



## PHONETIC REGULATIONS OF THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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## ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИЕ НОРМЫ СОВРЕМЕННОГО РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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## ЗАМОНАВИЙ РУС ТИЛИНИНГ ФОНЕТИК НОРМАЛАРИ

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*Abstract: In linguistics, there are concepts of literary and colloquial languages. Artistic works, articles in the media, news broadcasts of radio and television programs, correspondence and communication of intelligent educated people - this is the «habitat» of the literary language. Its basis is phonetics, orthoepy and their norms. What orthoepy studies, how orthoepic norms are fixed in the language, what styles of pronunciation exist and what sections phonetics and orthoepy consist of - we will tell in our article.*

*Key words: phonetics, sound, law, speech, language norms, pinching, general, comparative, historical, descriptive.*

*Аннотация: В языковедении существуют понятия литературного и разговорного языков. Художественные произведения, статьи в СМИ, новостные передачи радио- и телепрограмм, переписка и общение интеллигентных образованных людей — это место «обитания» литературного языка. Его основой является, фонетика, орфоэпия и их нормы. Что изучает орфоэпия, как закрепились в языке орфоэпические нормы, какие стили произношения существуют и из каких разделов состоят фонетика и орфоэпия — расскажем в нашей статье.*

*Ключевые слова: фонетика, звук, закон, речь, языковые нормы, щипящие, обшая, сравнительная, историческая, описательная.*

*Аннотация: Тилишуносликда адабий ва оғзаки тиллар тушунчалари мавжуд. Биз мақоламизда қўйидагилар ҳақида фикр юритамиз, яъни бадий*

*асарлар, оммавий ахборот воситаларидаги мақолалар, радио ва телевизион дастурларнинг янгиликлар эшиштиришлари, зиёли хамда ўқимишли кишиларнинг ёзишмалари ва мулоқотлари адабий тилнинг «яшаш жойи» дур. Унинг асосини фонетика, орфоэпия ва уларнинг меъёрлари ташкил этади. Орфоэпия нимани ўрганади, тилда ортоепик меъёрлар қандай ўрнатилади, қандай талаффуз услублари мавжуд, фонетика ва орфоэпия қандай бўлимлардан иборат*

*Калит сўзлар: фонетика, товуш, қонун, нутқ, тил нормалари, шовқин солувчи, умумий, қиёсий, тарихий, тавсифий*

Introduction. Already in the first grade, children diligently disassemble words into sounds; identify unstressed and stressed vowels, deaf, sonorous and voiced consonants. Meanwhile, they do not start writing more competently from this, and sometimes, on the contrary, diligent repetition of the words «as heard» confuses kids and leads to mistakes. In this case, why do we need phonetics, is it really necessary to study this subject? First of all, we have to understand. What are language norms? What is phonetics?

Language norms are historically established rules of speech use, recognized by society as exemplary. The presence of norms contributes to the unity and stability of the literary language, serves its stability, to a certain extent constrains language changes. The norm becomes a cultural and value concept in which speech practice is comprehended and generalized: relying on the speech of authoritative native speakers and knowledge of the laws and trends of language development, one or two normative variants are chosen from several ways of expression[1].

Language norms can be classified according to the levels of the language system. The phonetic level of the language is associated with accentological norms (rules for placing accents in words) and orthoepic norms (rules for pronunciation of individual letter combinations in words). Lexical norms are associated with the use of words and phraseological phrases (units of the lexical level of the language) in the exact meaning. Lexical norms often include stylistic norms responsible for the use of stylistically labeled units in the texts of certain functional varieties of the literary language. Grammatical norms, which should be divided into word-formation, morphological and syntactic, regulate the formation of words, the choice of the necessary grammatical forms and grammatical constructions. They are related to the morphemic and syntactic levels of the language and rely on their systematics. In addition, scientists distinguish spelling and punctuation norms known to everyone in the school curriculum.

Phonetics is a science that studies the sounds of speech. Moreover, the study is a multilateral process. Phonetics considers sounds as a result of the articulatory apparatus, as a consequence of air vibrations, and also deals with the functions of each sound in a particular language. Anyone who undertakes to study a foreign language needs to know what sounds there are in it and how they are pronounced. But the laws of phonetics must also be known to those who want to speak and write well in their native language[4].

