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INFLUENCE OF SUPERSEGMENT DOMINANTS ON THE PHONOVARIAION OF A WORD IN DIVERSIFIED LANGUAGES (ON THE MATERIAL OF CHINESE, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются возможные в китайской фонетике суперсегментные просодические элементы и их роль в фонологической системе языка, а также проводится сопоставительный анализ между флективными и агглютинативными языками с помощью примеров. Между тем, выражены различия тонов в китайском языке, а также явление ударения в русском и узбекском языках. Данные примеры являются основным источником для понимания китайской речи.

Ключевые слова: просодия, тон, ударение, интонация, фонетика, флективные языки, агглютинативные языки, суперсегментные просодические элементы.

Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада хитой тили фонетикасида мавжуд бўлган суперсегмент просодик элементларнинг тил фонетикасидаги ўрни атрофлича тасвирланиб, флектив ва агглютинатив тиллар билан таққосланиб мисоллар орқали тўлиқ очиб берилади. Шу қаторда хитой тилида мавжуд бўлган тонлар ва рус, ўзбек тилларидаги урғу ходисасининг тиллар фонетик тизимидаги ўрни мисоллар орқали ифодаланган. Берилган мисоллар хитой тили фонетикасини тушунишда асосий манбаа кўринишида ифодаланган.

Калит сўзлар: просодия, тон, урғу, интонация, фонетика, флектив тиллар, агглютинатив тиллар, суперсегмент просодик элементлар.

Annotation: This article examines the definition of the term “supersegment prosodic elements” in the phonetics of Chinese language and reveals the comparison between fusional and agglutinative languages. The article gives of the current understanding of supersegment prosodic elements in the comparing languages. The examples are useful for exploring a potential ways of understanding phonetic system of Chinese language.

Key words: prosodia, tone, syllable, intonation, phonetics, fusional language, agglutinative language, supersegment prosodic elements.

Introduction: As you know, any speech activity is accompanied with phonetic features of a particular language. In linguistics, the study of phonetic units and their features is engaged in such a branch of science as phonetics. Sounding speech is the main form of speech communication, is an integral part of the functioning of the modern language and a sign of verbal languages. For verbal expression of thoughts, a person uses a special system of signs, known as sounds, letters, morphemes, syllables, words and sentences [1; 251-253].

Abstract. The role of the sign is to represent, in the process of communication, an object, phenomenon or action with the help of symbolic units that help the word to act in the human mind as a substitute for the object. So, for example, when pronouncing a particular lexeme in the human mind, an image of the called object is formed, for example, *хлеб, банан, яблоко, рыба*, while if the pronunciation is distorted, the person is difficult to understand, for example, *собака, позволите = позвоните* [2; 215-224].

In addition to the basic phonetic units, in the sound system of the language there are segment and super-segment units of speech. Segment units are the sounds of speech that are arranged in a speech stream one after another in a linear sequence. Segmental phonology is closely related to segments of the speech chain resulting from sequential division. Super-segment units, in turn, are a series of phonetic units that manifest themselves in the form of stress and intonation. In the flow of speech, super-segment units cannot function separately from segment units, that is, they are directly connected and are realized only in sound combinations, overlapping sounds and forming the structure of speech segments [3; 169].

In agglutinative and inflectional languages (e.g. Uzbek and Russian), words and morphemes consist of phonemes, i.e. from the sounds of a language endowed with a meaning-distinguishing function. The phonemes of each language form a certain system, according to which they are all opposed to each other. Speakers of a given language distinguish (by ear) different words or different forms of the same word, because they are different (to one degree or another) in their phonemic composition.

Usually, in the phonetic systems of many modern languages, the minimum phonetic unit is sound. Sound as the shortest unit corresponds to the abstract linguistic concept of a phoneme, which is the central concept of phonology. Sounds in the process of speech are used not in isolation, but in close connection with other sounds, forming together with them sound complexes or segments (parts) of various sizes, attributes and purposes.

In Chinese, unlike the Uzbek and Russian languages, the most minimal meaning-distinguishing and meaning-forming unit is a syllable. The sound stream, or speech, splits into minimal units, which we call syllables. The structure of the syllable in

Chinese is markedly different from the structure of the Russian language. In Russian, a syllable can consist of a different number of sounds (и, ли, лить, слить, скрыть, всхрап, всплеск). In Chinese, the number of sounds in a syllable does not exceed four (yi, lu, mai, huan) [4; 1280].

