



SUPER-SEGMENT PHONOSTYLISTICS AS THE BASIS FOR STUDYING THE PROBLEMS OF ACCENT VARIANTS OF RUSSIAN NOUNS

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ABSTRACT

One of the necessary conditions for the effectiveness of people's speech communication is the correct sound design of speech, pronunciation of language units in accordance with established orthoepic norms and rules. The culture of the speaker's speech depends on the knowledge and proper use of the laws of sound design of speech, which involves the mastery of the speakers, not only the ability to build orthoepically correct speech, but also mastery of knowledge on the style of the language, in particular on the functional style and stylistics of language resources.

Key words – culture of the speaker's speech, stylistics of language resources, alphabet, language, stress, pronunciation.

INTRODUCTION

Both sound and prosodic units participate in the formation of the pronunciation style. Super-segment phonostylistics studies the stylistic properties of super-segment units. Super-segmented (non-linear, prosodic) units include stress and intonation in the Russian language. Accent variants of nouns arise as a result of the movement of verbal stress.

Word stress is the pronunciation of one of the syllables of a word with greater strength and duration. In Russian, stress is free. It can fall on any syllable in a word: alphabet, language, stress, pronunciation, therefore it is called heterogeneous. During inflection, the stress in the Russian language can move from one syllable to another: дал-дала-дали; взял-взяла-взяли, therefore it is considered mobile. The mobility and variability of stress in the Russian language are the causes of fluctuations in the formulation of verbal stress and the occurrence of pronunciation variants of words, which are called accent.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The branch of science that studies the features and rules of stress is called accentology. In modern Russian literary language, external and internal reasons for changing the place of stress are distinguished. It is believed that the influence of external causes, for example, the dialectic influence and the professional influence, is weakened at present and cannot be considered sufficient for an accentological shift and, moreover, for fixing the changed stress as an accentological norm. Changes in the placement of stress in words are due primarily to

internal causes. The influence of external factors can manifest itself only in those cases when they act in directions that coincide with the internal causes of the change in the place of stress.

Changes in the placement of Russian verbal stress, thus, are due to the internal system of the language, the desire for a more rational and convenient organization and ease of pronunciation and memorization.

Accent in modern Russian literary language has great stylistic potential. So, fluctuations in the statement of verbal stress can contribute to a change in the stylistic coloring of the word. For example, the word *noises* when pronouncing it with emphasis on the last syllable: *noise* is used in professional speech. The word report is pronounced with emphasis on the second syllable: a *report* in the speech of sailors. The pronunciation of syringes with an accent on the root: *syringes* is found in doctors' speeches.

ANALYSIS

The culture of reading and public speaking depends on the degree of knowledge and knowledge of native speakers of intonational styles. Intonation style is a special type of rhythmic-intonational structure of the text, characteristic of each communicative-functional variety of speech. The following intonational styles are distinguished:

- 1) scientific intonation style;
- 2) business (informational) intonation style;
- 3) journalistic intonation style;
- 4) artistic intonation style;
- 5) conversational intonation style.

(Ceplitis, 1974).

Intonation, therefore, is one of the main means of forming a functional-stylistic variety of speech.

Among accentive variants of nouns, phono-variants of masculine words occupy a large number, which differ by moving verbal stress from the base to the end of the word in the genitive plural. For instance: *ко`рпусов-корпусо`в,* *ла`гереи-лагере`й.* The plural of such nouns is formed in parallel on *-ы* and *-а*. For instance: *ко`рпусы-корпуса`,* *ла`гери-лагеря`.*

Fluctuations in the production of Russian verbal stress are widespread in nouns in stylistically reduced speech. So, the following accent variants of masculine nouns have a stylistically reduced character:

two-syllable nouns with emphasis on the first syllable: *столя́р - сто́ляр, созы́в - со́зыв, цеме́нт - це́мент, досу́г - до́суг;*

two-syllable nouns with an emphasis on inflection: *фо́рум - фору́м,*

in the plural: *и́ксы - иксы́, де́ды - деды́, ба́нты - банты́, кра́ны – краны́;*

polysyllabic nouns with an emphasis on the first syllable: *заго́ловок - за́головок, алкогóль - а́лкоголь;*

