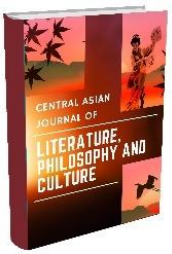

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Segmental Paraphonetic Means

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Annotation

The article is devoted to the definition of segmental paraphonetic means in non-linguistic communication. The author analyzes the work of leading scientists in this field and recognizes the segmental nature of paralinguistic means, including all contrasting sound effects, which naturally vary among themselves as segmental or lexical components of an utterance. The article reveals the paralinguistic character of those segmental units that are formed by special positions of the organs of speech and create a single perceptual impression and semantic interpretation. The author also considers the issue of onomatopoeia in the language system as special units of the morphological level, and their sounds, remaining at the phonetic and phonological levels, belong to a separate section of linguistics – paralinguistics.

Keywords: segmental paraphonetics, phonation signs, sound, sound symbolism, onomatopoeia, appellative phonology, interjection exclamations, laryngalization, pharyngalization, velarization, aspiration, glottalization.

Sound, usually defined very simply, is in fact a complex, multifaceted element of speech, which is described in four aspects –articulatory, acoustic, perceptual and functional.

Articulatory-acoustic and perceptual signs of sounds appear to be diverse and endless, as well as the sounds themselves. Speech sounds related to segmental phenomena are combined into phonemes, defined as the smallest units of the language system that serve to distinguish the sound and semantic sides of words and morphemes. Articulatory and acoustic signs that serve to distinguish one phoneme from another are called distinctive phoneme signs.

Phonology consists of two sections: phonematics (or segmental phonology) and prosodics (or supersegmental phonology). Phonemics studies the system of phonemes and their distinctive features, and prosodics deals with the description of units that do not match in length with the phoneme and their features, i.e. syllabic (phrasal, verbal) stress and intonation.

Traditional phonetics provides an articulation-acoustic classification of vowels and consonants. Phonology chooses from these features only those that serve to distinguish one phoneme from another and these features are called phonologically significant, distinctive. For example, in the opposition /p-t/, only labiality -dentality (anterior lingual) serves as a distinguishing feature, while other signs peculiar to both phonemes – explosiveness and deafness are indistinguishable signs. These descriptions are necessary in order to explain the relationship between phonemic and prosodic features.

D.Krystal does not recognize the segmental nature of paralinguistic means, since, from his point of view, supersegmental phonology includes all contrastive sound effects, which naturally vary among themselves as segmental or lexical components of an utterance and, therefore, cannot be determined in connection with individual segments, except for segmental units included in syllables. However, it also recognizes the paralinguistic nature of those segmental units that are formed by special positions of the organs of speech and create a single perceptual impression and semantic interpretation. These are, for example, labialization, velarization, aspiration, nasalization, preaspiration, etc. If some of these features are included in the phonetic classification of speech sounds, then some (and most of them) have no place in it, since they are not represented in the articulation base of the language, as non-existent features in the pronunciation norm of this language. These include various articulations when grinding teeth, clicking, clapping, knocking, champing, smacking, squeezing teeth, etc.

Some of the phonemic (distinctive) signs pass into the rank of prosodic signs, as evidenced by the facts of diachronic phonology [2, p.43] and the phonological characteristics of modern languages. [5, p.11] Such signs are considered longitude, breathlessness (preaspiration), pharyngalization, retroflexia, synharmonism (consonance), laryngalization, swallowing bow, etc. As shown by A. S. Lieberman: “A phoneme can look like a prosodeme (a push in Danish is either a segmental phoneme or a form of dynamic accent), and a prosodeme can look like a differential sign of a phoneme (longitude in Latin is either a sign of vowels or a property of a syllable), therefore the question arises whether they can be distinguished in a general way”. [15, p.137]

On the functional side, there are no fundamental differences between phonemes and their signs, as well as prosodemes, since both of them perform a semantic function. However, the distinguishing feature is included in the phoneme as its property, and the prosodeme exists independently as “the embodiment of a certain syllabic feature”. [8, p. 9] Moreover, phonemes usually have several features. Only some phonemes, for example, the pharyngeal slit /h/ and the laryngeal bow have the same characteristic. Prosodems very often have only one feature. For example, aspiration, preaspiration, laryngeal bow, i.e. single-feature segmental elements are most often prosodems. [8, p.9] If all articulatory and acoustic signs are distributed between segmental (phonemes) and supersegmental (prosodemes) units, then what else remains beyond them? Are all the signs covered in phonetics and phonology? This question can be answered in the negative, since not all of the many phonation features, and this should be emphasized, are covered in verbal speech and classified phonetically and phonologically. There are still many signs outside of them that are not considered when analyzing an utterance or text, since they accompany speech as non-linguistic means, performing the function of emotionally expressive amplification of the speaker's speech.

