

PHONETIC ADAPTATION OF RUSSIAN BORROWINGS IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This article is devoted to a comprehensive analysis of the mechanisms of phonetic adaptation of lexical borrowings from Russian to Karakalpak in the context of long-term asymmetric bilingualism. The research is carried out in the context of interlanguage interference and typological inconsistency of phonetic systems of contacting languages. Based on the material of modern Russianisms functioning in the Karakalpak language environment, the main types of articulatory and acoustic transformations, including phonemic substitution, prosodic reorganization, as well as structural and compensatory processes caused by the irreducibility of phonological paradigms, are identified and classified.

Key words: phonetic adaptation, interlanguage interference, articulatory transformation, phonological substitution.

The current state of linguistic science is characterized by an increasing interest in the study of interlanguage contacts formed at the junction of various typological systems. In the context of long-term and intensive linguistic interaction caused by both historical, cultural, and socio-political integration, the study of the processes of adaptation of borrowed vocabulary, in particular, its phonetic development in the recipient language system, is of particular importance. In this context, the phenomenon of Russian-Karakalpak bilingualism is a unique material for analysis, since it is associated with the occurrence of phonetically and articulatorily uncharacteristic elements of the Karakalpak language that require deep transformation.

Phonetic adaptation of borrowings, being one of the key aspects of secondary nomination, is a complex of articulatory and phonological restructuring aimed at integrating foreign language material into the system of sound oppositions and prosodic structures of the recipient language. This process, being conditioned not only by interlanguage differences, but also by the internal laws of the phonological organization of each particular language, proceeds according to specific models, including phoneme substitution, modification of prosodic parameters, as well as compensatory strategies at the level of the articulatory base [6]. The Karakalpak language, belonging to the Kipchak group of Turkic languages, is characterized by harmonic vocalism, stable syllabic structure and lack of palatalization of consonants — features that are opposite to many phonetic features of the Russian language, which has a developed reduction system, accentological mobility and a wide range of affricates and slit fricatives [5]. Such a typological incommensurability of phonetic systems necessitates a comprehensive analysis of the ways and forms of sound adaptation of Russian borrowings in the Karakalpak language.

The purpose of this study is to identify, describe and classify the main mechanisms and patterns of phonetic adaptation of Russian-language borrowings operating within the Karakalpak language system.

General principles of phonetic adaptation in the context of interlanguage interaction

Phonetic adaptation of foreign language material in the context of interlanguage interaction is a complex multilevel process regulated by both extralinguistic and intrasystem factors. The central category determining the specifics of the adaptation mechanism is phonological incompatibility, which manifests itself in articulatory-acoustic, prosodic and morphological planes. From the point of view of

contact phonology, any borrowed sound complex, being different from the system of the recipient language, goes through a stage of interpretation and transformation due to the available inventory of phonemes and allophones, syllabic structure and prosodic patterns of the latter [3]. In conditions of asymmetric bilingualism, where languages come into contact under conditions of dominance of one over the other, the process of phonetic adaptation takes on a directional character and, as a rule, is accompanied by structural normalization of the borrowed element in accordance with the model settings of the receiving system.

One of the universal principles of phonetic adaptation is the replacement of phonemes missing in the recipient language with functionally and articulatorily close correlates. Thus, slit fricatives, palatalized sonorants, reduced vowels and other segmental unit's characteristic of the Russian language, when transferred to the Karakalpak language, in which these articulatory categories are absent, undergo systematic substitution within the available phonological repertoire. At the same time, compensatory processes are observed aimed at restructuring borrowed sound sequences, including the insertion of epenthetic vowels, the elimination of consonant clusters, as well as the simplification or restructuring of syllabic structure in accordance with harmonic models of the Turkic type. At the same time, modification of prosodic characteristics, primarily stress, is inevitable, since the Russian language implements mobile expiratory stress, whereas the Karakalpak prosodic system relies mainly on fixed stressed positions determined by the morphological composition of the word.

No less significant is the factor of perceptual phonetics, according to which adaptation is carried out not only in accordance with the articulatory capabilities of native speakers of the recipient language, but also on the basis of their auditory expectations formed in the process of interpreting foreign sounds. This leads to the fact that adaptation often takes on a perceptually relevant character rather than a literal one, as a result of which the communicative identification of the loan is preserved during its phonological reinterpretation. This phenomenon is particularly evident in sociolinguistic conditions characterized by intensive Russification and a simultaneous desire to preserve ethno-linguistic identity, which leads to a dual attitude of loyalty to the original while requiring its phonological integration.

It should be noted that phonetic adaptation is not an exclusively spontaneous process; on the contrary, it is determined by a number of regulatory mechanisms, including normative orthoepy, the tradition of graphic representation, as well as the degree of codification of borrowing in dictionary sources. At the same time, the language system that implements adaptation demonstrates selectivity due to both internal typological parameters and external factors, among which the most important place is occupied by the degree of institutional and communicative prestige of the source language. Thus, in the conditions of the post-Soviet sociolinguistic space, where the Russian language continues to perform the functions of interethnic communication, the adaptation of borrowings is carried out according to the model of partial integration, which preserves some features of the original sound in order to maintain an associative connection with the original [6].

In general, the general principles of phonetic adaptation in the context of interlanguage interaction are reduced to substitution, normalization, prosodic reorganization and perceptual compromise, acting within the framework of the typological conflict of sound systems. These processes not only reflect the deep mechanisms of phonological incorporation, but also serve as an indicator of the dynamics of socio-cultural contacts, influencing the formation of hybrid language forms that are stable within a bilingual communicative environment.

