

PHONETIC FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This scientific article describes the phonetic features of the language. In addition to this, the article covers basic information about phonetics, current problems. In this case, reliable sources and literature informations were used.

Keywords: sound building of language, articulation base, methods of the description of an articulation of sounds, orphophonetical norms (rates), accent (stress), the singlarmonistic model of a word's structure.

According to opinions of scientists and phoneticians, which have brought the big contribution to studying phonetic building of the Tatar language (V.A. Bogoroditsky, G. Sharaf, U.S. Bajchura, H.H. Salimov etc.) only the sound side of language makes possible its development. The wide spectrum of approaches at studying sound systems of languages can be caused by the developed understanding of strategy of the speech communications, perception and understanding of speech, psychology of speech, etc. Despite the fact that organs of speech have an identical structure and the same articulation opportunities at carriers of different languages, yet not all articulation movements and points are used by carriers equally, that is the basic points of localization of sounds are different in different languages. The articulation base is a set habitual for the given language of movements and positions of pronunciation organs. Applications of different techniques of the description of an articulation of sounds enriches representations of phoneticians about mechanisms of speech. Irrespective of the fact which from techniques would not be used at the description of an articulation of sounds, sounding the Tatar words, a communicator should carry out the program of symmetry of vowels, since primary bases, according to the law of singlarmonism.

A comprehensive study of the sound structure of a language is of great importance. This “is determined primarily by the significance of its sound side in a language. Its primary role is determined by the fact that communication between people, the means of which is language, is carried out precisely through its sound side and thanks to it. The sound side constitutes reality, it is the only thing that makes possible the development of language, its transmission from generation to generation”.

Currently, interest in language research continues; New angles of study appear, the nature of language is an excellent help and perspective. It is quite possible to agree with the opinion of B.A. Plotnikov that “language is a purely human essence, genetically and ontologically connected with thinking, the spiritual world, the psyche of both an individual and an entire people”. The idea of

V.A. can be considered indisputable. Bogoroditsky that “speech is a complex associative aggregate”. In general, a typological approach to the study of languages cannot but include the historiography of the works of the Kazan linguistic school, in particular, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, V.A. Bogoroditsky. A wide range of approaches to the study of sound systems of languages

may be due to a detailed understanding of the strategy of speech communication; mechanisms of opposition between addresser and addressee; perception and understanding of speech, meaning; formalization of the content of speech; psychology of speech, etc.

The articulatory base of the language suggests that the focus should be on the phonetics of the speaker. Therefore, tactilely, visually, the speaker must be able to imagine for himself a set of articulatory gestures necessary for generating speech. V.A. Bogoroditsky emphasized the importance of two main points of view on speech sounds from the point of view of pronunciation and hearing, but they should not be confused. “The most appropriate terms in this regard are sound articulation (a set of works required to pronounce a particular sound) and sound sensations (auditory sensations from pronounced sounds)”. In both sides of the sound phenomenon, he also proposed to

see two aspects - subjective and objective. The first is “impulses coming from the brain to the muscles of the speech apparatus that work during pronunciation...”; the second is the movement and work of organs as occurring in space. Therefore, V.A. Bogoroditsky noted that the process of phonation is a complex neurolinguistic mechanism; when producing sound, it is necessary and advisable to take into account the factors of aesthetic-emotional, cognitive and influencing plans; “we must develop the muscular sense and sense of touch in the organs of speech, so that through it we can learn as accurately as possible about the place, method and degree of action of the organs of speech; we must sharpen our eyes and ears to observe our own pronunciation and the pronunciation of others”.

Research in recent years indicates a variety of selected techniques (radiography, labiography, palatography, linguography, oscillography and spectrography). The descriptive-theoretical approach to the development of articulatory speaking skills forces, when comparing methods, to pay attention to the results of the somatic analysis technique, in particular the palatography technique.

The palatography technique was introduced into the practice of studying V.A. Bogoroditsky, later on the material of the Tatar language by G. Sharaf, U.Sh. Baichura. In the history of the issue, it should be noted the works of V.A. Bogoroditsky “Phonetics of the Russian language - in the light of experimental data”, S.I. Ershov “Experimental phonetics”, U.Sh. Baichury “Sound structure of the Tatar language.” The palatography method helps to establish zones on the palate relative to the movement of the tongue. Thus, experimental research in the field of phonetics by V.A. Bogoroditsky, S.I. Ershov can serve as prototypes for atlases of palatography of vowels and consonants, which allow one to trace the dynamics of sound production graphically. Overlapping palatograms of the same sounds or identical ones in different languages is advisable when studying the range of language variation in the front resonator. Of course, palatography data cannot optimally fully depict the picture of phonation, but this is important for describing the mechanisms of sound articulation.

The use of different methods for describing the articulation of sounds enriches phoneticians' understanding of the mechanisms of speech. Studying sound formation in the Tatar language, U.Sh. Baichura used the results of radiological and palatographic schemes. Palatographic schemes, according to R.E. Kulsharipova, “should be used when performing initial training tasks, i.e. when getting acquainted with the basics of the absolute and relative indifferent structures of the speech organs, which is not without interest when it comes to the laws of phonation”.

Almost all workshops or introductory or theoretical phonetics courses use graphic representations of sounds such as sagittal sections. These diagrams speak more about the position of the tongue in the oral cavity; they seem to record the main points of localization and dynamics of sounds along their stationary part; the superposition of several articulatory patterns on one diagram will allow the speaker to visually develop control skills, although these are variants of separately pronounced sound types. The combination of picture diagrams and certain phonation exercises can have a beneficial effect on improving the phonetic model in the speaking process. The results of labiography (determination of sounds using schematic drawings of lips in profile and direct plans) are also important, especially since all these points work on the dynamics of the pronunciation energy of the language. A much-needed technique in the study of sound formation in Tatar practical phonetics has not received proper development; in the “Tatar Grammar”, although the profiles of vowels and consonants are well represented, these points are not even mentioned. The state of practical Tatar phonetics requires the urgent use of all methods for establishing orthophonic norms.

Conclusion. The synharmonic model of word structure is, as it were, multidimensional, including a mechanism for filling the “gap” of hardness and softness. In accordance with this, the phonetics of the syllable begins to become more updated. This question already requires slightly different motivations.

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