PHONOTOLOGICAL CONCEPTION OF A SYLLABLE
(APPLIED TO THE LANGUAGES WITH PHONIC SYSTEM)

VLADIMIR RUDELYOV

Russian Language Chair
Tambov State Pedagogical Institute
Tambov, Russia, USSR 392000

ABSTRACT

So far there is no phonological theory of a syllable. There are only some approaches to such theory in some linguists' papers /1/ or unexpected guessing at the genuine laws /2; 3/. The syllabic theory has not enough explanatory power and no theoretical-informational basis in any of the cases, while these very points distinguish present-day phonology from empirical phonetics /4/.

INTRODUCTION

It turned out that farthest from phonology is the part of syllabic theory studying syllable-boundary, i.e. the boundaries between separate syllables. Just here can we find the greatest bulk of the material for phonological interpretations. The material can become the basis of syllables classification and the basis for constructing the overall syllabic theory as a part of word phonology.

The essence of the above mentioned interpretations is the statement confirmed long ago intuitively and experimentally. The statement is that in the languages with phonic system a non-syllabic phoneme chooses the strongest position - either explosive or implosive position. The position is stronger if it provides more correlations and relevance of the most important distinctive features /5/.

The Russian language is a brightest realization of the phonic system, just Russian is selected by us define the phonological rules of syllable-boundary; some of the rules hold good for other languages, some of them are unique and have different bases.

RULES OF SYLLABLE-BOUNDARY

Rule-1: A consonant or a sonorant preceding a vowel is explosive (symbol '\').

The examples of syllabication are:

/ka-tó/ 'cow', /jé-i-é-zo/ 'iron',
/pé-ra-xó-da/ 'of a ship',

The phonological background of this rule is that the pre-vowel position is a strong position for all the Russian phonemes. Vowels seldom occur in this position - such are the cases when writing fixes the vocalic beginning which does not exist in reality. According to rule-1 we can speak about two syllabic types:

TA and RA;

the former begins with a consonant phoneme, the latter begins with a non-consonant phoneme, i.e. a sonorant or a vowel phoneme (cf. /6/, /73/ and /7/, /100/).

Rule-2: A consonant preceding a sonorant is explosive.

This rule concerns not only Russian, but also the languages in which there is a consonantal correlation in resonance - voicelessness. In Russian it has the following background: consonants adjoin the explosive or some other sonorant because it provides for them a strong position in the feature of resonance - voicelessness, the most important and the most unstable feature of the phonological system /9, 6/.

The examples of syllabication are:

/ma-tró-sy/ 'sailors', /sá-bia-ká/

'clouds', /ga-bzá-na/ 'of the deception'.

Syllabic type-2:

TRA,

where T is a consonant, R is a sonorant, A is a vowel. Final combinations of the kind contain the same explosive consonant and implosive sonorant (syllable typ-3: TA).

The examples of syllabication are:

/smó-tr/ 'review', /ru-bi/ 'rouble',

/yó-pl/ 'howl', /ká-zm/ 'execution'.

Rule-2: A consonant or a sonorant in the absolute ultima

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of a word is implo-
This rule is as trite as the first. But a word is also a phonologically, in rather a complicated way. Not every consonant at the end of the word can be considered implosive. If in a language an implosive is a phoneme which does not disrupt an explosive position in the number of corre-
phonological elements. This rule is similar to that for rule-4. The examples of syllabification are:
Phonological element for this rule is the feature -ness of consonant in the sense that the neutral segment is identical to the syllable of another type.
In fact the neutral explode in the second syllable of the word.
At the end of the word an implosive consonant follows a consonant of an implosive consonant present is an example of double implosion, but the two consonants belong to dif-
Rule-6: A consonant preceding a consonant is neutral in the sense that it is neither explosive nor implosive.
Rule-5: A consonant preceding a consonant is neutral in the sense that it is neither explosive nor implosive.
Rule-4: A consonant preceding a consonant is neutral in the sense that it is neither explosive nor implosive.
Rule-3: A consonant preceding a consonant is neutral in the sense that it is neither explosive nor implosive.
Rule-2: A consonant preceding a consonant is neutral in the sense that it is neither explosive nor implosive.
Rule-1: A consonant preceding a consonant is neutral in the sense that it is neither explosive nor implosive.
Conclusion
In conclusion we can state for sure that in Russian there are strict rules of arranging phones among syllables. These rules obey phonological laws which are 6 in number. As to the syllables proper the
to form a new syllable.
LITERATURE