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ABSTRACT

The report deals with the description of orphoepic problems of Modern Russian Literary language and contains the results of experimental phonetic research for held on all lexical basis of Russian language. The work is fulfilled with the purpose of forming the Phonetic Data base of Russian improving number of applied systems: automatic recognition and synthesis of speech, correct pronunciation training, and automatic transcription.

One of the most prominent trends in the development of Soviet linguistics recently is the creation of Computer data base of Russian language as a complete data base on system and functioning of Modern Russian Literary language. Phonetic part of the Computer data base suggests attaining and classifying knowledge of sound side of language taking into consideration all existing pronunciation variants. Prior to creating such phonetic data base number of complicated theoretical and practical problems must be solved. On the other hand existing phonetic data base will greatly enlarge the possibilities of

applied use of phonetic data. Thus, the question of relations between norm and non-norm (is non-norm always a mistake and must dictors always have ideal pronunciation?), problem of unique or multivariant orphoepic norm in different types of speech activity as well as the question of position of those phonetic systems which are realized in different types of speech (on different lexical material) and have their own laws of construction and functioning (many systems or one system with many subsystems?). On the other hand, creation of Phonetic data base of Modern Russian Literary language allows to improve such applied systems as automatic recognition of speech, synthesis and automatic transcription of Russian speech, phonetic disciplines teaching - theoretic phonetics, Russian pronunciation and practical transcription - studies of phonetic peculiarities of spontaneous speech and results of different interferation processes, both between languages (Russian speech of non-Russians) and inside one language.

For all mentioned above aims it is very important to find out existing pronunciational variants for all

totality of Russian lexics, especially for peripheral part of lexical system (borrowings, abbreviations, complex words and so on). Up to now such studies were held on the limited material, the task of receiving recommendations for each word was not put on. Now there is possibility to store the whole dictionary in computer memory and to treat them automatically.

Due to all these reasons a new seria of orphoepic studies in which students of the philological department take part has been started in the Leningrad state University laboratory of experimental phonetics named after L.V. Shcherba. All studies are experimental phonetic including methods of auditory, instrumental and psycholinguistic analysis. Material in all cases is maximally complete - different Russian dictionaries: of new and foreign words, abbreviations and special lexics, frequency and derivational. In all cases the auditory material recorded by dictors- philologists whose normality of speech was tested and affirmed by special test, was studied. Words with orphoepically difficult parts were put into phrases in identical sintagmatic positions. Auditors were the students and researchers of philological department. Auditor analysis was made mostly by experienced phonetists. Instrumental studies were made with the help of micro-computer of DVK-type (segmentation of auditory material, duration measurement, auditory series preparation). Results in all cases are concrete recommendations in pronunciation and transcription as well as

relations between found orphoepic variants. Some of these results are given below.

Among the words with complex consonant combinations those which contain combinations СТЛ, ЗДН, СТСК, НТСК, НДСК (КОСТЛЯВЫЙ, БЕЗВОЗМЕЗДНЫЙ, ТУРИСТСКИЙ, КОМЕНДАНТСКИЙ, ШОТЛАНДСКИЙ) were studied. Complete lists of such words were selected from the "Russian Derivational Dictionary" by D. Worth, A. Kozak and J. Johnson (New-York, 1970, further - RDD), those for which existing orphoepic recommendations (R. I. Avanesov, L. A. Verbitskaya, modern orphoepic dictionaries) were not enough or didn't exist at all, were included in experimental material.

Experiments showed that pronunciation of words with СТЛ depends on the route: in the words with routes -КОСТ-, -ХВАСТ-, -СТЛ- and -ТЛ- (КОСТЛЯВЫЙ /stl'/, ХВАСТЛИВЫЙ /stl'/, ПОСТЛАТЬ /stl'/, ИСТЛЕТЬ /stl'/) all consonant complex is preserved in pronunciation; in other situations diersa is observed - the lack of explosive consonant: СЧАСТЛИВЫЙ /sl'/, СОВЕСТЛИВЫЙ /sl'/ and so on. Basing on the route it is easy to formalize the pronunciation rules of such words.

For words with ЗДН combination among two pronunciation variants - with diersa /zn/ and literally /zdn/ the first is clearly prevailing (from 85% to 97% realizations for different words).

