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Comparative Typological Features of Segmental Phono-Stylistic Means in Words of Foreign Language Origin in Russian and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract---This research is devoted to the analysis of stylistic peculiarities of phonovariants of words of foreign origin in Russian and Uzbek. It is aimed at the investigation of the stylistic values of phonovariants of the borrowed words in the Russian and Uzbek languages and substantiation of the isomorphic and allomorphic features of such language units in comparison. So as to achieve the aim of the research, several objectives of the research are set: identification of the current status of the research problem; review of related literature; analysis of stylistic peculiarities of phonovariants of the words of foreign origin in compared languages; substantiation of isomorphism and allomorphism of honostylistic features of borrowed words in Russian and Uzbek; discussion of stylistic potential of phonovariants of the words of foreign origin in compared languages. As a result of investigation, the following conclusions are drawn: a) segmental phono-stylistic means forming phonovariants of borrowed words and the expression of their stylistic potential are mainly similar in compared languages; b) the alternation of vowels and consonants, insertion, omission, metathesis, elision, as well as a change in the syllable composition of the word in the area of phonovariants have phono-stylistic value; c) phonovariants of borrowed words formed by segmental phono-stylistic means have a characteristics of a high frequency in terms of stylistically neutral, colloquial and outdated phonovariants of words of both compared languages.

Keywords---borrowed words, language style, phonostylistic means, phonostylistics, phonovariants, segmental units, style of speech.

Introduction

The study of the almost undeveloped problem of the stylistic significance of phonovariants of borrowed words in modern Russian and Uzbek literary languages is very interesting and at the same time relevant, since there are many phonovariants of words of foreign origin in modern Russian and Uzbek languages that have a certain stylistic potential. Their variability is due to the living process of borrowing vocabulary, penetration into the current dictionary system.

Knowledge and consideration of the stylistic features of the phonovariants of borrowed words in the Russian and Uzbek languages are necessary both in terms of increasing the culture of speech of speakers - native speakers, and in terms of mastering the orthoepic norms of the Russian and Uzbek literary languages as non-native for persons studying these languages ([Kuznecov, 2000](#); [Vekshin, 2006](#)). The phono-stylistic properties of borrowed words are determined by the styles of pronunciation, which, in turn, are formed on the basis of the pronunciation variants of words, or phonovariants, and are predetermined by the styles of speech.

Consequently, the study of the phono-stylistic properties of borrowed words, just like the study of pronunciation styles, is closely related to the study of phonovariants of words, their style-forming capabilities, involves the analysis and classification of phonovariants of words that have stylistic significance. At the same time, the problem of the stylistic nature of phonovariants of words of a foreign language character is interconnected with the problem of orthoepic norms, it provides for taking into account the social stratification of the language and the stylistic orientation of communication ([Dzhusupov & Saparova, 2003](#); [Yartseva, 1990](#)).

The study of the phonetic variability of the borrowed words of the modern Russian and Uzbek literary languages is carried out in order to determine the degree of functional load of phonetic means that form phonovariants, to identify their stylistic significance. The solution to these problems is based on taking into account the ratio of codified pronunciation norms and stylistically marked units.

Method

Let us consider what changes in the phonemic composition of a word occur during the formation of stylistically neutral and stylistically colored phonovariants of words of foreign origin in the modern Russian and Uzbek literary languages, recorded in the "Big Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" (2002) (hereinafter: BED-2002) and "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati" (1981) (hereinafter: EDUL-1981).

Segment phono-stylistic means of words of foreign origin in Russian

A total of 108 phonovariants of words of foreign origin in BED-2002, differing in the change in the phonemic composition, were found, which is 24.5% of the total number of phonovariants of words recorded by this dictionary (441), formed by a change in their phonemic composition ([Hartono et al., 2021](#); [Sudarmo, 2021](#)).

Stylistically undifferentiated and stylistically differentiated phonovariants of words of foreign language origin, recorded in BED-2002 and differing in the change in the phonemic composition of the word, have the following statistical (percentage and quantitative) characteristics.

Stylistically uncolored phonovariants of borrowed words in BED-2002 are 74, that is, 68.5% of the total number of phonovariants of words of foreign origin recorded by this dictionary and differing in the change in the phonemic composition of the word. There are 34 (31.5%) stylistically differentiated phonovariants of words of foreign language origin, differing in the change in the phonemic composition of the word. The largest number of phonovariants of words of foreign origin, stylistically differentiated according to BED-2002, differing in the change in the phonemic composition, in the Russian language falls on the phonovariants used in the speech of specialists (13.9%). This is natural, since in the Russian language foreign words predominantly function and are subject to adaptation as terms in the professional sphere of communication (Nikolaeva, 2003; Nurahmetov, 2002).

In terms of the frequency of the use of foreign words, the professional sphere is followed by colloquial speech, in which the use of phonovariants of foreign words is 5.6% of the total number of phonovariants of borrowed words in Russian. The transition of 9.3% of phonovariants of words of foreign origin, according to BED-2002, to the category of obsolete ones, as a result of the “russification” of borrowed words, as a result of which certain modifications occur in the sound shell of these words, seems to be natural. Bookish pronunciation of foreign words in BED-2002 is 1.8% of the total number of phonovariants of borrowed words of the Russian language, and colloquially reduced - 0.9%.

In general, it should be noted such features of the use of foreign words in the Russian language as the fact that foreign words least of all serve the sphere of everyday communication due to their terminology or because of the possibility of replacing them with Russian equivalents. This research is analytic and descriptive by nature. It is based on both qualitative and quantitative analysis which signifies the nature of research work (Pinezhninova, 1992; Prohvatilova, 2002). The aim of the work is to substantiate similarities and differences in the stylistic features of phonovariants of the borrowed words in the lexicon of the Russian and Uzbek literary languages. In order to reach the research goal, some objectives are set. In this research, some methods of linguistic analysis are used: linguistic description (to describe and review related literature), linguistic generalization (to criticize and generalize existing opinions on the topic of research), comparative-typological analysis (to comparatively analyze stylistic features of phonovariants of the borrowed words in the lexicon of the Russian and Uzbek literary languages and substantiate their isomorphic and allomorphic features).