in the plural: *бирма́нцы - би́рманцы*;

polysyllabic nouns with an accent on the last syllable: *кинова́рь - кинова́рь, пе́рвенец – первенец*;

polysyllabic nouns with emphasis on the penultimate syllable: *магази́н - магази́н, христиани́н - христиани́н, паропро́вод - паропро́вод, аргу́мент - аргу́мент*;

in the plural: *э́ллины - элли́ны, израи́льцы - израи́льцы, языки́ - язы́ки, острога́ - острога́*;

nouns with unstressed suffix - **ник**: *мозаи́чник - мозаи́чник, рудни́к - рудник, призы́вник - призы́вник, духо́вник - духо́вник*;

nouns for the suffix - **щик** box with an accent on the first syllable: *строга́льщик-строга́льщик, мото́льщик-мота́льщик, сновáльщик - сновáльщик*;

nouns on unstressed - **метр**: *миллиме́тр - милли́метр, сантиме́тр - санти́метр, киломе́тр - кило́метр etc.*

variants of feminine nouns with a stylistically reduced character are represented by the following phono options:

two-syllable nouns with emphasis on inflection: *ту́фля - ту́фля, вью́га - вьюга́, ни́хта - нихта́, ве́рба - ве́рба*;

polysyllabic nouns with an emphasis on the first syllable: *благосы́ня - благода́тыня, добы́ча - до́бывча*;

polysyllabic nouns with emphasis on the last syllable: *осо́ка - осока́, дремо́та – дремота́*;

polysyllabic nouns with an accent on the penultimate syllable: *хра́мина - храмина́, засу́ха - засуха́, ненави́сть - ненави́сть*;

nouns with an accent on the penultimate syllable: *ску́мбрия - скумбри́я, бюрокра́тия - бюрократи́я, гастрино́мия - гастриноми́я, феэ́рия – феерия́ etc.*

The following accent variants of nouns of a secondary gender also have a stylistically reduced character:

two-syllable nouns with an emphasis on inflection: : *ру́сло - русло́*,

in the plural: *блага́ - блага́, сред́ства - сред́ства*;

polysyllabic nouns with an emphasis on the first syllable: *грузи́ло - грузило́, прида́ное - при́даное*;

nouns on the suffix - **ств(о)** with an emphasis on the first syllable: *граждáнство - граждáнство, мыта́рство - мы́тарство*; and also with an emphasis on the second syllable: *убран́ство - убрáнство*;

nouns for the suffix - **ение** with the given suffix: *рассредóточение - рассредоточéние, сосредотóчение - сосредоточéние, намерéние- намерéние, упрóчение - упрочéние*;

nouns with an unstressed suffix - **ение** (-ание, -яние): *изобрéтение - изобрéтение, приобрéтение - приобрéтение, дея́ние - де́яние, извая́ние - извая́ние*;

nouns with stressed suffix - **ание**: *исповéдание - исповедáние, вероисповéдание - вероисповедáние, соболéзнование - соболезновáние*.

DISCUSSION

Variants of pronunciation of nouns, differing by fluctuations in the statement of verbal stress, can be characterized from a historical and temporal point of view. For example, the following accent variants of masculine nouns have an outdated character from the point of view of modern Russian literary language:

nouns with emphasis on the last syllable: *су́ффикс - суффíкс, диа́гноз - диагно́з, иерóглиф -*

иероглиф;

nouns with an emphasis on the second syllable from the beginning: *револьвѣр - револьвер, диалѡг - диалог*;

Accented variants of nouns are also obsolete, as phono-variants of nouns with an emphasis on the third syllable from the beginning: *библиотѣка - библиотека, дизентерѣя - дизентерия; and etc.*

Feminine nouns in the speech of experts are pronounced with emphasis on the penultimate syllable: *флюорографѣя - флюороографѣя, эпилѣнсия - эпилепсѣя, афѣзия - афазѣя*.

However, in the speech of the musicians, the noun *полифонѣя* is pronounced with emphasis on the root: *полифѡня*.

Most accent variants of nouns, due to phono-variants of the plural forms *-ы* and *-а*, are considered stylistically neutral in modern Russian literary language. For example: *тракторы-тракторѣя, тормозы-тормозѣя*.