Empirical analysis of Russian borrowings in the Karakalpak language: typology of phonetic adaptations

An empirical analysis of Russian-language borrowings functioning within the Karakalpak language makes it possible to identify stable patterns of their phonetic adaptation due to both the typological structure of the Turkic language system and the specifics of the sound organization of the Russian language. The interaction of two different phonological systems generates a set of adaptation strategies implemented at the level of segmental and suprasegmental phonetics, covering the processes of substitution, elimination, epenthesis, metathesis and prosodic transformation. The methodological

basis of this analysis is based on the principles of contrastive phonology, distributive acoustics, as well as on the provisions of the theory of language contact, which makes it possible to interpret borrowed vocabulary not as a static tracing paper, but as a dynamically modified unit in the flow of speech practice. The next type of adaptation mechanisms is associated with the elimination of consonantal confluences typical of the Russian language and sharply contrasting with the syllabic structure of the Karakalpak language, which is mainly based on the (C)V(C) model. Thus, in loanwords such as contribution, вклад, спорт, проект epenthesis is observed in order to "split" difficult-to-pronounce clusters: вукалад, ысфорот, парает. This pattern is especially evident in the initial and final positions of the word, where the language system tends to preserve syllabic symmetry. These epenthetic inserts are usually implemented using the most frequent and neutral vowels — [ы] and [ә], which are embedded in the articulatory chain with minimal perturbation of the rhythmic-melodic contour of the utterance.

Phonological adaptation also covers the prosodic level: in borrowed lexemes, stress is shifted or fixed in accordance with the normative paradigm of the Karakalpak language, in which stress tends to be fixed on the last syllable. Thus, the word shop, which in Russian is characterized by a mobile stress on the final syllable, can be repositioned in the Karakalpak adaptation, or it retains the final stress as a compromise norm, but at the same time loses the expiratory character of the accent. The analysis of field data confirms that in most cases there is an adaptation not only of the phonemic composition, but also of the accentological profile, which indicates a systemic reconfiguration of the borrowed element in accordance with the prosodic canon of the recipient language.

The semantic and phonetic stratification of borrowings allows us to conditionally identify several groups according to the degree of adaptive transformation: fully adapted (integrated) lexemes, partially adapted (hybrid) and unchanged (quotation) forms. The first group includes words in which all phonetic parameters are aligned with the internal laws of Karakalpak phonology: парта → парта, трактор → тырактыр. The second group includes tokens that retain partial identity with the Russian original: журналист, проблема, компьютер. The third group consists of proper terms and names that preserve their original phonetic shell or are adapted minimally: Пушкин, Россия, КГБ. At the same time, the adaptation process may vary depending on the degree of frequency of use, the social significance of the lexeme, the level of formality and style of speech.

Consequently, an empirical analysis of Russian borrowings in the Karakalpak language confirms the effect of typological and functional-phonological patterns, according to which adaptation is carried out both at the articulatory-segmental, prosodic and syllabic levels. The variety of adaptation strategies indicates a high degree of susceptibility of the Karakalpak phonological system to external influences, accompanied by a tendency towards systemic orderliness and internal rationing. Special attention should be paid to the study of the sociolinguistic aspect of phonetic adaptation, in particular, in the context of diglossia and the functional distribution of languages, where Russianisms perform mainly nominative and terminological functions requiring increased phonetic accuracy.

Conclusion

The conducted research, aimed at identifying and systematizing the mechanisms of phonetic adaptation of Russian borrowings in the Karakalpak language, allows us to draw a number of generalizing conclusions that have not only theoretical and linguistic significance, but also applied value in the context of studying interlanguage interaction. The phenomenon of borrowing, considered in the aspect of phonetic integration, acts as a reflection of a complex complex of extralinguistic and system-linguistic factors, within which the modification of speech units is carried out, occurring in accordance with the articulatory, prosodic and distributive parameters of the recipient language system. The analysis demonstrates that the adaptation of borrowed lexemes is realized not as a mechanical reproduction of the phonetic appearance of a foreign word, but as a purposeful, internally motivated transformation focused on maintaining the structural integrity and typological norms of the Karakalpak language. The revealed patterns indicate a high level of selectivity of the Karakalpak phonological system, which exhibits the ability to hierarchically redistribute foreign language material in accordance

with the principles of functional marginalization, phonemic substitution and prosodic normalization. Thus, phonetic adaptation turns out to be not only a consequence of the articulatory incompatibility of individual sound units, but also a reflection of the deep cognitive and communicative attitudes of native speakers who seek to minimize entropy in the process of interlanguage reception. Especially significant in this context is the fact that in the process of adaptation there is not only a transformation of the acoustic-articulatory plan of the word, but also its functional and stylistic reassessment, during which the lexeme can receive new pragmatic, discursive and even ideological connotations. The observed variation of adaptation models depending on the lexico-semantic category, frequency of use, morphological structure and pragmatic status of the borrowed unit suggests the presence of a stratified system of phonetic transformations, in which both intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic factors play a key role. At the same time, an important area of further analysis may be the identification of correlations between the degree of phonetic adaptation and the degree of morphological and semantic integration of the lexeme, which will open up additional prospects for a comprehensive study of the mechanisms of linguistic interaction. Comparative studies in the diachronic aspect are particularly promising, allowing us to trace the dynamics of adaptation processes in different historical periods, as well as the influence of social, educational and cultural factors on the degree and nature of borrowings. Thus, it can be concluded that the phonetic adaptation of Russian borrowings in the Karakalpak language is a multilevel and systemically organized process characterized by a high degree of structural selectivity, pragmatic motivation and functional dynamism. In the context of a globalizing language space, where the processes of language contact are becoming increasingly intense, such research is not only an urgent area of modern linguistics, but also a significant contribution to the formation of a scientific picture of the linguistic consciousness of bilingual communities.

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