In the modern Russian literary language, stylistically equal phonovariants of words that have passed from French, Latin, Greek, English, German and other languages function (Lord et al., 2015; Dale et al., 2015). Investigating the phonostylistic means of foreign words in the Russian language, one should pay attention to the fact that the studied phonovariants of words in etymological terms, as the analysis of M. Vasmer's “Etymological Dictionary of the Russian Language” (1986) shows, are divided into two groups:

- Phonovariants of the word formed as a result of their borrowing by the Russian language from different languages;
- Phonovariants of the word, one of which arose already in the process of using a borrowed word in Russian.

The first group includes such phonovariants of words as *калоша-галоша*, *кирка-кирха*, *матрас-матрац*, etc. Thus, the word *калоша* has a phonovariant of *галоша*. These phonovariants differ from the phonetic point of view by the alternation of the consonants [к]/[г]. However, as noted in the "Etymological Dictionary of the Russian Language", the word *галоша* is not derived from the word *калоша*, compare: "*Калоша*, dial. also "*штанина*", Chernigovsk. (RFV 50.319); like *галуша*, rum. origin; see French *galoche*, it. *galoscia*; see Bernecker 1.474; G. Mayer, Ngr. St. 2.80 et seq. Possibility phonetically for the second time close to cal., but by no means derived from this word, in spite of Schuhardt (Slawod. 79) and Miklosich (Mi. EW 109)". In modern Russian literary language, *калоша* and *галоша* are phonovariants of the same word.

The second group includes phonovariants of words like *кизил-кизиль*, *орангутанг-орангутан*, *валериана-валерьяна*. The word *валериана* in modern Russian literary language is pronounced in two versions: *валериана* and *валерьяна*. According to the "Etymological Dictionary of the Russian Language": "*валерибна*, *валерибновые* кбпи from French. *valeriane* or lat. *Valeriana* from local n. *Valeria* in Pannonia, where this plant comes from; folk. *аверьян* - the same; according to Savinov (RFV 21, 36), under the influence of his own. *Аверьян*. It is possible that when the *валерьяна* phonovariant appeared, the folk pronunciation of *аверьян* took place".

It is possible that when the *валерьяна* phonovariant appeared, the folk pronunciation of *аверьян* took place. However, the process of contraction of combinations of vowels into one syllable is also observed in phonovariants of other words of the modern Russian language. For example: *бриллиантин-брильянтин*, *вегетерианец-вегетерьянец*, *паремия-паремья*, *петунья-петунья*, etc.

In general, the pronunciation of words such as *орангутанг* and *валерьяна* in a truncated pronunciation reflects a general trend in the field of modern word use - the desire to save time and effort of the organs of the human articulatory apparatus. This, in turn, suggests that the modern pronunciation norms of the Russian literary language are developing in the direction of rapprochement with colloquial speech (Rizaev, 2008; Saparova, 2006). Let us consider the phono-stylistic means of the Russian language in the field of phonovariants of words of foreign origin. Phono-stylistic means of formation of Stylistically neutral phonovariants of words borrowed by Russian from French are:

- Alternation of vowels transmitted by letters е / ё: *акушёр-акушёр*, *планёр-планёр* (in this case, the alternation of vowels is accompanied by the movement of the verbal stress);
- Alternation of vowels, transmitted by the letters а / е: *ранёт-ренёт*;
- Shortening the duration of the pronunciation of a consonant: *кряссан-крясан*;

- Contraction of vowels into one syllable: *бивуа́к-бива́к*. It should be noted that the consistent pronunciation of vowel combinations in words of foreign origin, which in a neutral pronunciation style can be subjected to contraction, is characterized by a high pronunciation style. However, it can give a specific situation a humorous (or other) connotation when used for the purpose of such stylization of speech;
- Vowel syncope: *мосье́-мсье́* (here the vowel sharpness occurs due to the alternation of vowels, denoted in the letter by the letters е / е), *валётом-вальто́м* (from *валет*) (pay attention to the movement of word stress in these phonovariants);
- Apocopy of a consonant: *филей-филе*.

Stylistically neutral phonovariants of words borrowed by Russian from Latin are formed as a result of:

- Palatalization of consonants: *Луцифер-Люцифер*, *[сэ]нсорный-сенсорный* (it should be noted that there are a lot of such examples in BED-2002);
- Vowel contractions in one syllable: *валериана-валерьяна*, *петунья-петунья*;
- The phonovariants of words that have passed into the Russian language from the Greek language and are neutral and equal from a Stylistic point of view, differ:
- Transformation of the vowel [and] into a non-syllable element: *иод-йод*;
- Alternation of consonants [з]/[с]: *мнемозина-мнемосина*, *немезида-немесида*;
- An alternation of consonants [д]/[т]: *сантал-сандал*;

In modern Russian literary language, a large number of Stylistically neutral variants of words of foreign origin are phonovariants of words borrowed by Russian from English. Their appearance is facilitated by such phono-stylistic word markers as:

- Vowel alternation [ʌ]/[и³]: *найлон-нейлон*;
- Vowel alternation [э]/[а]: *сэндвич-сэндвич*;
- Vowel alternation [ʌ]/[у]: *тоннель-туннель*;
- Alternation of vowels transmitted by letters е / ё: *ста́ртер-стартёр* (in this case, the movement of word stress is also observed);
- Palatalization of consonants: *волапюк-воляпюк*, *кэб-кеб*, *плэйер-плейер*, *спрэй-спрей*, *тьютор-тьютер*, *хэвиметалл-хевиметалл*, *хэппининг-хеппининг*; *бобтейл-бобтейль*;
- Changing the duration of the pronunciation of a consonant: *джоггинг-джогинг*.
- Stylistically neutral phonovariants of words borrowed by the Russian language from Italian are characterized by the fact that they arose as a result of the concatenation of combinations of vowels [ио] into one syllable. Comp: *арпеджио-арпеджо*, *каприччио-каприччо*, *сольфеджио-сольфеджо*, *фортепиано-фортепьяно*.

Through the German language, the Italian word *траса* was transferred to the Russian language. At present, this word has a Stylistically neutral phonovariant *трас*, which differs from the equivalent phonovariant of traces by changing the duration of the pronunciation of the consonant: *траса-трас*. By changing the duration of the pronunciation of the consonant, stylistically neutral phonovariants of the word *каббалистика-кабалистика*, which passed into Russian from Hebrew, also differ.