A harmonious, smooth-sounding combination of sounds gives speech a special expressiveness and beauty. Knowing the laws of phonetics, you can avoid common mistakes that lead to dissonance of speech, to the appearance of difficult-to-pronounce and unpleasant-to-hear constructions of words. Phrases that are unsuccessful from the point of view of phonetics will make it difficult to pay attention, will interfere with the perception of the text. For example, evaluate the line of one children's poem: «Ah, it would be more often with chocolate ...», such a phrase is difficult to pronounce even for an adult, let alone a five-year-old child.

The phonetic component seems to create a halo around the word, which affects its meaning, as well as the impression of this word. For example, words

such as «idiot», the sound of the words «bastard», «mumble» imperceptibly cause unpleasant emotions for the listener, and «flowers», «summer», «sea» give the phrase melodiousness and beauty of sound[2].

Literature review. Knowledge of phonetics allows a person to control speech at his discretion. You can compose a sentence in such a way that it will excite the listener or reader, cause indignation in him, or you can calm down, inspire confidence and peace. All this is achieved with the help of various combinations of words and sounds. Especially often writers use alliteration – the repetition of the same consonants to enhance the effect. For example, knowing that the sound «r» in Russian is perceived as a rude, harsh sound, you will not use it often in a love confession, but in a call to action or outrage, words with this sound will be very useful. Compare: «Brilliant, semi-airy, obedient to the magic bow, surrounded by a crowd, Istomina stands...» (A.S. Pushkin) and «Adults have affairs. Pockets in rubles. Love? You are welcome! Rubles for a hundred» (V.V. Mayakovsky).

With the help of onomatopoeic words, you can also convey the nature of the sound, for example, the phrases «Both the crunch of sand and the snoring of a horse» or «Frost-drunk puddles crunch and are fragile like crystal» immediately evoke the corresponding associations. Each sound carries some information, and its repetition in the text will have a certain influence on the listener. Knowing all the rules of phonetics and «making friends» with sounds, you can easily make a report on which listeners will not yawn, but will fully share all your thoughts[3].

Research methodology. Phonetics is divided into general, comparative, historical and descriptive.

General phonetics considers the patterns characteristic of the sound system of all world languages. General phonetics studies the structure of the human speech apparatus and its use in different languages in the formation of speech sounds, examines the patterns of sound changes in the speech stream, establishes the classification of sounds, the ratio of sounds and abstract phonetic units — phonemes, establishes general principles of dividing the sound stream into sounds, syllables and larger units.

Comparative phonetics compares the sound structure of a language with other languages. The comparison of foreign and native languages is primarily necessary in order to see and assimilate the features of a foreign language. But such a comparison also sheds light on the patterns of the native language. Sometimes comparing related languages helps to get deep into their history.

Historical phonetics traces the development of the language over a fairly long period of time. (sometimes since the appearance of one particular language — its separation from the proto-language).

Descriptive phonetics considers the sound system of a particular language at a certain stage (most often the phonetic system of a modern language).

Analysis and results. A person who speaks his native language usually does not think that there are any phonetic laws. He just pronounces the sounds familiar to him and understands those around him, who speak about the same way as he does. Problems begin to arise if a person pronounces the sounds of his native language incorrectly. He turns to a speech therapist, who gives him the appropriate exercises and explains which parts of the speech apparatus in which case should participate in sound formation. The need to correct speech does not arise for everyone. But everyone learns to read and write. It is here that the student finds out that, it turns out, not all words are written as they are heard. So that this does not turn out to be an unpleasant surprise for the child, he must be taught to distinguish the sounds of speech long before he begins to master the letters[5].

The study of the laws of phonetics is necessary for those who begin to learn a foreign language. Incorrect pronouncing of similar sounds leads to the fact that

listeners simply will not understand you, or they will understand you, but incorrectly. Some languages have vowel reduction, others don't. In the formation of seemingly similar consonants, different parts of the speech apparatus often participate, and accordingly, the sound has a different color. In order to understand how the sounds of one language differ from the sounds of another, it is necessary to listen to foreign language speech as much as possible. In addition, there are now computer programs that allow you to correct phonetics.

Conclusion. Pronouncing norms depend on the real phonetic laws of the Russian language, so phonetics and orthoepy are inseparable from each other. In order to know all the laws of phonetics, to understand stress, to change the stress when changing the form of a word, it is necessary to have certain knowledge in this area. Both sciences study the sound of speech.

The ability to speak correctly in your native language is necessary not only for public speaking, successful work, personal life, but also to be a worthy representative of your people and heir to a rich Russian culture.

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