PRONUNCIATION OF PREFIXED WORDS IN SPEECH: THE IMPORTANCE OF SEMANTIC AND INTERSUBJECTIVE PARAMETERS LINGVISTIKA

Hajiyeva Mehrangiz
Graduate student of Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

Abstract

This article provides information about the pronunciation of prefixed words in speech. The author clearly and fully explains the pronunciation of prefixed words. In addition, special emphasis is placed on the semantic changes that occur in the meanings of words. This article will help the user to better understand the structural forms of the language.

Keywords: Speech, prefixed words, phonetics, pronunciation, semantics, language, linguistics, word meanings, morphology, sounds.

The branch of lexicology that studies word meanings is called semantics.

Another characteristic of the word is the ability to accept different grammatical forms and convey grammatical meanings in speech.

Having considered the main features of the word, we can move on to its definition. A word is a speech unit used for communication between people, which has a material representation and meaning in the form of a group of sounds, and is characterized by both formal and semantic unity.

The pronunciation of prefixed words in contemporary English is traditionally based on the distinction between separable prefixes and inseparable prefixes. The theoretical framework developed by Guierre [1979] states that a separable prefix attaches to a free root and that the meaning of the newly-formed word is compositional, i.e., its meaning is determined by the meaning of the prefix and the meaning of the base. For instance, re- in rewrite is a separable prefix because it is attached to the verbal root write and because rewrite means "write again". On the other hand, an inseparable prefix attaches to a bound root. In a verb such as receive, the prefix re- is said to be inseparable because -ceive is a Latinate root that has no meaning of its own in contemporary English. This morphological distinction has phonological and phonetic consequences: a separable prefix bears secondary stress and in the case of open syllable prefixes such as re- or de-, it is pronounced with a tense vowel (e.g., rewrite [ˌriːˈraɪt]). Conversely, an inseparable prefix tends to remain unstressed and is generally pronounced with a short vowel (e.g., receive [rɪˈsiːv])

First we will analyse examples in which prefixes attach to free roots and show various degrees of prominence; they usually bear secondary stress but may also be overaccented in speech. We will show that linguistic and extra-linguistic parameters need to be considered to account for their pronunciation. We will also see that, in some cases, the prefix may undergo destressing,

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thus occasionally leading to semantic ambiguity. We will go on to focus on various cases of contrast, either explicit or implicit, and show how inseparable prefixes can be made prominent despite their morphological and semantic opacity.

The misprint is linked to the way the verb was pronounced with a short and lax vowel and not with the long and tense vowel that was expected according to the morphology and the semantics of the prefixed verb. This phonetically reduced form of the prefix led to an unintentionally ironic spelling of the prefixed verb which, in this context, might be problematic. In this context, only the general meaning of the utterance helps the hearer to interpret the prefixed verb correctly but there is a high risk of semantic ambiguity and misinterpretation of the message from the hearer.

A semantic feature exists as a structural subsystem of a language, and its units exist due to a complex of additional values and values that determine the position of one field in relation to another. The vocabulary of any language is a whole, in which each word occupies a certain place due to its semantic structure and relationship with other words.

One of the main rules of modern linguistics is related to the interpretation of language as a semantic system.

Interest in studying the systematic organization of the language dictionary, semantic changes in word meanings is manifested in the existence of lexical-semantic associations of words in the form of different groups, lines, fields. After all, a systematic approach to the study of more and more new parts of the vocabulary allows to determine the individual characteristics of lexical units in the process of merging, and to better understand the structural patterns of the language.

In conclusion, it can be said that there is communication as long as there is humanity, and communication takes place in human pronunciation. Therefore, in order for the words that appear in the pronunciation to reach the listener in the correct sense, this process must be clearly and in detail. research is necessary. The article covered such a relevant topic.

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