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CONSIDERATION OF SPECIFIC INFLUENCE OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGE PHONETIC SYSTEM ON LOSING THE ARABIC ACCENT

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The phonetic phenomena requiring practical mastering among foreign students in the process of teaching Russian pronunciation are taken into account in two ways: 1) consideration of the phonetic system to which this phenomenon belongs, 2) consideration of the phonetic system of the students' native language (Arabic in our case).

Let's analyze some points of phonetic interference, the most significant ones for the Arab audience to lose their accent. The peculiarities of the Arab accent are described in the works of A.Yu. Alexandrova, R. Al-Kudmani, M.P. Vsevolodova, M.P. Kochesokova, etc.

The consonant systems in the compared languages, despite the decisive role of consonantism in them, have typological differences. The consonants in Arabic are contrasted in five ways: by a place of formation, a way of formation, dullness-sonorousness, presence-absence of pharyngealization, and length-shortness. The first three indicators of those enumerated above coincide with the indicators characterizing the system of Russian consonants. The presence or absence of

pharyngealization causes the opposition of simple consonants to the emphatic ones. As a result, instead of hard and soft Russian consonants, Arabic speakers pronounce sounds that are non-emphatic which Russian language speakers perceive like semi-mild ones.

The functional distinctions of phonemes in the native language and in the language being studied (as mentioned by A.Yu. Aleksandrov) are one of the main reasons for the foreign language accent in the foreigners' Russian speech [1, p. 237]. For example, in the Russian and Arabic phonological systems there is a voiced palatal phoneme [j]. However, there is a loss of sound [j] after the vowels [и], [е] in the Arabic speakers' Russian speech: *лив[и]ск[и]* (Libyan), but in the combinations after the other vowels with [j] this phenomenon is not observed in the Arabic accent: *молод[ой]*.

The phonological scope of the Russian language in some areas of the phonetic system is wider than that of the Arabic language, but narrower than of the others. As a result of this, two types of errors occur in the Arabic accent: the consonants paired in hardness-softness are mixed, as well as the sounds [b] - [n], [b] - [β], [ч] - [ʃ:], [ц] - [c] and the replacement of the Russian [к] by the Arabic uvular [q] is fixed in some positions: *план[q]а*. There are certain distinctions in the pronunciation of doubled consonants, thus in the Arabic language the long sounds are always pronounced, but in Russian - in some cases, e.g., at the beginning of the word: *ввод*. Since in Arabic the gemination of consonants at the beginning of a word is impossible, the Arabic

speakers begin to insert some vowels (*в[а]вод*). This discrepancy between the positional regularity of the sound system in the Arabic and Russian languages leads to the appearance of an accent [2, p. 136-138].

In the Russian language pronunciation there is assimilation by dullness-sonorousness and deafening of the voiced noisy consonants at the end of a word (*[в]нанке, дпу[к]*).

The timbre contrasts available in Russian are absent in Arabic, since the system of vocalism in Arabic is narrower. As a result, the mixing of sounds [a]-[ə], [и]-[э], [o]-[y] is fixed. The Russian vowels [o], [и] are of diphthong character which makes it difficult for foreigners to perceive and reproduce them correctly as the Arabic vowels are always “pure”. The mixing of the sounds [o]-[y] is also associated with the positional realization of Arabic vowels [u:]-[u]. After the labial, dental consonants and [j] these phonemes are realized by the sounds that are close to [o] which is amplified in unstressed positions: *б[о]ран* (buran).

The differences in the organization of the syllable lead to some accent deviations. In Arabic, there are only certain patterns of syllables which is not typical for Russian. Therefore, in the Arabic pronunciation there is a loss of consonants in the long consonant combinations (*имно[рт]ый*), and a loss of vowels in the composition of vocal combinations (*нр[у]сходум*), etc.)

The peculiarities of Arabic written language (writing from right to left), the predominant uniqueness of the letters, the designation of

short vowels with diacritical marks which complicate mastering of the reduction of Russian vowels, cause deviations in the Russian pronunciation and the appearance of an accent as well.

So, the consideration of the differences in the phonological systems of two languages, in the positional variation of phonemes, in a syllable structure and in their writing nature ensures the success in losing the Arabic accent in the foreign students' teaching process.

References

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ПРО ДЕЯКІ МОВНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ АНАТОМІЧНОЇ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ

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Сучасна медична термінологія – одна з великих і складних систем термінів. Вона нараховує кількасот тисяч слів і словосполучень. Анатомічна термінологія – це її важлива частина. Специфіка української анатомічної термінології полягає в тому, що,