Modern phonetics and phonology are developing so rapidly and rapidly that the existing classifications of speech sounds and their signs look very poor, schematic and even unscientific. This is evidenced by the research of D.Catford, [18, p.239] P. Leidfoged, [20, p.49-61] Ya.Maddison [22, p.422] and others.

In the work of Peter Leidfodget [21, p.49-61] it is indicated that consonant sounds can be formed in seventeen places of articulation. However, are all articulatory and acoustic signs of consonants taken into account in these classifications? Absolutely not. Some of these features, being segmented, can transform into super-segmented ones, as we wrote above. However, it may also be that some segmental features can “act” as a paralinguistic means in speech. So, for example, labialization (M..M), (F..F), pharyngalization (N..N), spirantization (S....S), clacking (ts:), etc. Moreover, these same sounds are involved in words expressing the concepts of silence, fatigue, consolation, discontent, etc. This is the function of segmental elements in sound symbolism, which determine the relationship of sound with meaning.

As R. Jacobson pointed out: “Due to the close connection between sounds and meaning in a word, speakers have a need to complement this external relationship with an internal one, to complement the adjacency with a

similarity with a “rudiment” of the pictorial principle. In neuropsychology, the phenomenon of synesthesia is known: according to its laws, sound oppositions can express relationships related to musical, color, olfactory, tactile, etc. perception. For example, the opposition of high and low phonemes can cause an association with oppositions: light – dark, sharp – round, thin – thick, light – massive, etc.” [16, p. 89] R. Jacobson emphasizes the role of distinctive features of the phoneme, which, being deprived of their meanings, can be associated with the meaning of the word, expressing the emotional or aesthetic position of the communicant. [16, p. 89] The sound symbolism in question was one of the oldest ways of forming linguistic units and was studied in many languages. Therefore, sound symbolism refers to linguistic universals observed in all languages of the world.

According to S.V. Voronin's definition: "Sound symbolism (sound symbolism, phonetic symbolism, symbolism of sound) is a natural involuntary, phonetically motivated connection between phonemes and the non-acoustic (non–acoustic) sign of denaturation (motif) laid down in the basis of the nomination." [3, p.6] It should be noted that researchers of phonosemantics include in their object of study sound-symbolic words (ideophones, sound-imaginative words), which denote various sounds of animals and objects related to paralinguistic means. For example, video phones imitating the barking of a dog: in England.

«woof woof», in Russian. *«гав-гав», in Uzbek. «vow, vow»;* the universal sound of gurgling water - *«буль-буль*; in English «oink-oink», in Russian *«хрю-хрю»,* in Uzbek *«хег-хег»* - the simulated sound of a pig grunting; sound-imaginative words in which the sound creates a figurative impression of the meaning of “floundering”; in English: *ough, ugh* /ʊх/, in Russian «*фу!*», in Uzbek . ef!», «uf!» – the designation of disgust; in English «*ppp, pbbp*», in Russian (*бум*!), in Uzbek «poq!», «baran’g'!» – the sound of falling.

The Great Russian Encyclopedia defines the term "onomatopoeia": "Onomatopoeia (onomatopoeia) is an imitation of the sounds of reality by phonetic means of a given language: “kwa-kwa”, “tick-tock”, “ding-dong”, in English bang in Indonesian “letang” “бац”’ (about the sound of strong and ringing blows; a slamming door, an explosion, a hammer hitting metal), etc.” [1]

One of the controversial issues of paralinguistics is the question of interjections and its paralinguistic status. In works on paralinguistics, interjections are also included in the object of research, although at the linguistic, morphological level, interjections are considered as independent parts of speech. At the same time, interjections act as paralinguistic extra-linguistic phenomena, and as linguistic phenomena studied separately in morphology. There is a phenomenon of linguistic "projection" into a non-linguistic space." In the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms by D.E. Rosenthal and M.A. Telenkova is given the definition of interjection “as a part of speech that includes unchangeable words that directly express our feelings and expressions of will, without naming them: A*x! Ну! Ура! Цыц! Чу!* Interjections differ from significant parts of speech in that they do not have a nominative function (naming function), since they are only speech signs, signal words used for the shortest expression of a person's reaction to various events in reality or to express a demand, desire, command”. [10]

