ABSTRACT

This report deals with the problem of inter- and intralinguistic interference. Two types of experimental data have been analysed: first, modern Russian pronunciation in various areas of Russia, and, secondly, Russian speech of native speakers of other languages in a number of Soviet Republics. It was found that there were similar deviations from the norm in the speech of non-native speakers of Russian. This absence of palatalisation and lack of glide in vowels, along with language specific peculiarities, is the speech of native speakers of Russian. It was influenced by the dialectal, colloquial and popular features.

In our time the Russian language has become not only a means of national communication within the many Republics of the Soviet Union, but rather a language used intensively in the Russian cultural life, as a secondary language in a number of the constituent nationalities. Widely modern means of communication has led to the penetration of Russian literary language into the everyday life of the majority of the population of the Russian Federation, where it has become certain influence on the dialectal speech of many mono-national, mono-racial, mono-social groups. Moreover, the interference of the Russian phonetic system of pronunciation with the phonetic systems of the neighbor languages (e.g. the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Byelorusians, and maximal for Estonians), the interference of both languages is an important factor. Much more important are cases of contact that are genetically not related (Russian and Ukrainian) and languages that are genetically not related (Russian and Azerbaijani).

Moreover, the genetic affinity is not a decisive factor. Much more important are the contact cases where the effect of the second language is in the speech of all people tested, no matter what their native language was. On the other hand, it is influenced by the native language. There is a tool for the interaction of the phonetic system and other factors, as well as the purely typological resemblance in the phonetic system, leads to rhythmical alteration in the word and affects the suprasegmental construction of the utterance. The description of the phonetic properties of dialects and national languages in the Russian Federal Republic, the phonetics of Standard Russian was followed by experimental analysis. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used, and the analysis included the necessary statistical processing, including the necessary statistical processing, and subjected to statistical processing, which is not always easy to differentiate between cases of contact.

The main difficulty for the second-language learner of Russian verbs is the necessity of mastering an articulation that differs from the articulation of his native tongue and of accepting certain phonotactical rules. For consonants, the speakers of other languages, and even of dialects, must alter their pronunciations in order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features. In order to produce sounds having analogies in their tongue, and, moreover, they must master their distinctive features.

The study of city speech may be approached in various ways. First, we may record the speech of native speakers of Russian in various areas of Russia and, secondly, Russian speech of native speakers of other languages in a number of Soviet Republics.
The commonest violation of orthophonic standards were the retention of unstressed /a/ instead of /i/ when preceded by partially palatalized or non-palatalized consonants (Moldovians, Azerbaijani, Georgians, Armenians, Ukrainians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Byelorussians and Estonians), the pronunciation of /o/ instead of /u/ and /a/ instead of /a/ when written "a" and "a" (Georgians, Ukrainians, etc.). These mistakes are obviously caused by the different vowel distribution in the native language of the speakers, namely in the absence of vowel gradation of stress on unstressed vowels characteristic of Russian.

Some mistakes in vowel articulation are of orthophonic nature, i.e. the substitution of /e/ by /i/, excessive interactionalization and insufficient qualitative and quantitative reduction of /a/, etc.

The main difference in phonological interlanguage strategy between Russian and other national languages in the pronunciation of Russian consonants is the presence versus absence of consonant palatalization. In a number of languages this opposition does not occur at all (Estonian, Georgian, Armenian, Azerbaijani). In some other national languages this opposition is present (Estonian, Lithuanian), but its degree is limited. For example, in Russian there is no /t/ - /t/ opposition in Byelorussian, but there is in Polish and Lithuanian.

The absence of a common pronunciation norm can be explained by the fact that the flow of rural population brings dialectal speech to the cities, and on the other hand, by the comparatively recent spoken mass media demand, which is vectorized by the written literary language. The written language has a long tradition. A similar situation is found in many European and other languages. Old dialects have a stronger influence on speech than newer dialects. However, the phonetic realization in the speech of city dwellers is not stable, and are found along with normative usage of vowels and consonants, and a kind of "intervocalic consonant" does not disturb the general perception of speech as literal, if rules of pronunciation and usage are observed.

In pronunciation of an orthophonic nature that do not affect the phonetic realization of a word are more widespread and stable than orthographic substitutions, such as the pronunciation of a fricative /v/ in the place of a plosive /p/, etc.

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Thus, both these traits were linked with distribution. Even native Russian speakers are of different vowel distribution in the native languages. Certain pairs are not contrasted in certain languages, certain languages (Armenian and Georgian) form one group, Azerbaijani and Moldovan a second group, and Latvian and Ukrainian a third. Ukrainians in a number of accent traits occupy an intermediate position between Ukrainians and Byelorussians.

REFERENCES