

Lexicographic reflection of segmental phonostylistic variability: based on the material of English, Russian and Karakalpak languages

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Abstract. Segmental phonostylistics, as a field of linguistics that studies the stylistic functions of individual sounds (phonemes) and their combinations (phoneme sequences) in speech, is an integral part of phonetic analysis. Understanding the stylistic functions of segments is necessary for a deep understanding of both oral and written speech, since the sound form of a word can significantly influence its perception and interpretation. In this article we will focus on how the stylistic features associated with segmental phonostylistics are reflected in the dictionaries of three languages with different phonological systems and lexicographical traditions: English, Russian and Karakalpak.

Key words: phonostylistics, segmental phonostylistics, languages, comparative analysis.

English.

English dictionaries, especially those aimed at language learning, often include pronunciation information using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). However, stylistic markers at the segment level are less common than at the level of supersegmental units (stress, intonation). This is due to the relatively smaller role of phonemes in the expression of emotional coloring compared to other languages. However, some dictionaries indicate stylistically marked pronunciation variations, for example, differences in the pronunciation of certain words in formal and informal speech (for example, different vowel reductions in informal speech). Also, in specialized dictionaries (for example, dialect ones) you can find information about stylistically noticeable phonetic variations associated with geographical dialects or social groups. More detailed information about segmental phonostylistics in English dictionaries can be presented not directly in dictionary entries, but in introductory sections or appendices, which describe the features of pronunciation in different speech styles, as well as phonetic processes that are stylistically significant (for example, assimilation, dissimilation).

Russian.

Russian dictionaries pay more attention to segmental phonostylistics than English ones. This is due to a richer system of phonemes and a greater role of phonological means in expressing expression [1]. Many dictionaries provide pronunciation options for words with different stylistic overtones. For example, the use of vernacular, dialectal, or outdated pronunciations may be noted. Sometimes the emotional connotation of a word associated with certain sounds or sound combinations is indicated [5].

In addition to a direct indication of the stylistic coloring in a dictionary entry, Russian dictionaries often use various stylistic labels, for example, “colloquial”, “colloquial.”, “bookish.”, “outdated.”, which indirectly indicates certain phonetic features characteristic of these styles [4]. Also in specialized dictionaries (for example, orthoepic) you can find more detailed information about stylistically significant phonetic phenomena.

Karakalpak.

The Karakalpak language, like other Turkic languages, has its own characteristics of segmental phonostylistics, which are reflected in dictionaries less systematically than in the dictionaries of English and Russian [3]. This is due to the lack of widespread and standardized spelling dictionaries for the Karakalpak language. However, in existing dictionaries one can find some indications of stylistically marked pronunciation options, mainly in connection with dialectal features and the influence of related languages.

In Karakalpak dictionaries, the focus on segmental phonostylistics often does not occur at the level of individual words, but at the level of phonetic processes characteristic of certain styles or dialects. Information about such processes may be presented in introductory sections or appendices. It is also necessary to take into

account the influence of the Russian language, which is the language of interethnic communication in Karakalpakstan, and its influence on the pronunciation of Karakalpak words.

Comparative analysis.

A comparison of three languages shows that the degree to which segmental phonostylistics is reflected in dictionaries depends on a number of factors:

Phonological system of a language: a richer phonological system is often accompanied by a more pronounced manifestation of the stylistic functions of phonemes [2].

Lexicographic traditions: In languages with established lexicographic traditions (such as English and Russian), segmental phonostylistics are reflected more fully in dictionaries.

Availability of standardized spelling norms: Standardized spelling norms make it possible to more clearly define stylistically marked pronunciation options.

Conclusion

Further development of the lexicography of the three languages under consideration should be aimed at a more complete reflection of segmental phonostylistics in dictionaries, which will increase their information content and help language learners better understand its phonological and stylistic features. In the case of the Karakalpak language, this requires the creation of more complete spelling dictionaries and standardization of spelling norms. For the English language - strengthening stylistic markings in commonly used dictionaries. For the Russian language - further clarification and systematization of already existing stylistic markings.

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