Segmental paralinguistic phenomena can be established by analyzing the phonemic structure of interjections. So, for example, in emotional interjections like “*Ah”, “Oh”, “Eh”, “Bravo”, “Alas”, “Hum”, “Pooh*”, as well as exclamation interjections, such as “*Sh-sh!”, “Psha!”, “Hurrah!”, “Tush-tush!”, “Hey-ho!”, “Holla-ho!”, “Gee-ho!”* observed an unusual phonological structure that differs from other independent words of the English language. Some of them have two options, for example, “*Faugh” и “Pshow*”, which are pronounced as *(fo:), (po), (o:), (po:),* whereas “*pooh” (pu, phu: pu:)* it has three pronunciations and even a reduplication form *“pooh – pooh*”. This can also include onomatopoeia of various kinds – such as imitation of animal and bird sounds, sounds of inanimate nature, technical sounds. as well as the sounds of attracting animals (“*Кыс-кыс!”, “Тпру!”),* animal repulsion sounds (“Брысь!”, “Кыш!”), commands to animals (“*Ап!”, “Но!”),* labial schmaltz when extinguishing a horse, signals addressed to people (isolated and non-morphologized – *“Цыц!”,*

"Pst!", "Chut!" or deformed: "*Пшёл"). [11, c.99]*. It should be assumed that not all phenomena of "non-canonical phonetics" can be included in paralinguistics, but only those that by their names directly indicate certain phenomena. For example, sound gestures, phonetic signals, emotional exclamations, imitations of the surrounding nature and technology, call signs, responsive and invocative onomatopoeia. In such phenomena, respiratory (like "фф" в себя), suction pumps (like clicking "цк-цк-цк!"), labial - lingual (like "тпрр", "pst"), laryngeal-nasal (like "гм!", "мда!"), sibilant whistling-hissing (like "тс!", "шш!"), serial vowels (like ой!","ого!") – segmental elements that we consider as parasegmental means. [9]

From the point of view of N.S. Trubetskoy, "each linguistic expression has three aspects: it is simultaneously an expression (expression) or characteristic of the speaker, an appeal (or appeal) to the listener and a message (or explication) about the subject of speech". [13, c.301] The first aspect is studied in phonostylistics, the second aspect belongs to appellative phonology, and the third one belongs to phonology. In this regard, appellative phonology is of great interest to paralinguistics. As N.S.Trubetskoy notes: "With the current state of knowledge, it is difficult to say which methods "appellative phonology" should be guided by. Theoretically, for each language, it would be necessary to establish a complete list of all phonologically appellative means, in other words, all conditional means by which certain feelings and emotions are aroused. However, it is not always clear what should be considered as a separate appellative means, and how these appellative means should be distinguished from each other. In this case, the distinction between language and speech is especially difficult and subtle." [13, c.30-31] These provisions of N.S. Trubetskoy still remain in force. The term "appellative phonology", proposed by N.S.Trubetskoy, has not been established, however, those tools that he called "phonologically-appellative" began to be called "paralinguistic tools with different categories and types." N.S. Trubetskoy refers to the "appellative means of over-lengthening of the long vowel of the stressed and pre-stressed consonant in German, lengthening of consonants at the beginning of a word and vowels at the end of a sentence in Czech, lengthening of the short vowel in Hungarian, lengthening of the first consonants in French."[13, p.36] At the same time, he notes that there are also such differences in speech, which are determined by gender, age, social dialect and conditions that have been attributed to phenomena that depend on the social structure of a given people. These differences began to be considered in paralinguistics in connection with dialect, and dialect and social features of speech sounds and various nuances of intonation. This includes examples noted in the linguistic literature when "one of the sounds of the Chukchi language in Kamchatka is pronounced by men as palatalized (c), and women and children – as (c) (= ts). In the Yukaghir (Odul) language in northeastern Siberia, there are sounds that are pronounced by men as palatal explosive (tj, clj), by children and women as affricates (c, з), by elderly like palatalized (c, з). In Russian speech, there is a general tendency to increase the labialization of the stressed (o) in its initial phase and weaken it by the end of articulation, i.e. pronunciation (o) as a kind of diphthong with decreasing labialization. Men pronounce (o) with barely noticeable diphthongization, whereas in women it is too noticeable." [13, p.32]

Excessive vowel length and gemination (prolonged pronouncing of a consonant sound) of consonants are often observed in the speech of Uzbek women to express their feelings and emotions. In English, women often pronounce even short vowels as super-long, whereas it is not typical for men, but in their speech, there is strong aspiration and pharyngalization, as well as various changes in the quality of vowels. It can also be noted that the "manner" of speech of the British and Americans are sharply different; According to our observations, Americans have more "polytonicity" in contrast to the "monotony" of English speech.