Stylistically neutral phonovariants of the word *фиорд-фьорд*, borrowed by Russian from Norwegian, are formed as a result of the concatenation of combinations of vowels [ио] into one syllable. Phonovariants of Arabic words with a Stylistically neutral coloration arose as a result of the appearance of the final vowel [ъ]: *мym-мyма* (tree) and the assimilation of consonants: *мyэдзин-мyэззин*. The phonovariants of words of Persian origin, which are Stylistically neutral in modern Russian literary language, differ in the alternation of vowels [ʌ]/[иэ]: *сардар-сeрдap* and alternating consonants [ʌ]/[н]: *калуфер-кануфер*. Stylistically neutral phonovariants of the word *орангутан-орангутанг* differ in apocopy - the loss of the final consonant [r]. The word itself is borrowed by Russian from Malay.

In modern Russian literary language, there are phonovariants of words that are recognized in a given language as variants of pronunciation of the same word, but in the source language they are independent words (Marufov, 1981; Fasme, 1986). For example, in the modern Russian language, as Stylistically equal phonovariants, differing in the change in the syllable composition of the word, the variants of *сагайдак-саадак-сайдак*, which have passed into Russian from the Turkic ones, are recognized. In BED-2002 they all have the Stylistic label hist. (historical). In the Türkic languages, *сагайдак* and *садак* (from which *саадак* and *сайдак* are formed) are independent lexical units.

The phonovariants of the word of Turkic origin *сайзак* and *сайза*, at first glance, are formed in the Russian language as a result of the apocopy of the consonant [к]. However, both of these variants are borrowed from the Turkic languages, and not formed in the process of their russification (Orr et al., 2018; Macken, 1979). Phonovariants of the same word in the modern Russian literary language can be formed as a result of borrowing this word from different languages (Yusupov, 2007). Thus, the stylistically neutral phonovariant of the word *плов* is a borrowing from the Persian language, and the Stylistically equal phonovariant *пилав* is borrowed from Turkish.

Thus, stylistically neutral, equal phonovariants of words of foreign language origin can be formed in the modern Russian literary language as a result of a change in the phonemic composition of a word, represented by an alternation of vowels and consonants, palatalization of consonants, a change in the duration of pronunciation of a consonant, epithesis, syncope and apocopy of sounds, concatenation of vowel combinations in one syllable.

Changing the phonemic composition of a word, as a stylistic means of forming phonovariants of words, including words of foreign language origin, contributes to the emergence of not only stylistically neutral, equal phonovariants, but also

phonovariants of words that have one or another stylistic coloring (Kay, 1977; Cohn et al., 2021). Foreign words recorded in BED-2002, which have stylistically colored phonovariants, are borrowed by the Russian language mainly from French, Latin, Greek, Italian, Spanish, German, Persian, and Arabic.

In the field of stylistically differentiated phonovariants of foreign words of the Russian language, recorded in BED-2002 and differing in the change in the phonemic composition of the word, two groups of phonovariants of words are distinguished:

- Phonovariants of stylistically colored words such as *кегель-кегель. Типограф.; дистрибьютер-дистрибутор. Спец.*
- Phonovariants of stylistically neutral words, one of which is stylistically colored. For example: *ехидна* (stylistically neutral) - *ехида* (colloquially reduced); *афёра* (stylistically neutral) - *афёра* (colloquial).
- The use of phonovariants of words of both groups is limited to one or another sphere and situation of communication.

According to BED-2002, the phonovariants of the foreign language word borrowed by the Russian language from Greek differ in the change in the syllable composition of the word: *макрокосмос-макрокосм*. And the book phonovariants of the word borrowed by the Russian language from English - by palatalization of the consonant: *истэблишмент-истеблишмент*. Phonovariants of foreign words used in the speech of specialists and differing in the change in the phonemic composition of the word are delimited in BED-2002 by marks *спец., антроп., типогр., мед.* and etc.

So, the words borrowed from the French language *биллон, пуансон*, which have phonovariants *билон, пунсон*, in Russian, are marked in BED-2002 with a *спец.*, and the word *фаблио*, which has a *фабльо* phonovariant in Russian, is marked with a *лит*. The phonovariants *биллон-билон* differ with a change in the pronunciation of the consonant duration, and the phonovariants *пуансон-пунсон, фаблио-фабльо* differ in the concatenation of vowels into one syllable. Phonovariants of words borrowed from the Latin language, the functioning of which is limited to the sphere of activity of specialists, in BED-2002 have the following stylistic marks: *дистрибьютер-дистрибутор. Спец.; флюоресценция-флуоресценция. Физ.; фурфураль-фурфурол. Хим.; элатив-элатив. Лингв.* As you can see, all these phonovariants of words differ in the palatalization of consonants.

In the field of phonovariants of words borrowed by the Russian language from Greek and used in the speech of specialists, the following are recorded in BED-2002: *брахикефалия-брахицефалия. Антроп.; макрокефалия-макроцефалия. Антроп.* (all these phonovariants of words differ by the alternation of consonants [к]/[ц]); *гистиоциты-гистоциты. Мед.* (differ in the contraction of vowels in one syllable); *сатириазис-сатириаз. Мед.; эллипсис-эллипс. Лингв.* (differ by a change in the syllable composition of these words).

The phonovariants of words borrowed by the Russian language from German and used in the speech of specialists have the following phono-stylistic features:

phonovariants with the label *Тупозр.* in BED-2002. the word *кегель-кегель* differs in the vowel dieresis in the post-stressed position; phonovariants of the word marked *Лингв.: умлаут-умляут*, as well as phonovariants *рол* (meaning “рулон”) – *роль 2. Спец.* – palatalization of the consonant.

Thus, the emergence of phonovariants of words used in the speech of specialists, borrowed by the Russian language from other languages, is facilitated by the alternation of consonants, palatalization of consonants, a change in the duration of pronunciation of a consonant, a sharpness and contraction of vowel combinations into one syllable, a change in the syllable composition of a word.

The BED-2002 spoken phonovariant of the *афёра* of the word *афера*, borrowed in Russian from the French language, differs from the stylistically neutral pronunciation by alternating the vowel [é] by the vowel [ó], and the colloquial phonovariant of *брелка́*, the genitive singular also borrowed from the French language, the word *брелок* vowel [o] and moving the word stress to the last syllable. (Compare the stylistically neutral pronunciation of *брело́ка*).