In colloquial speech, accent variants of masculine nouns and in two-syllable words with emphasis on the second syllable: *бѣздарѣя - бездѣрь, доллѣр - доллар, силѡс - силѡс*;

in the plural: *шѣрфы - шарфѣя, фунты - фунтѣя, торты - тортѣя, вѡры - ворѣя*.

Some accent variants of nouns in the form of *-ы* are considered obsolete at present. For example: *вѣнзели, вѣксели, вѣеры*. Now they are pronounced as *вензельѣя, вексельѣя, веерѣя*.

There are accent variants of nouns in *-а* in the plural form, which from a stylistic point of view are assessed as colloquial. For example: *бухгалтерѣя, инженерѣя, инспекторѣя* (stylistically neutral is the pronunciation of *бухгалтеры, инженеры, инспекторы*).

In some cases, the use of the option *-ы* gives the statement a high stylistic coloring. For example: And it led to reflection: // Tribes of past treaties // Fruits of the sciences, good and evil. (Pushkin, Eugene Onegin). The artist kept a divine Raphael in his *teachers*. (Gogol, Portrait).

It should be noted that not all variants of nouns in the plural form at the same time go from form to *-ы* to form *-а* and therefore not all works of fiction have the same type in their use. Compare: The first to appear were the *midshipmen*, lieutenants, and ground *officers*. (Stepan. Port Arthur). Neither light nor dawn begins // Their terrible concert, chorus, // *Tokari*, carvers, *locksmiths*. (Nekrasov, About the weather).

Variants of plural nouns in *-а* are, on the whole, most characteristic of the speech of specialists. For example: You need to take bread from the current, you need to let it go on *screen*, and from the *screens* again take it and let it go for sorting (Ertel, Western Steppe).

Many accent variants of nouns in modern Russian literary language are used as stylistically equal. For example: *Kalmyks* - the people that make up the main population of the Kalmyk Republic, as well as persons belonging to this people. (Dictionary of the Russian language in 4 volumes, vol.

2). Around nomadic tents // *Kalmyk* sheep graze. (Pushkin, Eugene Onegin). In a neighboring beam, *warbler* flicked faintly and uncertainly clumsily imitating a nightingale. (Veresaev, On the Dead Road). // In the tall dense grass, long-tailed moths met every now and then *reeds*. (Arseniev, In the Ussuri taiga).

However, often one of the accent variants of nouns acquires one or another stylistic coloring. For example: Sleeping with a grave sleep // Red *girl!* (Koltsov, Do not make noise, rye). To a ripe ear - a daring sickle // The adult *girl* - a young bridegroom! (Nekrasov, Sasha).

The phono-variant of a *girl* in modern Russian literary language is used in poetic speech. Often accent

variants form nouns that themselves already have a stylistic coloring. For example: noun *equal* in modern Russian literary language is colloquial. It forms accent variants of a *level-level*. Pronunciation in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language Ozhegova and N.Yu. The Swedish is rated as vernacular. Apparently, therefore, in fiction the variant of *equality* is more often used. For example: By dignity, growth and strength // You didn't have torn villages. (Nekrasov, Frost Red nose).

Noun *a loop* forms accents and variations *loop-loop* is the second of which is defined as colloquial in the "Big Dictionary of Russian Language". However, this phono option along with the main, stylistically neutral version of *a loop* actively used in poetic speech. Compare: Everything is possible, everything is please: both heaven and earth // The fourth is ruthless, like a dead *a loop* (R. Rozhdestvensky, Matryoshka). And with this *petley* at the throat // I would like for now, To wipe my tears from me // My right hand. (B. Pasternak).

In modern Russian literary language, many accent variants of nouns from a stylistic point of view are used unequally, differentially.

Thus, an analysis of the stylistic features of accent variants of nouns allows us to conclude that in the modern Russian literary language in the field of stylistically colored phono-variants of nouns that differ in statement of verbal stress, their stylistic coloring is neutralized. This primarily concerns colloquial and colloquial accent variants of nouns, which are gradually beginning to be used as normative, as they are increasingly used in fiction, press, radio and television.

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