUS SAİT FONEMLƏRİNİN ARTİKULYASIYA ƏSASLARINDA FƏRQLƏR

Abdullayeva Elnarə Kamandar qızı

Xülasə

İnsan nitqi çox mürəkkəb bir sıra hadisələrin nəticəsidir. Konseptin formalaşması dil səviyyəsində, yəni danışanın beynində baş verir: bu mərhələni psixoloji adlandırmaq olar. Beyində formalaşmış mesaj sinir sistemi vasitəsilə danışma orqanlarına ötürülür. Buna görə də, insan beyninin danışma səslərinin müəyyən bir nümunəsini istehsal edən artikulyar orqanlarının davranışını idarə etdiyini söyləyə bilərik. Dilin bütün morfemlərini və sözlərini təşkil edən nitq səsləri onun seqmentar fonemlərinin nümunələri, təzahürləri və ya tətbiqləridir. Ənənəvi olaraq hər hansı bir dildə fonetiklər tərəfindən ayrılan səslər iki əsas sinif var. Onlara samit və sait deyilir. Fərq əsasən eşitmə effektinə əsaslanır.

РАЗЛИЧИЯ В АРТИКУЛЯЦИОННЫХ ОСНОВАХ АНГЛИЙСКИХ, АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКИХ И РУССКИХ ГЛАСНЫХ ФОНЕМ

Абдуллаева Эльнара Камандар кызы

Резюме

Человеческая речь-это результат очень сложного ряда событий. Формирование концепта происходит на языковом уровне, то есть в мозгу говорящего: этот этап можно назвать психологическим. Сообщение, сформированное в мозге, передается по нервной системе к органам речи. Поэтому мы можем сказать, что человеческий мозг управляет поведением артикуляционных органов, которые производят определенный паттерн речевых звуков. Речевые звуки языка, составляющие все его морфемы и слова, являются примерами, проявлениями или реализациями его сегментарных фонем. Существует два основных класса звуков, традиционно выделяемых фонетиками в любом языке. Их называют согласными и гласными. Различие основано главным образом на слуховом эффекте.

Rəyçi: dos.fil.f.d. Mehdi Rəhimov

Grammatika və ingilis dilinin tədrisi kafedrasının 29 mart 2021-ci il tarixli iclasın 07 sayılı protokolu

Daxil olma tarixi 06 aprel 2021-ci il

UOT:811.

MÜXTƏLİF SİSTEMLİ DİLLƏRİNDƏ BAŞLANGIC ELEMENTLƏRİN PREFİKSAL-DERİVATİV FUNKSİYASI

(Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində misallar əsasında)

Aslanova Gülnara Valeh qızı

Gəncə Dövlət Universitetinin dissertantı

aslanovag_88@mail.ru

Xülasə: *Dilçilikdə ilkin monosillabik kök modellərinin quruluşu və o cümlədən, başlangıç elementlərin hansı fonetik vahidlərdən ibarət olması barədə fikir müxtəliflikləri vardır. Buna baxmayaraq, ayrı-ayrı dillərdə monosillabik modellərin saillə və samitlə başlayan növləri işlədilməkdədir. Ona görə də ilkin monosillabik modellərin ta qədimdən mövcud olması barədəki fikirlərin qəbul edilməsi məqsədəuyğun sayılır. İlkin monosillabik modellərdə başlangıç elementlərin dəyişməsi qrammatik və derivativ funksiya daşımaqla dillərarası universallığın bir təzahür forması kimi informasiya aktivliyinin tələbləri üzrə baş vermiş hadisənin nəticəsindən ibarətdir. Bu hadisə universal səciyyəli olduğu üçün ingilis və Azərbaycan dillərində ümumi əlamətlərə malikdir.*

İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərinə dair nümunələrin təhlili göstərir ki, sözlərin monosillabik tərkibi dilin sonrakı inkişaf mərhələlərində sabit qalır, dəyişir və onlara müvafiq affiksial elementlər birləşir. Buna baxmayaraq sözün ümumi anlayışında ilkin monosillabların məna çalarlıqları əks olunur. Bu da belə bir fikrin irəli sürülməsinə haqq qazandırır ki, dillərin ilkin informasiya prosesində oxşar hadisələr baş vermişdir.

Açar sözlər: prefiks, derivasiya, tipologiya, sinkretizm, monosillabizm

Ключевые слова: префикс, деривация, типология, синкретизм, моносиллабизм

Key words: prefix, derivation, typology, syncretism, monosyllabism

Dilçiliyə dair tədqiqatlarda sözün başlangıcı və monosillabik elementlərin tərkibi barədə bir-birini təkzib edən müxtəlif fikir və mülahizələr mövcuddur.

Tədqiqatların bir qisminə sait başlangıcı olan, digərlərində isə samit başlangıcı üzrə formalaşan kök elementlərinin ilkin olduğu barədə mülahizələr irəli sürülür. Bəzi