The emergence of phonovariants of words borrowed by the Russian language from Greek, colloquial in BED-2002, is facilitated by the alternation of consonants: *апокалиптический-апокалипсический* (the word is colloquial in the meaning of “the end of the world, death of all life on Earth”); *сперматоге[нэ]з* – *Coll. сперматоге[н’э]з*. The phonovariant *ехида* of the word *ехидна*, borrowed in Russian from the Greek language, differs from the stylistically neutral phonovariant *ехидна* by the syncope of a consonant and has in BED-2002 a stylistic label *coll.-сниж.* The phonovariants of the word *блайзер-блейзер*, spoken by BED-2002 and English by origin, differ by the alternation of vowels [a]/[e].

The spoken phonovariant *штангельциркуль* is formed due to the alternation of the consonants [н]/ [л] from the German word *штангенциркуль* by origin. Thus, the phonovariants of words of foreign origin spoken according to BED-2002 differ mainly by the alternation of vowels and consonants, although in some cases there is also a sharpness of sounds. From the point of view of the phonemic composition of the word, originally foreign words often retain the peculiarities of their pronunciation in the original language, and over time, depending on the degree of mastering of these words by the borrowing language, their sound design is adapted according to the laws of the latter, as a result of which the original pronunciation of a foreign language word becomes obsolete and replaced new option (Wan et al., 2008).

When considering the differences between modern and obsolete phonovariants of foreign words in the modern Russian literary language, recorded in BED-2002, we found that modern phonovariants of words and their obsolete phonovariants differ in phono-stylistic phenomena such as:

- Transition of the vowel [y] into a non-syllable element: *аустерия* – *уст. австерия*: In Russia at the time of Peter - 1 (the word is borrowed from Italian);
- Vowel prosthesis: *аналой* – *уст. налой* (a word of church origin borrowed in Russian from Greek).

- Dieresis of vowels: *саз* – *уст. сааз* (the word is borrowed from the Persian language);
- Alternation of consonants: *галоши* – *уст. калоши* (a word borrowed from French); *крецендо* – *уст. креиендо* (word borrowed from Italian);
- Dieresis of consonants: *идальго* – *уст. гидальго, конкистадоры-уст. конквистадоры* (words are borrowed from Spanish);
- Truncation of the base: *мотоцикл* – *уст. мотоциклет* (word borrowed from French).

As you can see, the most widespread phono-stylistic means in the field of obsolete phonovariants of foreign words, recorded in BED-2002, are sound dies and consonant alternations. So, the main phono-stylistic means in the field of stylistically colored phonovariants of words of foreign origin in modern Russian are palatalization of consonants, alternations of sounds, contraction of combinations of vowels into one syllable, a sharpness (syncope, apocop), a change in the syllable composition of a word, etc.

Segment phono-stylistic means of words of foreign origin in the Uzbek language

The total number of phonovariants of words, differing in the change of the phonemic composition, in EDUL -1981 - 1174. Of these phonovariants of words of foreign language origin - 423 (36%). In EDUL -1981, stylistically neutral and stylistically colored phonovariants of words of foreign language origin, which arose as a result of phonetic modifications of sounds or phonemes, comprise the following percentage and quantitative ratios.

Stylistically neutral phonovariants of words of foreign language origin in EDUL-1981 make up 52% of the total number of phonovariants of borrowed words in the Uzbek language, and stylistically colored phonovariants of words of foreign language origin - 48%. Most of the stylistically differentiated phonovariants of borrowed words in the Uzbek language - 29.5% of the total number of phonovariants of words of foreign origin in EDUL-1981 - are colloquial speech. According to EDUL -1981, 10% of phonovariants of words of foreign origin are obsolete. The stylistically sublime character of the pronunciation of borrowed words is noted in 3.3% of phonovariants of borrowed words. 2.4% of phonovariants of words recorded in EDUL-1981 have a book character. And, finally, 2.8% of the total number of phonovariants of borrowed words recorded in EDUL-1981 are poetic (1.4%) and little-used (1.4%) phonovariants of words.

So, phonovariants of words of foreign language origin, differing in the change in the phonemic composition of the word, function in the Uzbek language mainly in stylistically neutral and colloquial speech. In the field of stylistically neutral phonovariants of words borrowed by the Uzbek language from Russian, the most common phonetic phenomena are:

- Vowel alternation [a]/[o], accompanied by consonant alternation: *маяк-маёқ*;

- Epenthesis of the vowel [a] followed by an alternation of sounds: *кровать-каравот, клубника-кулубной*;
- Vowel epithesis [a]: *столб-столба, пропуск-пропуска*;
- Vowel apocopy [a]: *замша-зами, растрата-растрат*;
- Vowel contraction, accompanied by vowel alternation and vowel apocopy [o]: *одеяло-адёл*;

In the modern Uzbek literary language, there are phonovariants of foreign words that entered the language through the medium of Russian. An interesting fact is that the second phonovariant is a borrowing from the source language or through another intermediary language. In accordance with this, the phonetic design of one of the phonovariants of the word is carried out on the basis of the phonetic laws of the Russian language, and the phonetic design of the second phonovariant is based on the phonetic laws of the source language or another intermediate language.

For example, the word *кимё* entered the vocabulary of the Uzbek language from Arabic. The pronunciation of *химия* arose as a result of the phonetic assimilation of the Arabic word by the Russian language. So, in the modern Uzbek language, the pronunciation of *кимё* and *химия*, *кимёвий* and *химиявий* is recognized as stylistically equal. In the stylistically equal, neutral pair *кандил-қандил* 2, in the first case, the *кандил* variant is Greekism, which passed into the Uzbek language through Russian, and in the second case, the *қандил* variant is Greekism, mastered by the Uzbek language through the medium of Arabic. Phonovariants *кандил-қандил* 2 differ in consonant alternation [к]/[қ].