In Russian and Uzbek languages, we express the message, exclamation and various emotional coloring of words with the help of intonation, i.e. raising or lowering the height of one or more syllables. No matter what timbre a particular word is pronounced, the meaning will not change. In Chinese, a syllable can be pronounced in four different ways, with four different melodies, or intonations, called tones.

Literature review: In his writings V.A. Bogoroditsky, Skripnik Y.N., Smolenskaya T.M., Solovyova N.N., V.M. Solntsev., Rummyantsev M.K., Aleksakhin A.N., Zadoenko T.P., Xu Shizhun., Zhang Tiaohua, Hu Yushu, Shcherbak A.M., Zlatoustova L.V., Potapova R.K., Trunin -Donskoy V.N., Bondarko L.V. and others systematically studied the specifics of the phonetic - phonological system of various languages, segment and suprasegmental units, such as tone, stress and intonation.

Scientists such as L.V. Shcherba, E.D. Polivanov, A.A. and E.N. Dragunovs, V.B. Kasevich, E.A. Bryzgunova, M.K. Rummyantsev, E.B. Trofimova, A.M. Kubarich studied theoretical issues related to the organization of the phonetic-phonological level, segment phonology of the Chinese language and other languages of Southeast Asia.

Numerous works by linguists, sinologists, psychologists, culturologists, etc. (V.A. Bogoroditsky, Y.N. Skripnik, T.) are devoted to the study of the functioning of the Chinese language as an isolated, but at the same time, language of international communication. M. Smolenskaya, N.N. Solovyova, V.M. Solntsev, M.K. Rummyantsev, A.N. Aleksakhin, T.P. Zadoenko, Xu Shizhun, Zhang Tiaohua, Hu Yuishu, L.V. Zlatoustova, R .K. Potapova, V.N. Trunin-Donskoy, L.V. Bondarko, V.V. Potapova, V.B. Kasevich and others). [5; 5].

In Chinese, according to the research in this dissertation, we came to the conclusion that phono-variants of Chinese words need to be understood as a phenomenon of homonymy. By definition, A.A. Khamatova, mainly distinguish four points of view in determining the phenomenon of homonymy.

According to the first point of view, homonyms are words that have an identical phonetic shell, but different etymological meaning, regardless of the graphic spelling. This point of view is supported by many philologists, like V.V. Vinogradov, O.S. Akhmanova, L.A. Bulakhovsky, M.E. Galkina-Fudoruk, S.I. Kanonich, S. Balli and others. The second group of linguists are of the opinion that words that have the phonetic composition of the syllable are identical, and the meaning is different, the spelling must also be the same. The third group of linguists refers to homonyms words that are identical in sound, but differ in meaning and spelling. [1; 48]. However, it

mainly uses the opinion put forward by the first group of linguists, according to which homonyms are equally sounding words.

Homonyms in Chinese are words that have the same sound and different meanings. However, the tone is not taken into account.

Despite this, this point of view is not completely accurate, since the minimal phonetic unit in the Chinese language as a morpheme or word is not a separate sound (phoneme), but a tinted syllable, i.e. syllabema. [6; 136].

Since the tone in the Chinese language is an integral part of the phonetic shell of the word and plays a meaningful role, homonyms in the Chinese language are words that are identical in sound and in tone distribution, and sometimes have a different hieroglyphic designation. Hence the conclusion that homonyms in Chinese are words that are identical in sound (including tone), but have different meanings regardless of the hieroglyphic spelling. For example: 花 huā-flower- 花 huā-spend; 吉利 jíli-happy 及 力 jíli-with all his might. [7; 7-8].

The methodological basis of the scientific article was the work of several famous scientists, such as L.V. Shcherba, R.I. Avanesov, N.S. Trubetskoy, R.O. Jacobson, A.M. Kubarich, V.I. Gorelov, N.A. Speshnev etc. In their studies, Lew Yue Hua, Pan Wen Yu, Young Ji Jou, V.A. Bogoroditsky, Ya.N. Skripnik, T.M. Smolenskaya, N.N. Solovyova, V.M. Solntsev, M.K. Rumyantsev, A.N. Aleksakhin, T.P. Zadoenko, Xu Shizhong., Zhang Tiaohua, Hu Yushu, A.M. Shcherbak, L.V. Zlatoustova, R.K. Potapova, V.N. Trunin-Donskoy, L.V. Bondarko et al. Systematically studied the specifics of the phonetic-phonological system of various languages, segment and suprasegmental units, in particular tone, stress and intonation [8; 24].

