

HILL MARI CONSONANT SYSTEM IN THE LANGUAGE EDUCATION OF FUTURE LANGUAGE TEACHERS

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Abstract

The article describes the importance and peculiarities of Hill Mari consonant system in the language education of future language teachers. As one of the most neglected aspects of Hill Mari language teaching, pronunciation has not gained special attention for the last few years. Mainly, it is intended to be useful to students of philology and to those who are concerned with studying the consonant sounds in Hill Mari. In order to work on pronunciation of schoolchildren it is very important to know the classification of Hill Mari consonant phonemes, the particular quality of which depends on the work of the vocal cords. The article also reports on the classification of consonants according to different principles. Consonants in Hill Mari are classified in terms of the following factors: - state of the vocal folds; - position of the soft palate; - place of articulation; - manner of the production of noise.

Keywords: Language Education, Hill Mari, Consonants, Phonetics.

1. INTRODUCTION

As students of philology future school teachers of the Hill Mari language should know and understand the main mechanisms of speech production and perception, the difference between sounds and the meaning of words, the way sound systems are structures.

The article deals with the classification of Hill Mari consonants. A consonant is a sound produced with an obstruction to the air stream. The organs of speech are tense at the place of obstruction. In the articulation of voiceless consonants the air stream is strong, while in voiced consonants it is weaker.

Currently, the school is faced with the task of exercising the skills of modern pronunciation to provide further increasing the effectiveness of teaching and educating students.

The aim of the article is to provide explanation of how Hill Mari consonants are produced and perceived. It is known that any speech event is a complex process controlled by human brain. The members of the project asked Hill Mari speakers to read the text given below. The text is the original one and it contains all the Hill Mari phonemes. After analyzing recordings, the project members tried to present their classification of consonants in Hill Mari.

Mäin' m'yländin sek cever värgishtizhëi äilem – tidëi mäin'äin shanymashem. Tilec jazhom küichälät g'ünjat, at mol! Mämnän iziräk halanam kym tängem anzhalash tolynyt yl'y. Vätyzhëi – klovoj sünzään cever Anna – dono tolshyzy, kudymshy i celinashty äilä. Vesëi nauchnyj konferencivläshhtëi, bjuroshty jamyn kashtesh, no shukerdëi agyl täidëi cerlänen kolten dä mä donna shajyshtash väic-kud kechëim mon. Slabka ylymyzhy jeche shizhältëin: täidëi väid täirëishtëi kishëi oshmam so vyrsen, shokshy igechëim jaryktyde dä shagalamykyna török molnamshyla pygëirikäjesh pyren shëinzëin. Tangyzh jakte avtobusesh iktä n'äil chäs näreäi kydalmyla.

No palny vïid vïelec ishïi osh, rozovyy, yzhar katerïm, vïidïin mychashdymy kymdykshym vele uzhash dïa ãilïimãsh török kushtylgemesh!

Irok irïi vïid tïirishtïi pasnaok tyr ylyn. Mälännä kÿshïicïin kajdymy Ol'ga vele kajdymy Dashalan tamam forma don ob#jom gishän saslen popen. Lishkïiräk tolmykyna, nïinïin popymyshty raskydyrak shakten. Kydy-tidïi shajazhym yngylashat lijesh ylyn.

– Am pälïi, ti kvartalyn zavod planym utydon temä ma.

– A anzylgechïi mastarvlän pogynymashyshty mam popenïit? Mahan' väsheshtïish ylyn?

– Shÿdïi procent jakte shukat kodde, tämdän cehdäm vele izish shypshylash kelesh, manynyt. Talashalda, veremäm idä shypsh.

– Cacenä. Tengechïi kïirtnim uzhe kandenïit, central'nyj kudyvichïishtïi jämvläm kapaenïit. Nelïi yl'y.

– Jara, Ol'ga, päshä kechïi cilänok tehen'ïi.

– Tenge, a tïilät vet kvartirïim pujenïit! Susu ylat?

– Susu ylam.

– Kynam ãiläsh vanzhendä? Tagynamok?

– Kyshkyzhmynok i vanzhennä. Kvartira cilä shotyshtat jazho, kuhnjashty vele särnäläshät vär uke. Dä amasa kÿshnïi kogo shelïik uly, tïidïim pitïiräsh kelnezhïi, mïin' gïin' pydamat seväl pyren am kerd.

Ëldïirämãshvlä tengeok u garnituryn äkshïi gishän dïa toshty garnitur manjarash ylmy gishän popenïit. Nïinïin pyshyshty, koje vïilän tygydy kyjrym koden, vïid tïir gïic olen karangyn.