The pronunciation of the Greekism phaeton passed into the Uzbek language from the Russian language and is outdated in the modern Uzbek language, according to EDUL -1981. As a result of mastering this phonovariant of the word in the Uzbek language, a stylistically equal pronunciation of *файтон* appeared, which, due to the alternation of vowels, began to be used in colloquial speech as a *фойтун*. With the stylistically neutral Russian pronunciation of the German word *фанера*, as a result of the vowel apocopy [a], a stylistically uncolored pronunciation of *фанер* appeared in the modern Uzbek literary language. And with a stylistically neutral pronunciation of the word *бланк*, as a result of the vowel epithesis [a], a stylistically uncolored pronunciation of *бланка* also appeared in the modern Uzbek literary language. The appearance of stylistically neutral phonovariants of words borrowed by the Uzbek language from Arabic is facilitated by such phonetic modifications in the phonemic composition of words as:

- Epenthesis: *ҳавз* (bookish) - *ҳовуз* (accompanied by alternation of vowels), *ахийри-ахири*;
- Change in the syllable composition of the word: *мурват-муруват* I;
- Vowel apocopy: *доим-доимо, минора-минор*;
- Changing the duration of pronunciation of a consonant: *рабб-раб*;
- Metathesis of sounds: *ҳолва-ҳалво*;
- Vowel alternation: *масали-масалло*.

In the modern Uzbek language, there are a number of stylistically equal, uncolored phonovariants of words of foreign language origin, which are derived words formed by joining the Persian-Tajik affixes / affixes to the stem of Arabic origin: *ҳолвағар-ҳалвоғар, ғаладон-ғалладон, ҳайфки-ҳайфким, ришватхўр-ришвахўр, ҳолвайтар-ҳалвойтар*. In this case, phonovariants of these words are formed mainly as a result of phonetic modifications in the root morpheme: *ҳолвағар-ҳалвоғар, ҳолвайтар-ҳалвойтар, ғаладон-ғалладон, ришватхўр-ришвахўр*; but: *қадамжо-қадамжой, ҳайфки-ҳайфким*.

In the modern Uzbek literary language, there are also a number of stylistically equal phonovariants of words of foreign origin, which are derived words formed by joining the Persian-Tajik prefixes / prefixes to the base of Arabic origin: *боадаб* (Stylistically sublime) - *баадаб, баҳаво-барҳаво, бениҳоят-бениҳоя, норози-норизо, беважҳ-беваж, бамаслаҳат-бомаслаҳат, бахайр-бахай, сармуний-сармунийи*. The phonovariants of these words differ:

- Vowel alternation: *боадаб* (stylistically sublime) - *баадаб, бамаслаҳат-бомаслаҳат*;
- Consonant syncope: *барҳаво-баҳаво*;
- Apocopy of a consonant: *бениҳоят-бениҳоя, беважҳ-беваж, бахайр-бахай, сармуний-сармунийи*;
- Metathesis of sounds in the root morpheme: *норози-норизо*.

Stylistically neutral phonovariants of words borrowed by the Uzbek language from Persian-Tajik, arose due to:

- Vowel alternations: *камёб-камоб*;
- Vowel apocopes: *ошкор 2-ошкора 1*;
- Consonant syncope: *метара-меҳтара* (dialectal), *гурунч-гуруч*;
- Apocopy of a consonant: *меҳризиёҳ-меҳризиё*;
- Metathesis of sounds: *бузрук-бузур* (in this case, the metathesis of sounds is accompanied by the voicing of the consonant [к] after the sonorant [р]).

In Stylistically neutral phonovariants of the Latin word *латин-лотин*, there is an alternation of vowels [a] / [o], due to the consolidation of pronunciation in a written graphic form. Thus, the emergence of stylistically equal phonovariants of words of a foreign language origin in the modern Uzbek literary language occurs as a result of a change in the phonemic composition of a word due to alternations of vowels / consonants, metathesis of sounds, their insertion or omission, as well as changes in the phonemic composition of the word.

In the course of further analysis of phonovariants of words of foreign language origin in the modern Uzbek literary language, which have one or another stylistic coloring, it is necessary to determine the range of phonetic means of expressing stylistic coloring that contribute to the emergence of these stylistically significant linguistic units. Foreign words with stylistically colored phonovariants and identified on the material of EDUL-1981 are borrowed by the Uzbek language from Arabic, Russian, Persian-Tajik, or through the Russian or Arabic languages - from French, German, Italian, Greek, Latin.

A number of foreign words in the Uzbek language are derived words borrowed from Arabic and formed with the help of affixes / affixoids of Persian-Tajik origin: **беадаб**, **норози**, **пишвахўр**. Let us consider in more detail what phonetic means of expressing the stylistic coloring of a word are most characteristic of phonovariants of words borrowed from one language or another in the modern Uzbek literary language. In the field of phonovariants of words that are **bookish** in their Stylistic nature, EDUL-1981 does not record phonovariants of words borrowed by the Uzbek language from Russian. The emergence of pronunciation variants of words borrowed by the Uzbek language from Arabic is facilitated by such phono-stylistic means of the Uzbek language as:

- change in the duration of the pronunciation of a consonant: *узза-уззо*;
- apocopy of a consonant: *қиёфа-қиёфат*;
- metathesis, accompanied by alternation of consonants: *муҳмал-мубҳам*.

(The second phonovariant is book in these and the following pronouncing pairs of words). In the words formed as a result of the addition of the Persian-Tajik affixes to the basis of the Arabic origin, the book phonovariant arises as a result of the alternation of the vowels [a]/[o]: *мирза-мирзо 2*, *беадаб-беодоб*. In Persian-Tajik words, the second phonovariant is basically the result of an alternation of vowels: *чакка II-чакки II* (диалектное), *хўжа-хожа*, *ҳангама-ҳангома*. There is also a syncope of the vowel [y] in the phonovariants of the *кантар-кабутар*, where the voiced consonant [б] is stunned before the voiceless [т]: *кантар*.

Thus, in the field of book phonovariants of words recorded by EDUL-1981, vowel alternation is observed in all borrowings. Borrowings from the Arabic language are also characterized by a change in the duration of the pronunciation of a consonant, apocop, and metathesis of sounds. Vowel syncope is also characteristic of borrowings from the Persian-Tajik language. In the area of **stylistically sublime** phonovariants of words, EDUL -1981 also records borrowings from the Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages. The phonovariants of words of Arabic origin differ:

- Alternation of vowels [a]/[o]: *адаб-оодоб*, *мулла-мулло*;
- Vowel syncope: *мартаба-маротаба*, *зулмат-зулумот* (accompanied by Vowel alternation);
- Vowel metathesis: *томоша-тамошо*.

(Stylistically sublime in the given and the following pronouncing pairs of words is the second phonovariant). In the words formed as a result of the addition of the Persian-Tajik affixes / affixoids to the basis of the Arabic origin, the stylistically sublime character of pronunciation arises from:

- Graduate studies of consonants: *муллавачча-муллабачча*;
- Vowel alternations [и]/[о]: *бемаъни-бемаъно*.

