

PHONETIC FEATURES OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS**Ruziev Khusniddin Bakhritdinovich****Termiz State University****Teacher of the department of English language and literature**

Abstract: This article examines the phonetic features of English personal pronouns, including vowel reduction, consonant changes, linking, stress, and dialectal variations. It also discusses phonological adaptation of foreign words, highlighting how unfamiliar sounds are modified to fit English pronunciation, ensuring clarity and natural-sounding speech.

Keywords: personal pronouns, vowel reduction, consonant changes, linking, stress patterns, reflexive pronouns, informal speech, dialect variation, phonological adaptation, foreign borrowing

Personal pronouns in English have distinct phonetic features that affect their pronunciation. These features can include vowel reduction, consonant changes, linking, and intonation patterns. Understanding the phonetic characteristics of personal pronouns is crucial for both native and non-native speakers to achieve natural-sounding speech.

1. Vowel Reduction and Weak Forms

- Many personal pronouns, especially in unstressed positions, undergo vowel reduction. This means that the vowel sound in the pronoun is pronounced more weakly and often becomes a schwa (ə), the most neutral vowel sound.
 - Example: The subject pronoun I is pronounced as [aɪ] when stressed, but in rapid speech or informal contexts, it can be reduced to [ə] or even [a].
 - Example (Subject Pronouns):

- Stressed: I [aɪ]
- Unstressed: I [ə] (in rapid speech, often in phrases like "I'm going").
- Similarly, object pronouns like me, him, her, them are commonly reduced in unstressed positions.

- Example:

- Stressed: me [mi:]
- Unstressed: me [mə] (in casual speech: "She saw me").

2. Consonant Changes

- Some pronouns undergo slight consonant changes when pronounced in connected speech, especially in informal contexts or when placed next to other words beginning with consonants.
- For example, you can sometimes sound like ya in rapid speech or in connected speech.
- Example: "How are you?" can sound like "How are ya?"

3. Linking Sounds

- Linking refers to the pronunciation of the final sound of one word and the first sound of the next, creating a smoother flow in speech. This is often seen in personal pronouns.
- Example: The subject pronoun he might be linked with the next word starting with a vowel.
 - "Is he asking?" can sound like "Is hee asking?" (with a linking sound between he and asking).
 - Similarly, you can be linked to the following vowel sound in a sentence:
 - "Are you asking?" can sound like "Are yoo asking?" with a smooth transition from you to asking.

4. Stress and Intonation Patterns

- Personal pronouns are generally unstressed in many contexts unless they are placed at the beginning of a sentence or are used for emphasis.

- Example:

- In the sentence "It's he who did it," the pronoun he is stressed for emphasis.

- In the sentence "I saw him at the store," him is unstressed and pronounced more weakly.

- In questions or exclamatory sentences, personal pronouns might be pronounced with more stress to convey emphasis or to highlight the subject.

- Example: "Why I?" vs. "Why I!" (with stress on I in the latter).

5. Reduction in Informal Speech

- In informal spoken English, personal pronouns are often reduced further to simplify communication.

- For instance, I becomes [a] or [ɪ] in rapid speech.

- Example: "I don't know" might sound like "I dunno" where the "I" is reduced.

- Object pronouns like him and her are often reduced, especially in informal speech:

- Example: "I saw him yesterday" might sound like "I saw im yesterday."

6. Pronunciation Variations Between Dialects

- The phonetic characteristics of personal pronouns can vary across different English dialects. For example, in British English, you is often pronounced [ju:] while in American English, it might sound like [jʊ] in casual speech.

7. Phonetic Emphasis in Reflexive Pronouns

- Reflexive pronouns, which are used to emphasize the subject, also undergo phonetic modifications depending on the context.
 - In emphatic sentences, reflexive pronouns are stressed and pronounced clearly.
 - Example: "I did it myself" (clear pronunciation with emphasis on myself).
 - In casual speech, however, reflexive pronouns can also undergo vowel reduction, especially when they follow a verb.
 - Example: "She looked at herself" might sound like "She looked at 'erself" in casual speech.

4. Reduction of Unfamiliar Sounds

In the process of phonological adaptation, foreign sounds that are difficult for English speakers to produce are often eliminated or replaced by similar sounds. This can involve the loss of certain consonants, vowels, or syllables that do not fit the phonological system of English.

- Example: The French word "rendezvous" is pronounced /rə̃.de'veu/ in French, but in English, it often becomes /'ra:ndeɪvu:/, where the nasalized vowels are replaced with non-nasal equivalents, and the "r" sound is softened to be more fitting to English phonetics.

5. Influence of Other Languages in Phonological Adaptation

While phonological adaptation in the borrowing of foreign words is often governed by the phonetic rules of the borrowing language, it is also influenced by historical language contact and the socio-cultural context in which the borrowing takes place. For example, English's borrowing from French in the Middle English period was influenced by the Norman Conquest, leading to French pronunciations being altered for English speakers. Similarly, borrowings from Italian during the Renaissance were adapted according to English phonological norms.

In

some cases, English speakers maintain a more "foreign" pronunciation of borrowed terms, especially when they are associated with prestige or cultural significance, such as in the case of French culinary terms or Italian opera terminology. Phonological adaptation plays a crucial role in the process of borrowing foreign words into English. It ensures that new terms are not only recognizable but also pronounceable within the constraints of the English phonological system. This adaptation allows borrowed words to be seamlessly integrated into the English lexicon, while still maintaining some elements of their original pronunciation.

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