Study of words with СТСК, НТСК and НДСК combinations showed three pronunciation variants: with diersa /ssk/ and /nsk/ assimilation in the place of origin /scsk/ and /ncsk/ and without die-

resa /stsk/ and /ntsk/. The prevailing of first variant is rather considerable in all cases: from 75% (in word ПОСТСКРИПТУМ) to 98% of all realizations. In all other variants only full pronunciation of word ПОСТСКРИПТУМ (23,3%) must be taken into consideration without argument.

Words with АЮ, АЙЕ and ОЙЕ also difficult for Russian pronunciation turned out to be borrowed and badly mastered by Russian native speakers. For these words three pronunciation variants were found: with strong /j/, with /i/ and completely without /j/. The last variant turned out to be relevant for words with АЮ: 15% before the stressed /o/ - РАЙОН, МАЙОЛИКА; 45% in unstressed combination - МАЙОНЕЗ, МАЙОРГАТ. Two other variants must be taken into consideration in pronunciation teaching, transcription and other applied aspects.

Among words with untypical for Russian language vowel combinations a group of words with EO in the route was studied. All the words are borrowed and are of terminologic character. The pronunciation difficulty of such words is defined by two factors: first only 7% of such words have stress on the second component of the combination, in 93% it is totally unstressed and stands in 1 to 6 prestressed position in the word; second only 26,4% of words are known to Russian native speakers and are used by them in speech. Other 37,4% are known but rarely used, and 30,8% are unknown and totally unused. During the studies it was found out that for some words (АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ, ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ and so on)

along with two-component realization (auditors fixed /io/, more seldom /eo/) the realization of combination as one vowel must be taken into consideration. In the latter case in first prestressed position the second component of combination - /a/, more seldom /o/ is recognized as a rule: in the second and further prestressed positions - first component /e/, more seldom /i/. The realization of stressed combination EO also turned out to be monovocal - in words МЕТЕОР, ТЕОРИЯ, АРХЕОЛОГ, АРХЕОГРАФ.

The validity of received results was in all cases checked during the control experiment in recognition of studied combinations realizations and realization of specially selected Russian words with identical phonetic structure: СЛЕЗНЫЙ - ЗВЕЗДНЫЙ, ХУЛИГАНСКИЙ - АРЕСТАНТСКИЙ, НАРЦИССКИЙ - НАЦИСТСКИЙ, МАЁВКА - МАЙОР.

The newest borrowings into Russian language among which 10 cases with possible violation of Russian pronunciation norm were found are especially interesting for the studied problem. All in all 602 borrowings taken from different dictionaries of new words were studied. 56,5% of these words are on the first stage of mastering: tested philologists never met these words and didn't know their meaning. Only 9,3% of words are actively used by native speakers (КОЛАНХОЭ, КЕЙС, АЭРОБИКА and so on). 36,6% of word from the list may have a hard consonant before orthographic Е /БРЕЙК, ИКЕБА"НА/, and 22% - unstressed /o/ /КОНСОМЕ", БАМБИ"НО/, 10% - long consonants outside a morpheme connection /САТЕЛЛИ"Т,

стеллара"ГОР/, in 11% of words voiced consonants are possible at the word final /БЛЮЗ, ПАБ, И"МИДЖ/. Last group of words was examined particularly carefully; we succeeded to find out that the remaining voiced consonant is influenced by its phonetic character: the most frequent here are [dz] /МА"ГЕРИДЖ/, [z] /КЮВЕ"З/ and [b] /ПАБ/. By experiments it was proved that softening of hard consonants having no pair /ХУАЦЯ"О/, remaining of /e/ in place of orthographic Е and Э including combinations with other vowels /БИЕНА"ЛЕ, КОЛАНХО"Э, СПИРИ"ЧУЭЛ and so on/, tendency to letter by letter reading of complex consonant sequences /БАСТНЕЗИ"Т, КЮНКТА"Д and others/ and a number of other phenomena is possible. As in all previous cases every word from the list was given orthoepic recommendations.

As a result of all mentioned and similar experimental research it became possible to clear up literary and dictionary orthoepic recommendations. These gained results will sufficiently add the Russian phonetic fund.