The following phonetic modifications are observed in the Persian-Tajik pronunciation pairs of words:

- Vowel alternation [a]/[o]: *тилла-тилло, ошна-ошно, андаза-андоза*;
- Vowel syncope [y]: *сарпо-сарпуно*;
- Graduate study of consonants [б]/[в]: *дарвоза-дарбоза, дарвозабон-дарбозабон*.

Thus, in the area of stylistically elevated phonovariants of words borrowed from all the languages considered and recorded by EDUL-1981, there is an alternation of vowels [a] / [o]. This is a natural phenomenon, since stylistically sublime speech is most characteristic of pronouncing a long Uzbek vowel [o] in place of an anterior, open e-shaped soft Uzbek vowel [a]. In the field of **poetic** phonovariants of words in EDUL-1981 there are phonovariants of words borrowed by the Uzbek language from only Arabic: *албатта-албат* (apocopy of final sounds), *хайрон-хайрона* (vowel epithesis), *саҳифа-сафҳа* (metathesis of sounds accompanied by vowel syncope [и]). (Poetic in these pronunciation pairs of words is the second phonovariant). In the field of **colloquial** phonovariants of words in EDUL-1981, phonovariants of words borrowed by the Uzbek language from Russian or from other languages through Russian are the most common. There are also borrowings from Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages. The colloquial tone is given to phonovariants of words borrowed by Uzbek from Russian by the following phono-stylistic means:

- Vowel alternation: *чана-чена, синька-сенка, губер-губир, билет-белат*;
- Vowel penetration: *князь-кеназ*;
- Vowel-apocalypse: *газета-газет*;

(Hereinafter: the second phonovariant of words is colloquial).

In the phonovariants of the word *шланг-шланга* (the word is borrowed by the Uzbek language from German through Russian) there is an epithesis of the vowel: *шланга*. In the phonovariants of the word *лава-лова* (the word is borrowed by the Uzbek language from Italian through Russian), the colloquial tone is given to the pronunciation variant by the vowel alternation [a]/[o]: *лова*. In the phonovariants of the words *фара-фар*, *батист-батис* (the words are borrowed by the Uzbek language from French through Russian), there is an apocopy of sound. Thus, borrowings from Russian, as well as from other languages through Russian, undergoing various phonetic modifications, form phonovariants of colloquial words. Phonovariants of colloquial words are formed from words borrowed by the Uzbek language from Arabic, as a result:

vowel syncope: *ариза-арза*;

- Assimilation of consonants: *тавба-товва I* (accompanied by alternation of vowels), *маътал-маҳтал*;
- Consonant alternations: *сунбул-сумбул, сунбула-сумбула*;
- Graduate studies of sounds: *жабр I-жавр, тобут-товут*;
- Muting consonants: *даф II-даб*;
- Simplification of consonants: *масжит-мачид*;
- Apocopy of a consonant: *хайр I 3-хай*;
- Metathesis of sounds: *лаънат-наълат*;
- Changes in the syllable composition of the word: *домулла-домла 1*.

In the pronunciation pair *лекин-локин*, there is an alternation of vowels [e] / [o]. The phonovariant *локин* is borrowed by the Uzbek language from the Arabic language. And the pronunciation of *лекин* is the Uzbek borrowing of the same Arabic word through the Persian-Tajik. The phonovariant *локин* is colloquial. In the words formed as a result of the addition of the Persian-Tajik affixoids to the basis of the Arabic origin, the colloquial phonovariant arises due to:

- Consonant alternations: *касалманд-касалванд*;
- Metathesis of sounds: *ходимгар-ходмигар*.

Thus, the colloquial tone of the pronunciation of borrowings from the Arabic language is given by the alternation of vowels, spirantization of consonants, metathesis, spirantization, apocopy, simplification of consonants, change in the syllable composition of the word. The phonovariants of the colloquial nature of the words borrowed by the Uzbek language from the Persian-Tajik are characterized by the following phono-stylistic means:

- Vowel alternation: *таг-тег, дурўя-дурая*;
- Consonant alternation: *чолвор-шалвар* (accompanied by an alternation of vowels), *зардевор-залдивор*, (accompanied by an alternation of vowels), *подио-пошио*;
- Spirantization of consonants [б]/[в]: *соябон-соявон*;
- Stunling consonants: *дуг-дук I, хуруж-хуруш II*;
- Apocopy of a consonant: *зоҳ-зо*;
- Changes in the syllable composition of the word: *жуда-жа*.

In the field of **obsolete** phonovariants of words in EDUL-1981, there are borrowings from Russian, Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages. The phonovariants of words borrowed by the Uzbek language from Russian can be formed due to the alternation of consonants: *газ II-ғоз II*, *вулкан-вулқон* (accompanied by an alternation of vowels). (The second phonovariant of words is recognized as obsolete in EDUL-1981 in the data and the following examples).

In the phonovariants of *команда-қўманда I* (the word is borrowed by the Uzbek language from the French language through the Russian language) there is an alternation of consonants [к] / [қ] and vowels [о] / [ў]. In the pronunciation pair *меамп-меампу* (the word is borrowed by Uzbek from Greek through Russian), the pronunciation of the vowel [y] gives the *меампу* an obsolete colloquial character. Analyzing outdated phonovariants of words borrowed by the Uzbek language from Arabic, one can establish the following range of phono-stylistic means:

- Vowel alternation: *алифбе-алифбо, минора-манора, тайин-таъйин*;
- Vowel elision: *қатъиян-қатъан*;
- Truncation of the stem: *ҳалкум-ҳалқ*;
- Consonant alternation: *зимдан-зимнан*.

In **outdated book** phonovariants of words of Arabic origin, one can identify such phono-stylistic means as:

- Vowel alternation: *таъб-табъ*;
- Spirantization: *товоқ-табақ* 1 (with the appropriate alternation of vowels), *совун-собун*;
- Apocopy of consonants: *нағал-наъл*, *қувват-қувва*, *тарбият-тарбия* 1, *важ-важҳ*.

