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PHONOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF THE PHONEME

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Annotation
The aim of the article is to analyze the phoneme concepts existing in linguistics within the framework of generally accepted approaches. The research methodology includes a linguistic description of the phoneme, a typological method and a comparative analysis of approaches to the study of the phoneme. Solving problems of a comparative nature, on the one hand, is important for the formation of skills for the practical application of theoretical provisions, as well as skills for systematizing phoneme theories, on the other.

Keywords: phoneme, phonological approach, theory of phonetic alternations, archphoneme, sounds.

Introduction

Considering the issue of phonetics as a science, it is necessary to keep in mind the following aspects. First, there are different approaches to the definition. In this aspect, definitions based on its object differ. Phonetics is a science that studies the external side of the language. In Russian English, the term sound was used to designate the object of phonetics matter - sound matter. Other terms should be known, in particular J. Lyons says that the object of phonetics is phonic medium, which refers to the sound side of speech communication.

Phonetics can also be defined by referring to its structural elements, which are phonemes, syllable, stress and intonation. Such a definition correlates with the components, or sections, of phonetics - phonemic, syllabic, accent and intonation. More generally, it can be said that phonetics studies the inventory of speech sounds, their structure and function.

A definition based on the model of communication in its sound aspect is also possible: phonetics is the science of how speech sounds are produced, transmitted, perceived and recognized. In any case, it is important to understand that these are not essentially

different definitions, but to identify the essential characteristics of science depending on the aspect, traditions in terminology, the position of the observer, and other epistemological factors.

For any introductory topic, it is important to establish the similarities and differences between this area and related disciplines. Being one of the branches of the science of language, phonetics is closely related to its other sections.

The connection of phonetics with morphology is manifested in the fact that, establishing the rules for the formation of grammatical categories, morphology often refers to phonetic means. These include:

1) Cases of vowel alternation during formation:

a) Irregular plural forms of nouns: foot - feet;

b) Forms of irregular verbs: swim - swam - swum;

2) The rules governing the reading of the endings of some grammatical categories: a) past tense forms of regular verbs: played, worked, wanted;

b) Plural and possessive forms of nouns: tables, books, boxes; boy 's, cat 's, Alice 's;

c) Forms of the 3rd person singular of present tense verbs: reads, takes, crosses.

Phonetics is also connected with another section of grammar - syntax. This connection is manifested in the fact that any sentence, when read, always has a certain prosodic form. There are certain trends in the intonational design of such syntactic structures as interrogative sentences of various types, direct appeals, words of the author, enumerations, greetings, farewells, introductory words.

With the help of intonational means, the communicative type of statements is determined. Its meaning may depend on the intonational design of the sentence, the correct placement of the terminal tone in the phrase allows the speaker to adequately express the thought and avoid discrepancies. With the help of melodic means, logical stress, pause, sentences are divided into semantic groups (syntagms). Sometimes the interpretation of a sentence may depend on the location of the pause.

The connection with lexicology is manifested in the fact that any word is unthinkable outside of its sound image. In addition, with the help of the alternation of vowels and consonants, the formation of other parts of speech occurs: breath - breathe, separate (adj) - separate (v). The transition of a word from one part of speech to another is sometimes possible by changing the accent model of the word: contest (n) - contest (v), import (n) - import (v). With the help of phonetic means, compound words and free phrases are distinguished. Phonetics is also connected with lexicology by the fact that it determines the sound image of borrowed words - their accent structure and sound composition.

Connection with style. In poetic speech, such a stylistic device as sound parallelism is widely known. This term combines several techniques based on the repetition of sounds. This is rhyme: trees - breeze, alliteration - repetition of individual consonants or their combinations: great - grow, assonance - repetition of vowels: great - fail. Slogans, new words and phrases are better remembered and have a stronger impact if they contain repetitive sounds: bigwig, brain drain.

When forming words that conditionally convey natural sounds or animal cries, sound symbolism is often used: to hiss, to bang, bow-wow, mew. This phenomenon is called onomatopoeia in linguistics. This also includes words in which certain sound combinations can be associated in the mind of the speaker with some meaning. For example, the initial combination of consonants [fl] can be associated with fast movement: fly, flee, flood, flow, flop, and the combination

[sk] can convey squeaky sounds: squeak, squeal, scratch, scrap, squawk, screech, scream.

However, the closest connection between phonetics and stylistics is manifested at the level of intonation. With the help of intonational means, the speaker conveys his emotions, his attitude to the situation or the subject of conversation. To verify this, it is enough to say the shortest phrases Yes or No with different tones.

Distinguishing courses of practical and theoretical phonetics, which at first glance does not present difficulties, in fact turns out to be a difficult problem if we consider it not from a methodological, but from a linguistic point of view. Indeed, practical phonetics, designed to form pronunciation skills, differs from theoretical, the purpose of which is knowledge about the sound side and the ability to analyze them. However, the real content of the course of practical phonetics includes both theoretical information and analytical skills, along with practical ones. Therefore, the differences should be considered in a different plane. Practical phonetics deals mainly with the substantial aspect of sound matter, while theoretical phonetics considers substantial and code characteristics as a whole.

The results of many phonetic studies are of applied importance and are used in various fields. The oldest and perhaps the most important of these is the creation of writing for non-literate peoples and its improvement. Learning to write is always based on phonetics. An obvious area of application of phonetics is teaching pronunciation in a foreign language.

Knowledge of phonetics is necessary in speech therapy, which deals with the correction of pronunciation deficiencies in the native language. On the basis of phonetics, deaf pedagogy is being built, which deals with the development of hearing in the hearing impaired and the formation of articulation skills in the deaf and dumb.

Phonetics is used in medicine in the treatment of various forms of speech loss and disorder. This phonetics are used to test communications and improve their efficiency. Applied linguists collaborate with forensic scientists to develop voice identification programs. There is an opinion that voice spectrograms are as individual as fingerprints.

The advent of computers opens up new possibilities in the creation and development of special areas associated with sound speech, in particular with automatic synthesis and automatic speech recognition. Over the past 10–15 years, there have been noticeable changes in computer technologies for speech synthesis and recognition in the world. This is due to the ever-growing capabilities of computer technology, the improvement of the mathematical apparatus and a deeper understanding of the real processes of generation and understanding of human speech. Currently, there are already synthesizers capable of sounding material entered in the form of a text file. It is expected that programs for automatic speech recognition will soon find application in various fields of activity, for example, in organizing an information and reference system capable of receiving and issuing information on a voice request. This will be useful when ordering tickets, in medicine, banking service. It is possible to use such programs when providing voice control of technical devices in conditions that are dangerous to humans; when creating an "automatic typist"; when performing automatic translation, etc.

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