

PHONOSTYLISTICS UNITS AND MEANS OF MODERN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Annotation: The phonostyle can be phono-variants of words and phrases (both pronunciation, accent, syngharmonic, tonal), as well as types of intonation structures. In both languages, the alternation of vowels and consonants, insertion or ejection, metathesis, elysia, as well as a change in the syllabic composition of the word, contributing to the formation of high-frequency pronunciation variants of words in stylistically neutral, conversational and outdated speech, have phonostylistic significance.

Key words: pronunciation, accent, syngharmonic, tonal, ejection, metathesis.

Variant units of the language, differing in pronunciation and stylistic coloring, can rightly be considered as phonostylistic units - styles at the phonetic level of the language, or phonostyles. The phonostyle can be phono-variants of words and phrases (both pronunciation, accent, syngharmonic, tonal), as well as types of intonation structures, etc. prosodic units at the level of utterance and the text as a whole.

The pronunciation, non-traditional from the point of view of orthoepic norms, creates a special effect of its perception: as a sign of illiterate or illiterate speech, a stylistic device, non-literary (vernacular or dialectic) pronunciation, speech of a foreigner, etc. Such a pronunciation, in the presence of a sign of repeatability or regularity, for example, in a particular sphere of communication, acquires the ability to associate, in addition to the meaning of a word, with a speech situation. As a result of this, sound elements can contain to some extent information of a stylistic and communicative-pragmatic nature, for example, on the communication situation, on the territorial and social affiliation of native speakers, on the functional-stylistic coloring of speech, on the historical and temporal conditioning of the functioning of language units, etc.

Phonostyles are formed by means of phonostylistic means - segment and super-segment units of the language, their properties and phonetic modifications.

The brightness of its stylistic coloring depends on the degree of probability of the appearance of phonostyle in speech. The different probability of phonostyle appearing in certain functional-stylistic varieties of speech, their different information content makes these units phonostylistic indicators of functional styles.

There are a number of phonetic modifications in modern Russian and Uzbek languages, giving the pronunciation of words, phrases, expressions

stylistic significance and representing a system of stylistic means of the phonetic aspect of the stylistics of the resources of the Russian and Uzbek languages.

The system of phonostylistic means of the Russian and Uzbek languages is characterized by qualitatively-quantitative properties that determine their use in a specific pronunciation style.

For example, phonostylistic means of modern Russian and Uzbek languages at the segment level are represented by a change in the phonemic composition of a word, in particular phonetic modifications of vowels, consonants, and a change in the syllable composition of a word.

Changing the phonemic composition of a word as a stylistic means of phonetics at the segment level of modern Russian and Uzbek languages can be represented by the loss or appearance of sound (combinations of sounds), the degree of reduction of unstressed syllables (in Russian), the extension and amplification of sounds, the alternation of phonemes, and features of hard and soft pronunciations of consonants (in Russian), metathesis and the elimination of sounds, etc.

A change in the phonemic composition of the word, which has a stylistic coloring, contributes to the emergence in the modern Russian and Uzbek languages of predominantly colloquial and colloquially reduced phonetic phrases. This is due to the processes of expansion and deepening of the democratic reforms of society taking place in recent decades, which is reflected in the language.

The appearance of phono-variants of words in the Russian and Uzbek languages in book and stylistically sublime speech is a low-frequency phenomenon, due to two reasons:

- 1) the regulation of speech design in these phonetic styles that do not allow fluctuations in pronunciation;
- 2) the narrow scope of the use of phono-words of a given stylistic marking.

It should be noted that phonostylistic means promoting the formation of phonostylistic units in the Russian and Uzbek languages have similarities and differences. In both languages, the alternation of vowels and consonants, insertion or ejection, metathesis, elysia, as well as a change in the syllabic composition of the word, contributing to the formation of high-frequency pronunciation variants of words in stylistically neutral, conversational and outdated speech, have phonostylistic significance.

The emergence of phono-variants of words can be due to the desire of the language for brevity and rhythm, for the convenience of pronunciation, the derivational features of affixes and models of variable pronunciation forms, the influence of poetry of past centuries, vernacular and di-

alects, the desire of the language to simplify the articulation of phonemes (by analogy with children's speech), to smoothness, softness, melodiousness, the influence of euphony, pace of speech, the rhythmic and metric structure of a poetic work, the written form of the language for oral, etc.

LITERATURE

1. Dzhusupov, M., Markunas, A., Saparova, K.O. Modern Russian language. Phonostylistics: University Textbook. –Poznan: University. Adam Mickiewicz, 2006.– 248 p.

2. Saparova, K.O. Phonostylistics of the Russian and Uzbek languages. –Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2006. – 272 p.

УДК 811.133.1'271.2

Т.А. Сенькова, ст. преп. (БГТУ, г. Минск)

БОРЬБА С АНГЛИЦИЗМАМИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ФРАНЦУЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Глобализация экономики, развитие технологий, которые с той или иной скоростью берет на вооружение весь мир, неизбежно влечет изменения в языке, обогащая толковый словарь новой лексикой и изменяя привычные значения уже входящих в его состав слов. В то же массовое проникновение в язык иностранных слов является не только благом. С одной стороны, они обозначают новые предметы (явления), созданные (возникшие), с другой, без адаптации к языковой среде, в которую они проникли, они несут угрозу самобытности, а порой замещают местные слова-эквиваленты. Особенно это заметно на примере англицизмов, поскольку английский играет ведущую роль в сфере высоких технологий и общественных отношений и именно в этом языке возникает основной массив новых понятий и определений.

Языковые среды по-разному воспринимают заимствования. Французский – один из тех языков, который издавна активно сопротивляется прямым заимствованиям, поскольку носители этого языка стремятся сохранить его самобытность вплоть до пуризма – понятия, возникшего именно во Франции. Однако и французский язык полон англицизмов, особенно в молодежной среде. Этот смешанный язык получил название *franglais* (слияние названия французского и английского языков на французском: *français* и *anglais*) или *franglish* (*français* + *English*).

Преподаватели и традиционные СМИ Франции, франкоязыч-