In the Arabic-Russian phonovariants *ижроком-ижроқўм* (obsolete) there is an alternation of consonants [к] / [қ] and vowels [о] / [ў]. The Greek word *жуғрофия*, borrowed by the Uzbek language through the Arabic language, is noted in EDUL-1981 as obsolete. The normative in the dictionary defines the pronunciation of *география*, established when borrowing a given Greek word from the Russian language. However, in the modern Uzbek literary language, the pronunciation of *жуғрофия* is again activated. An alternation of consonants is observed in the phonovariants of the word *пойафзал* (obsolete book) - *пойабзал* (the word is formed as a result of the addition of the stems of Persian-Tajik and Arabic origin). In the pronunciation pairs of words borrowed by the Uzbek language from the Persian-Tajik, the following phono-stylistic phenomena are noted, indicating an outdated nature of pronunciation:

- Vowel alternation: *дори-дору* (outdated book), *зоҳо-заҳи* (outdated poetic);
- Contraction of combinations of sounds into one sound: *завҳар-зухар* (obsolete bookish);
- Syncope of a vowel, accompanied by stunning consonant: *кавуш-кафш* (obsolete bookish), *кавушдўз-кафшдўз* (obsolete bookish);
- Consonant alternation: *калит-калид* (obsolete bookish), *ғишм-хишм*, *ғиштин-хиштин*, *дилабзор-дилафзор* (obsolete bookish);
- Spirantization of sounds: *ёвон-ёбон*;
- Changing the duration of pronunciation of consonants: *ҳамма-ҳама* (obsolete bookish);
- Truncation of the stem: *лекин-лек* I (obsolete poetic).

The pronunciation of the Greek word *мусиқа*, borrowed by the Uzbek language through the Persian-Tajik, is, according to EDUL-1981, an outdated book pronunciation. In the two-volume explanatory dictionary, the pronunciation of *музика* borrowed by the Uzbek language from Russian is recognized as normative. However, it should be noted that in recent decades in the modern Uzbek literary language, there has been an activation of the outdated EDUL-1981 pronunciation of the *мусиқа* version, which is directly due to the acquisition of the status of the state language by the Uzbek language in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Thus, the obsolete nature of the pronunciation of borrowed words in the modern Uzbek literary language is mainly indicated by such phonetic phenomena as alternation of vowels and consonants, spirantization, sharpness, elision, truncation of the stem. In the field of **little-used** phonovariants of words in EDUL-1981, borrowings from the Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages were recorded. Uncommon phonovariants of words of Arabic origin are formed as a result of the apocopes of sound: *самара-самар*, *барака-баракат*. In the

phonovariants of the word of Persian-Tajik origin, *бежиз-бечиз*, an alternation of consonants is noted. The pronunciation of *бечиз* is not very common in this case.

So, the formation of stylistically differentiated phonovariants of words of a foreign language origin in the modern Uzbek language is facilitated by the alternation of vowels and consonants, the insertion and deletion of sound, elision, metathesis, and a change in the syllable composition of the word. However, the most characteristic, specific phono-stylistic means in the field of phonovariants of words of foreign language origin in the modern Uzbek language is the alternation of vowels and consonants.

Discussion

Similarities and differences of segment phono-stylistic means in words of foreign origin in Russian and Uzbek languages

Segmental phono-stylistic means in words of foreign language origin in both Russian and Uzbek languages (modifications of vowels and consonants, metathesis, change (increase or decrease) in the syllable composition of a word, elision, etc.) have the following similarities and differences.

In the vowel area

Vowel reduction:

In Russian: [кòнгрэ́с] (congress), [пòэ́мъ] (poem) (stylistically sublime).

In the Uzbek language: - (In Uzbek, vowels in an unstressed position usually do not undergo a qualitative reduction, as in Russian).

Vowel alternation:

In Russian: *афєра* (French) - *афёра*. Coll., *туннель* (English) - *тоннель*.

In the Uzbek language: *тилла* (Pers.) - *тилло*. *Высок.*, *мулла* (Arabic) - *мулло*. *Высок.*

Prosthetic vowel:

In Russian language: -.

In the Uzbek language: *пўмол* (Persian-Arabic) - *ўрамол*. Coll., *стакан* (Russian) - *истакан*. Coll.

Vowel epenthesis:

In Russian: *-контрданс* (English) - *контраданс*. Coll., *контрфорс* (French) - *контрафорс*. Coll.

In the Uzbek language: *хурлиқо* (Arabic) - *хурилиқо*, *ғусл* (Arabic) - *ғусул*.

Vowel epithesis:

In Russian: *тут* (Arabic) - *туда*, *клавиш* (Latin) - *клавиша*.

In Uzbek: *шланг* (German) - *шланга*. Coll., *хайрон* (Arabic) - *хайрона*. *Поэт*.

Vowel dieresis at the beginning of a word:

In Russian: *аналой* (Greek) - *налой*. *Устар.*

In the Uzbek language: *агар* (Pers.) - *гар*. *Книжн.*, *анор* (pers.) - *нор*.

Syncope vowel:

In Russian: *кегель* (German) - *кезь*. *Типогр.*, *архиерей* (Greek) - *архирей*. *Coll.*

In the Uzbek language: *хокисор* (Pers.) - *хоксор*, *ваҳима* (Arabic) - *ваҳма*. *Coll.*

Apocopy vowel:

In Russian: *инфанта* (Spanish from Lat.) - *инфант*, *эполета* (French) - *эполет*.

Устар. In Uzbek: *газета* (ital.) - *газет*. *Coll.*, *сигарета* (French) - *сигарет*.

In the field of consonants

Alternation of consonants:

In Russian: *галоши* (French) - *калоши*. *Устар.*, *сантал* (Greek) - *санда*.

In the Uzbek language: *барор* (pers.) - *барол*. *Coll.*, *зарур* (Arabic) - *зари*.

Spirantization of consonants:

In the Russian language: -.

In the Uzbek language: *тобут* (Arabic) - *товут*. *Coll.*, *зирбак* (pers.) - *зирвак*. *Coll.*

Stunning a consonant at the end of a word:

In the Russian language: -. (Voiced at the end of a word are always stunned).

In the Uzbek language: *тоб* (pers.) - *мон*. *Coll.*, *пуд* (Russian) - *пум* II. *Coll.*

Palatalization of a consonant:

In Russian: *кэб* (English) - *кеб*, *аблаут* (German) - *абляут*. *Лингв.*

In the Uzbek language: -.