Tura kechïivälïin shokshy kechïijalvlä kãnïishïivläm cilä väreok monyt. Lach tagyce-ãnjat tishäk kushkyn shagalshy olmavun ãimïilïishtïizhïi vele jualgyrak (lïimlän jualgyrak) ylyn. Sook mardezhän värïishtïi shalgymashesh olmavu tïing jagylgen shïinzïin dïa karandash gan' tör, jaklaka ylyn. Mä ladnan vïid tïir tïir shokshy ashkedïinnä dïa trÿk shaldyrgen vacshy shalym uzhyrn koltennä. Sarikã oshma vïilnïi tïidïi shimïin kajyn kijen dïa mïindïircok sïinzãshkïi kerïiltïin. Tïinãmok sïinzã anzyky tolyn: kol chïingïimïim cãrnïimïikïi, kollojec tylypshy vïilän vazesh, kalpakshym lepkãshkïizhïi shïikãlesh, kidshïim vuj lïivãkïizhïi pishtã, kechïishtïi sïinzãzhïim kyma dïa izin-olen amalen keã... Kechïi tïidïim ãirïiktã, shal vïilvãl jylaten koltash shokshy lijesh, no mämnän kollojecnä nimat ak shizh – viãnen vazyn, shokshy godym amalalash jarata. Mïindïirc uzhat dïa shanaltet: «Zhivojok väl?» Shalyn catkydy hangavlãzhïi jeche shuky i tyrhat yl'y, no ves zhep tolyn shagalyn. Kïizïit tangyzysh kol kychash catkydy, ãinjan sudno lãktesh. A tangyzh tyrym jamda. Vashtalt shalgyshty mardezh kojevlä mychky rampyn jargata tyl postol kechïi sharvläm nãngeã. Tãrvãnïishïi koje sïilnïin kushtyshty jedem semïin' mahan'-gïinjat nÿshtïilshïin jalyshtyshy tolyn tïiknã dïa mïingesh tangyzysh vïisã.

Mä tokyna pörtïilïinã, a vadesh chïichem doky kenã. Chïichem ladna jedem ylesh, kymyldymy ylmyzhym shojen vele uzhash väreshesh. Tonyzhy jeche sola gïicok kandymy koti ãilã, dïa iktïi vele agyl. Kostan zhivotnyj agylep gïinjat, shïiren ydyrat. Kugizhã semïin' kvartira mychky kashtyt, shokshyrak stenã sagashy lykyshty ãilät dïa pajym vele kachkyt. Kïizïit chïichemïin yshyzy shakte gan', tenge gïinjat shajyshtmashvlãzhïi sook interesnyjvlã ylyt – tïidïi ãishke pälïimãshïizhïim shïim pecät shajlly ak kychy. Mä kïidezhïish pyrenã dïa nïizhïilgïi kïizhgïi jukym kolyna:

– Pury lizhïi! Tã mïin'ïim äshïindãredã? Shukerdshen väshlidelna! Iktã ãindeksh i jerten, tenge?

Mïin' török ti jedemïim pälem – hot'-ma lizhïi gïinjat, so ikan'ok ylesh. Tïidïin tïing ajrtemzhïi – ãilïimãshïim uly shÿm vasht jaratymash. Tehen' ãilïizhtïishïi vizhïi dono tidïi cÿdã agyl!

Ëlïimãsh yshetïim shukemden? Cãshïim kyce äklet? Iktã-ma gishän gïinjat ãizhãlãet ma? Kyshky kashtyn sãrnet? Mahan' knigãvläm lydynat?

Mïiläm jadmash vïilän jadmashym puat. Koti sïinzãzhïim kyma. Sakojym äshïindãren, shuky veremã shajyshtash tïingãlïinã.

2. OPINION AND DISCUSSIONS

The particular quality of a consonant depends on the work of the vocal cords, the position of the soft palate and the kind of noise that results when the tongue or the lips obstruct the air-passage. There are two types of articulatory obstruction: complete and incomplete.

In this article, Hill Mari consonants will be classified according to the following principles: according to the type of obstruction and the manner of the production of noise; according to the active speech organ and the place of obstruction; according to the work of the vocal cords and the force of articulation; according to the position of the soft palate.

According to the type of obstruction Hill consonants are divided into occlusive and constrictive. Occlusive consonants are produced with a complete obstruction formed by the articulating organs, the air-passage in the mouth cavity is blocked.

Occlusive consonants may be: noise consonants and sonorants. According to the manner of the production of noise occlusive noise consonants are divided into stops and affricates. In the production of affricates the speech organs form a complete obstruction which is then released so slowly that considerable friction occurs at the point of articulation [ɟ], [tʃ].

In the production of occlusive sonorants the speech organs form a complete obstruction in the mouth cavity which is not released. Constrictive consonants are produced with an incomplete obstruction. Constrictive consonants have been divided into noise consonants (or fricatives) and sonorants. We can say that vowels are shorter before all voiceless consonants than before all voiced consonants. In this way, we can capture linguistically significant generalization one dealing with stops and the other dealing with fricatives. We also distinguished that a voiceless stop at the end of a syllable as in *лут* is longer than the corresponding voiced stop as in *куѳ*.

We first have analyzed the behavior of voiced and voiceless consonants in the initial position (the beginning of a syllable, of a word) and then in the final position (the end of a word, of a sentence). Our material shows that initial voiced consonants are pronounced as voiceless: *карангыи* is actually *каранкын*; final voiceless consonants /п, т, к, ч/ are longer than voiced /б, д, г, ж/: *шайыштмашелӓж(ы)*.

It was very interesting to know that Hill Mari voiced consonants tend to be devoiced in the final position and partially devoiced in the initial position.