From our point of view, in addition to the above-mentioned features of the pronunciation of sounds, illustrating their paralinguistic specificity, the pronunciation of individual sounds and sound combinations as components of onomatopoeic (onomotopes) and sound-imaginative (sound symbols) in various languages can also be included here. It should be noted that, although there are many similarities in the formation of such words due to phonetic features, nevertheless, they are characterized by national specifics of speech behavior.

We also refer to segmental paralinguistic means the phenomena of the so-called “extranormal phonetics” (N.V.Yushmanov) or “non-canonical phonetics” (A.A. Reformatsky), which “... do not fit into the canon, i.e. into the usual phonetic norms of a given language, or because such “sounds” are found among them “which cannot be correlated with the normal phonetic realizations of the "legitimate phonemes of the language”, or those that occur in unusual combinations or in unusual positional conditions." [11] Although this provision is confirmed by numerous examples of the Russian language, such phenomena are often found in many languages, including English and Uzbek.

In English, B. Shaw’s comedy “Pygmalion” is of great interest in terms of the use of paralinguistic means, the main idea of which is that human speech, its correctness, compliance with the norms of language, euphony and expressiveness determine a person’s social status, level of education and culture. The main characters of the work are Eliza, a poor girl from the lower strata of society and Professor of phonetics Higgins. At the very beginning of the work, the author creates an image of a girl with the help of linguistic and paralinguistic means:

The flower girl. Ow, eez, ye-ooa son, is e?...

Wal, fewd dan y' de-ooty bawmz a mather should, eed now bettern to spawl a pore gel's flahrzn than ran awy atbaht pyin.

Will ye-oo py me f'them?... [23]

In this example, in addition to numerous lexical and grammatical errors, the phenomenon of “non-canonical phonetics” is observed, i.e. violations of phonetic norms, which indicates: a) low social status; b) lack of education; c) emotional state of resentment and agitation. It should be emphasized that paraphonetic segmental means here play a dominant role in creating the image of a character, which is the basis for highlighting another function – constructing, forming a character image.

In some studies, on phonosemantics, the correlation of paralinguistic phenomena with sound-reflective properties is noted. Since there are natural correspondences between the sound-imaginative word and its denotation, and there are “paralinguisms” in such words. [4, p.174] The term “paralingualism” is used to denote the paralinguistic properties of speech.

When it comes to segmental paralinguistic tools, we suggest using the term “paraphonemes”, respectively, when it comes to their combinations, the term “paraphonemic combinations” is used. “Paraphonemes” can have their own different variants, which we can call “paraallophones”, and their various variations – “paravariations”. The existence of parallelism in the form of the dichotomy "phoneme –paraphoneme", “allophone – paraallophone”, “variation -paravariation”, and in the further supersegmental plan, respectively, “prosody–paraprosody”, “prosodeme–paraprosodeme” and their clear differentiation, in the proper linguistic and extra-linguistic terms, proves the validity of the proposed concepts and terms.

Sound symbolism and onomatopoeia contribute to clarifying the issues of paralinguistics, so the peculiarities of their interpretation go beyond the scope of linguistic research and are determined by extralinguistic and psychological factors. It is no coincidence that John Lyons writes: “... the case of “sound symbolism” should be specifically specified, the meaning of this phonological unit is simply its distinctiveness from all other phonological units (if any) that could occur in the same context.” [7, p.443] Although John Lyons includes sound symbolism in phonology, nevertheless, he recognizes this with a “reservation" and emphasizes its difference from other phenomena. Apparently, it is legitimate to include sound symbolism in paralinguistics. Considering the problem of sound symbolism, it is impossible not to note the paralinguistic significance of interjections, which in many cases can be attributed to paralinguistic means. In addition, the phenomena of onomatopoeia can also be attributed to sound symbolism. The concept of onomatopoeia is based on the imaginary or real proximity of the signifying or signified elements. It should be emphasized that onomatopoeia

cannot become identical to sound. “And even if onomatopoeia physically corresponded to natural sound, then even then, these would not be identical phenomena, since both of them belong to different systems and play a different role in the latter.” [12, c.187]

Consequently, onomatopoeia can be considered in the linguistic system as special units of the morphological level, and sounds, remaining at the phonetic and phonological levels, can also be studied by a separate section of linguistics - paralinguistics.

