ASPECTS OF THE SOUND FORM OF THE WORD

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ABSTRACT

The paper seeks to develop the systemic approach to the analysis of the sound form of the word (SFW) comprising the unity of the universal, group and individual properties of the language, hierarchal stratification of its structural levels, hierarchal organization of lexis. Accordingly the SFW includes characterological, constitutive and paradigmatic aspects. A word is structured phonetically as a meaningful unit connected by constitutive relations with the morpheme and the sentence. The material structure of the word is correlated with its formal-semantic organization and reflects the degree of generalization proper to different classes it enters. Hence the hierarchal nature of the SFW. The phonological typology of the word reflects its systemic characteristics and correlates with morphological typology.

The SFW in terms of the characterological aspect is the unity of the general, peculiar and individual. The specific traits of the SFW in every language depend not so much on the features but primarily on the interaction of universal, typological, genetic and areal characteristics.

Though its own supersegmental features may not necessarily be present the word is always organized by the segmental means. These are its universal characteristics. The word phonemic structure as well as its supersegmental peculiarities (if any) reflect, on the one hand, the position of the word in the hierarchy of language units and in the hierarchal organization of lexis, on the other. In other words, constitutive and paradigmatic aspects are always present in the SFW. The constitutive aspect characterizes the word as part of the system of interlevel relations and determines its inner and outer form. The inner form is inherent in the word as a particular type of composition of morphemes. The outer form is a syntactically indivisible integral part of the sentence-utterance. The inner form is discrete, the outer form is indiscernible.

from the paradigmatic one: words of different semantic and grammatical classes differ in terms of their inner and outer forms. Therefore the morphological and syntactic features of the given class of the words as well as interrelations of this class with other classes of greater and/or less degree of generalization may play an important role in the SFW analysis.

The constitutive relations between the morpheme, the word and the sentence make for close connections between phonetic, morphological and syntactic properties of positions within the word. The statistic approach to the segmental structure of simple (root) full words in the languages of different typology and genesis /1/ has clearly demonstrated that the degree of activity of individual phonemes and phonemic classes in a given position depends on the above mentioned characteristics of this position. In accordance with the stratification of phonological oppositions, primary phonemes (in the sense of R. Jakobson, T. Milinowski) play a leading role in the segmental structure of the word. That's why the above mentioned correlation characterizes first and foremost the consonantal structure of various words in general and distribution of the modal classes of consonants, in particular. The most contrasting types of primary consonants - voiceless stops and liquids reveal the strongest correlation with the position.

Being "a syntactic atom" (J. Baudouin de Courtenay) and "the potential maximum of the phrase" (E. D. Polivanyi), the full word in its segmental structure reflects universal regularities of speech production, which are revealed in the universal tendency towards rising/rising-falling sonority of the word's segmental structure. This tendency manifests itself in mainly consonantal beginnings and vocalic ends of words, in preferable location of noise consonants in the initial and sonants in non-initial positions, in correspondence between synchronic sound positional modifications as well as diachronic phonetic changes and general dynamics of the word-utterance articulation. The monosyllabic structure characterizes the word as a whole and brings out its indiscernibility, the "con-
character of its segmental structure.

Since different segmental classes (mo-
dal, nontonal, and tonal) are differently used in different positions, contrast tendencies in different positions, contrast tendencies in

different languages. The contrastive phenomena of

different segments are determined by the
group characteristics of languages.

The features of the contrast phenomena are specified by the features of contrast phenomena within

the root word. Though other contrasts are possibly the following features common to the form in different language families: noise/comnant in the Indo-European languages, peripheral/mediol in the Indonesian languages, foreword-flanged/backward-flanged in the Ixalian languages. The degree of contrast (thus, the degree of position differentiation) is determined by language typology. The degree of morphological characteristics of the

simple word reflects the category type of its

morphological structure; including presence/absence of affixation, its type and

functional load.

Consequently, the segmental structure of a simple (root) word includes 3 types of positions, thus revealing its discrete character: within-root position, potential morphemes juncture, potential words juncture. The morphological status of position on the root word and its potential morphemes juncture is semantically relevant potentials of pheno-

menological manifestation according to

markedness. As a reflection of phonolog-

ical oppositions hierarchy and its develop-

ment, this relationship is more typical of mode correlates. In particu-

lar, the /n/ in a word like /tablan/ of

barnesians (tense-nasal) correlates depends mainly on the phonological oppositions hierarchy (vowel/word differences, higher distribution activity of "nasality" in words with the position of potential morphemes juncture and its distribution differences in segments within the segmental structure of a simple word and is observed in words with the position of potential morphemes juncture even in the absence of phonological oppositions hierarchy. This position is the end of a simple word in general and the beginning of a word in

beginning in suffixing languages.

Segmentation differs in segmental structure of a simple word word in its semantic and syntactic inde-

pendence of elements. Generally, there is a


dependence of morphemes connection (agglutination or fusion) is less important, components in the position of potential morphemes juncture. A common to those of within-root, consonants in the position of potential morphemes juncture are contrasting to those of

within-root.

According to the degree of positions

differentiation in segmental structure of a simple (root) word different types of languages constitute a successive genera-

tive hierarchy of morphemes in a word. The strongest differentiation of position within the root word is observed in words with the position of sounds.

The word semeophonic structure is modified in accordance with the phonological and morphologi-

cal structure. The suffixing language type promotes the tendency for rising semantic.

This tendency is suppressed in a certain degree in prefixing languages and languages

with bilateral affixation.

Due to diagrammatic correspondence between segmental structure of a simple (root) word and canonical morphemic word struc-

ture, the segmental and phonological characteristics of the canonical morphological structure clearly reflects morphological types may be accounted for a great variety of all meaningful units - morphemes, words and sentences. The key role of the typologi-

cal criterion for word segmental organiza-

tion may be clearly seen in related lan-

guages of different types. Thus, the anal-


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утверждает, что структура слова и степень акцентации влияют на его грамматические свойства, а также на значения, которые слово может иметь в речи. Согласно автору, структура и акцентация позволяют определить, какое слово будет использовано в речи, и на что оно будет ссылаться. Эти характеристики слов влияют на их функции в речи и помогают передавать информацию. Акцентация слов, таким образом, является важным аспектом их структуры и функционирования в языке.