The fricatives of Hill vary less than the stop consonants, yet the major allophonic variations that do occur are in many ways similar to those of the stops. Fricatives differ from stops in that they sometimes involve actions of the lips that are not immediately obvious.

We also tried to review the status of affricates [c] [č] in Hill Mari. An affricate is simply a sequence of a stop followed by a homorganic fricative. They are the only affricates in Hill Mari that can occur at both the beginning and the end of words: *цӓӓӓӓ* 'hen', *цацышыц* 'you tried', *цуц* 'full', *чӓс* 'time', *чуч* 'hit'.

According to the active organ of speech Hill Mari consonants are divided into labial, lingual and glottal.

Labial consonants are subdivided in bilabial and labio-dental.

Hill Mari bilabial consonants are articulated by the two lips: [п], [б], [м].

Labio-dental consonants are articulated with the lower lip against the upper teeth. The Hill Mari labio-dental consonants are [ф], [в].

Lingual consonants are divided into fore-lingual, medio-lingual, and back-lingual.

Fore-lingual consonants are articulated by the blade of the tongue, the blade with the tip or by the tip against the upper teeth or the alveolar ridge. According to the position of the lip Hill Mari fore-lingual consonants may be cacuminal. The following consonants [т], [т'], [д], [н], [н'], [с], [р] are dorsal.

Apical consonants are articulated by the tip of the tongue against either the upper teeth or the alveolar ridge, [л], [л'], [ш], [ж]. Cacuminal consonant [р] is articulated by the tongue tip raised against the back part of the middle alveolar ridge.

The Hill Mari medio-lingual consonant [й] is articulated with the front of the tongue against the hard palate.

The Hill Mari back-lingual consonants [к], [г], [х] are articulated by the back of the tongue against the soft palate.

According to the point of articulation fore-lingual consonants are subdivided into dental (interdental or post-dental), alveolar, palato alveolar, and post-alveolar.

Dental consonants are articulated against the upper teeth either with the blade of the tongue, the Hill Mari [л], [л'], [т], [т']. It is worth mentioning that the consonant [т'] is not produced in Meadow Mari.

Alveolar consonants are articulated by the tip of the tongue against the alveolar ridge: [p]. Palato-alveolar consonants [ɬ], [ʃ] are articulated by the tip and blade of the tongue against the alveolar ridge or the back part of the alveolar ridge, while the front of the tongue is raised in the direction of the hard palate.

According to the point of articulation medio-lingual and back-lingual consonants are called palatal and velar.

According to the work of the vocal cords consonants are divided into voiced and voiceless. According to the force of articulation consonants are divided into relatively strong, and relatively weak.

The following Hill Mari consonants are voiceless: [p], [t], [tʰ], [k], [g], [f], [s], [š], [χχ]. These Hill Mari consonants are voiced: [b], [d], [g], [β], [v], [ð], [ɣ], (v), [z], [ž]. We were surprised to know that speakers from the village of Mikryakovo the Hill Mari voiceless consonants [p], [t], [k] are pronounced with aspiration, especially before a stressed vowel.

Hill Mari voiceless consonants are weaker than their Russian counterparts (Zorina, Krasnova, 2020).

According to the position of the soft palate consonants are divided into oral and nasal.

Nasal consonants are produced with the soft palate lowered while the air-passage through the mouth is blocked. The Hill Mari nasal consonants are [m], [n], [nʰ], [ŋ]. The authors proved that the back-lingual stop sonant [ŋ] in the Hill Mari language is a full-fledged and self-sufficient phoneme. It occurs in words before the consonant and at the end of the word. For example, *шонгла* [ʃonɣla] "like a foam" - *шотла* [š'otla] "he counts", *тонг* [ton] "a pip" - *топ* [top] "a ball". The limitation of its distribution is at the very beginning of the word, at the beginning of the syllable, and between vocals (Zorina, Krasnova, 2020).

Nasals can be syllabic when they occur at the beginning or end of words. The nasal [ŋ] differs from the other nasals in a number of ways. No Hill Mari word can begin with [ŋ]. It is worth mentioning that [ŋ] is used in Meadow Mari quite often. This sound can occur only within or at the end of a word, and even in these circumstances it does not behave like the other nasals. It can be preceded only by the vowels /ä, ɛi, a, ə/ as in [äŋ], [tän], [on], [mɔŋ], [uaŋok].

Oral consonants are produced when the soft palate is raised and the air escapes through the mouth.

The following Hill Mari consonants are oral [n], [nʰ], [ɔ], [ɾ], [ɾʰ], [d], [k], [ɸ], [β], [c], [cʰ], [z], [ɬ], [ʃ], [ɰ], [ɲ], [ɳ], [p], [pʰ], [ɥ]. The articulation of the palatal approximant [ɥ] varies slightly depending on the articulation of the following vowel (Gruzov, 1965).

Consonants were classified in terms of the following factors:

- State of the vocal folds (voiced or voiceless)
- Position of the soft palate (nasal or oral)
- Place of articulation (labial, coronal, dorsal, glottal)
- Manner of the production of noise (stops, fricatives, approximants).

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