V.Skalichka also pointed out that, to a large extent, in interjections, sounds are pronounced differently than usual, appearing in different stylistic variants and thereby approaching the actual sound representing one of the allophones of the phoneme. Since a sound or a sound combination by itself can signal the presence of some meaning or shade of it, expressing the emotional state of the speaker, we can establish, in addition to the articulatory and acoustic characteristics of the sound, its other properties related to meanings that relate to paralinguistic, more precisely, paraphonetic means. And the sound itself embodies a paraphoneme, which manifests itself in its various para-allophones and paravariations. A convincing confirmation of this is the paraphoneme /a/ in Uzbek speech, which can be implemented both in a short and super-long (a) to express surprise, or to confirm what is said at the end of a sentence. A vivid confirmation of this is the following statements from the work of Abdullah Qadiri “Bygone days”:

*— **А - а!** Бу - бизнинг Ҳасанали-ку! Кел, Ҳасан кўришайлик, Отабек эсонми? Ҳасанали келиб кўришди, Юсуфбек ҳожи кўришар экан, Азизбекка деди: — Бу бизнинг кишимиз тақсир, Марғилондан келадир. [17, с.146]*

The brief paraphoneme (a:) used in this statement expresses the character's sense of surprise at the sight of Hasanali.

Such variants of the paraphoneme, varying from a short to an extremely long sound, can be called “parachronemes”, using D. Jones's term “chroneme”. [19, p.96] The emotional function of sound is characteristic not of the phoneme (sound), but of its distinctive features, with which it performs semantic and, accordingly, emotionally expressive functions. We have already given examples with vowel paraphonemes, which usually perform an emotional and expressive function due to the sign of longitude. However, in most cases, the function of paraphones is performed by consonants, which are characterized by various noises that determine the type and category of pictorial words. The various movements of speech mechanisms in the pronunciation of consonant sounds indicated in phonetics books are not sufficient to accurately determine the pronunciation of a certain speech sound. Among the various movements of speech mechanisms, such movements are noted, which “often serve as mimic imitations of processes, and sometimes forms of external nature, and the sound complexes generated by such movements subsequently become, replacing facial expressions, designations of the external processes depicted.” [6, c.73] This can include “the gesture of protruding the lips or inflating the cheeks, the gesture of rounding (inflating) the oral cavity, gestures of movement of the protruding tongue, tension of the throat muscles and jaw compression as images of compression in general”, etc. [6, c.76-83] The above movements of speech mechanisms should be attributed to the object of paralinguistics, or rather to its section on phonation phenomena – paraphonetics. Due to the movement of the organs of sound, for example, when pronouncing interjections, they acquire a paralinguistic status (for example, unusual sounds in interjections at the junction of consonants, for example, Uzbek «Пррр», French «Тггг», Russian «Тьфу» etc., within the framework of non-conforming generally accepted phonotactic (several consecutive consonant sounds without vowels between them. For example, in English, groups /spl/ и /pst/. Sometimes sounds that are atypical for a given language may appear. For example, a sound similar to the affricate “Ts” in Uzbek and English speech; a deeply back-lingual, fricative, sonorous sound of the type “ғ” in Russian speech; no soft sound [x’], although it is pronounced softly in Russian

interjections (Эхе-хе-хе); English sounds [k], [d] in some combinations, they are omitted [risked], [cold] as a result of carelessness of spoken language; there is no phoneme in the Uzbek phonetic system [щ], although in words *ish, tish* are pronounced as [щ].

Unusual movements of speech mechanisms in the oral, nasal and pharyngeal cavities create diverse sounds with different signs and their degrees. For example, the varying degree of musculature of the organs of speech creates tense, unstressed, weakened and moderate articulation, retraction of the tongue forms valorization, the distinctive use of lips, normalization and nasalization, etc.

Thus, if a sound or a sound combination signals the presence of some meaning or its shade, thereby expressing the psychological state of a person, and in addition to the articulatory and acoustic characteristics of the sound, establishing additional properties associated with the values, then we refer them to paraphonetic means.

Segmental paraphonetics include such a) phonation signs that indicate the relationship between sound and meaning (sound) symbolism, onomatopoeia, phenomena of appellative phonology (lengthening of vowels and consonants), phenomena of "non-canonical phonetics", interjection exclamations, features of sounds arising under the influence of phenomena of laryngalization, pharyngalization, velarization, aspiration preaspiration, glottalization, pharyngol-labialization, nasalization; b) a variety of sounds when gnashing teeth, clicking, clicking, clapping, knocking, champing, smacking, etc.; c) onomatopoeia and sound symbolism can also be considered in a non-linguistic system as special units related to segmental paraphonetic means.

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