Wan Fusyan, Yang Tiange, Lu Shusyan, Wu Jihui, L.V. Shcherba, E.D. Polivanov, A.A. and E.N. Dragunovs, V.B. Kasevich, E.A. Bryzgunova, M.K. Rumyantsev, E.B. Trofimova, A.M. Kubarich, M. Iriskulov, A.A. Abduazizov, E.R. Kilichev, I. Rasulov, A. Shomaksudov, A.A. Khaidarov, Z.M. Kobilova and others were engaged in the study of theoretical issues related to the organization of the phonetic-phonological level, segment phonology of the Chinese language and other languages of Southeast Asia.

Nevertheless, the problem of a comparative study of prosodic dominant units in multisystem languages, their meaning-distinguishing properties and their influence on the phono process was not the subject of a special study.

Research methodology. Research methods are a comprehensive examination of the object of study from a phonetic-phonological position. The following were used in the work: a descriptive method (for analyzing the representation of prosodic dominants in comparable languages and an analysis of their characteristics), a method for directed sampling of monosyllabic and two-syllable lexemes of Chinese, Russian, and Uzbek

languages, a comparative method (for identifying general and specific characteristics of prosodic dominant units in Chinese, Russian and Uzbek languages), the method of stylistic analysis (to determine the stylistic characteristics of the phono-variants of the studied units) [9; 169].

The originality of communication in a foreign language is also determined by the specifics of the phonetic systems of the native language. So, for example, in the Russian language, donation can fall on any word of the word, it is able to fulfill a meaningful function and shift when changing (movable), measure. For example, вода' - во'ду, стены' - сте'ны, за'мок - замо'к.

In the Uzbek language, as well as in other Turkish languages, donation is fixed and falls on the next syllable. However, there are words and syllable forms, in which deletion can also be found on other syllables. The power on the last syllable is found in the two major parts of speech, as well as in the single root words in combination with single morphemes. For example, qilmo'q, quruvchi', ketga'n, mexri'm, oftobi'. In three-syllable and more words, consisting of a root or a base in combination with unary morphemes, together with the removal of the last syllable - the most strong one can be more weak. For example, ko'chirmo'q, tahlamo'q, bodomzo'r. In Chinese, this role is performed by the one who is fixed and also acts to distinguish words. The Chinese language is an isolated language and refers to the blue - Tibetan family of languages. There are many kinds of names, which differ between each other in four tones, which gives rise to some difficulties in learning a given language. Each tone is for a separate meaning. For example, ma (1) 妈, ma (2) 麻, ma (3) 马, ma (4) 骂.

Conclusion. Chinese language - it is arranged in such a way that the super-segment level in it is closely connected with the segment one much more closely than in other languages of the world, such as, for example, Russian and Uzbek. Tone - a super-segment unit that performs a meaning-distinguishing function in Chinese - can only be implemented in a unit of the segment level - the syllable. At the same time, the syllable itself, without taking into account tonal differences - syllabem - has no semantic content

As noted above, the Chinese language, unlike other language families, is distinguished by the presence of a tone system in its composition. It is also built on syllables, i.e. one word can consist of one or several syllables, and each syllable of a whole word, in turn, is characterized by one or another tone, which, as indicated above, is called an etymological tone.

Tone - a melodic voice pattern, which is characterized by a change in pitch. Each syllable of the Chinese language includes a final. Finals, depending on the meaning of the word, can vary in their pronunciation in five different tones. Consequently, the

meaning of the syllable may vary depending on the tone in which it is pronounced (see table 1). [10; 98].

Table 1. Changing the meaning of the Chinese syllable depending on the tone

妈	mā	мать
麻	má	конопля
马	mǎ	лошадь
玛	mà	мамонт
安	ān	спокойный, тихий
俺	ǎn	мы, наш
岸	àn	берег
八	bā	восемь
拔	bá	выдергивать
把	bǎ	держать, схватить
爸	bà	отец
歌	gē	песня
革	gé	кожа
合	gě	100 мл.
各	gè	каждый

According to studies in the field of prosodic dominants in the Chinese language, we came to the conclusion that phono-variants of Chinese words should be understood as a phenomenon of homonymy.

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