Velarization of a consonant:

In Russian: *касид* (Arabic) - *касыда*, *резерв* (French) - *[рэзэ]рв*. *Coll.-сниж.*

In the Uzbek language: -.

Prosthetic consonant:

In the Russian language: -.

In the Uzbek language: *имо* (Arabic) - *ҳимо* II. *Coll.*

Epenthesis of a consonant:

In Russian: *инцидент* (lat.) - *инцидент*. *Coll.*, *прецедент* (lat.) - *прецендент*. *Coll.*

In the Uzbek language: *гуруч* (Pers.) - *гурунч*, *имон* (Arabic) - *иймон*.

Epithesis of a consonant:

In Russian: *манки* (English) - *манкис*.

In the Uzbek language: *гадо* (Pers.) - *гадой*.

A consonant dieresis at the beginning of a word:

In Russian: *нфефер* (German) - *фефер*. *Простореч.* *фам.*, *гидальго* (Spanish). *Устар.-идальго*.

In the Uzbek language: *йук* (Pers.) - *ук*. *Dial.*

Syncope consonant:

In Russian: *сахиб* (Arabic). *Устар.-саиб, ехидна* (Greek) - *ехида*. *Coll.-сниж*.

In the Uzbek language: *наҳс* (Arabic) - *нас*. *Coll., сиймбар* (Pers.) - *симбар*. *Поэт*.

Апосопа consonant:

In Russian: *орангутанг* (Malay) - *орангутан, пергамент* (Greek) - *пергамен. Снец*.

In the Uzbek language: *зоҳ* (Pers.) - *зо*. *Coll., сиёҳ* (pers.) - *сиё*. *Coll.*

Lengthening the duration of the pronunciation of a consonant:

In Russian: *люфа* (Arabic) - *люффа*.

In the Uzbek language: *бача* (Pers.) - *бачча*. *Диал., корчалон* (Pers.) - *корчаллон*.

Reducing the duration of the pronunciation of a consonant:

In Russian: *биллон* (French) - *билон, трасс* (German from Italian) - *трас*.

In the Uzbek language: *хамма* (Pers.) - *ҳама*. *Устар. книжн., наззора* (Arabic) - *назора*.

Sound metathesis

In Russian: *бюллетень* (French) - *биллутень*. *Coll., бруцеллёз* (English) - *бурцеллёз*. *Coll.*

In the Uzbek language: *лаънат* (Arabic) - *наълат*. *Coll., арасот* (Arabic) - *аросат*. *Coll.*

Changing the syllable composition of a word

An increase in the syllable composition of a word:

In Russian, the syllable composition of a word in the phonovariants of foreign words increases mainly due to the insertion of vowels, which is not such a high-frequency phono-stylistic means as in the Uzbek language, since it does not have the purpose of eliminating the confluence of several consonants in one word.

In the Uzbek language: *помидор* (Italian) - *помилдори*. *Coll., кровать* (Russian from Greek) - *каравот*.

Reducing the syllable composition of the word:

In Russian: *сагайдак* (Turkic). *Ист.-сайдак, бивуак* (French-German) - *бивак*.

In the Uzbek language: *домулла* (Persian-Indian-Arabic) - *домла*. *Coll., акация* (lat. From Greek) - *акас*. *Coll.*

Elysia

In Russian: *фортепиано* (Italian) - *фортепьяно, валериана* (Latin) - *валерьяна*.

In the Uzbek language: *биллиард* (French) - *бильярд, одеял* (Russian) - *адёл; кошки* (pers.) - *эди-кошкийди*. *Coll., мулла* (arab.) *ака-муллака*.

Segment phono-stylistic means in words of foreign origin in Russian and Uzbek are represented by almost all types and kinds of changes in the phonemic composition of a word and are basically identical. Differences in the segmental phonostylistics of the Russian and Uzbek languages in the field of phonovariants

of words of foreign origin constitute in Russian the degree of vowel reduction in the first pre-stressed syllable of borrowed words, palatalization and velarization of consonants, and in the Uzbek language - vowel prosthesis, spirantization of consonants as a characteristic phenomenon in the field of phonovariants of words, borrowed by Uzbek from Persian and Arabic, and stunning consonants at the end of a word.

Let us compare the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of stylistically neutral and stylistically colored phonovariants of words of foreign origin in the Russian and Uzbek languages, recorded in BED-2002 and EDUL-1981. Of the total number of phonovariants of words that differ in the change in the phonemic composition (441 in BED-2002, 1174 in EDUL-1981), phonovariants of words of foreign origin in BED-2002 - 108 (24.5%), in EDUL-1981 - 423 (36%). Let us analyze the quantitative and percentage ratios of stylistically neutral and stylistically colored phonovariants of the borrowed words of the Russian and Uzbek languages, recorded in BED-2002 and EDUL-1981. Stylistically uncolored phonovariants of borrowed words in BED-2002 are 74, that is, 68.5% of the total number of phonovariants of words of foreign origin recorded by this dictionary, and in EDUL-1981 - 220, that is, 52%. There are 34 phonovariants of words with Stylistic significance in BED-2002, that is, 31.5%, and in EDUL-1981 - 203, that is, 48% of the total number of phonovariants of words of foreign origin recorded by this dictionary.

The prevalence of stylistically neutral phonovariants of borrowed words in the Russian and Uzbek languages suggests that pronunciation pairs of words of foreign origin arise in the process of mastering these words by the language and are at the stage of their Stylistic rethinking. In the system of stylistically colored phonovariants of words of foreign language origin, phonovariants marked as special predominate in BED-2002 - 13.9% of the total number of phonovariants recorded by this dictionary of borrowed words, and in EDUL-1981 - phonovariants of borrowed words, colloquial in their stylistic marking: 29, 5%.

This circumstance is due to the fact that foreign words in the modern Russian literary language predominantly function as terms in the professional sphere of communication, and in the modern Uzbek literary language, foreign words are adapted to live, colloquial speech. In the modern Uzbek language, the activation of foreign words is observed precisely in this sphere of human speech activity, in the process of which words of foreign origin are formed according to the laws of the colloquial style of pronunciation of the given language, that is, figuratively speaking, they are "Uzbekized". The book phonovariants of words of foreign language origin in BED-2002 account for 1.8%, book phonovariants of words of native Uzbek origin in EDUL-1981 2.4%.

Stylistically elevated phonovariants of words of foreign language origin are not recorded in BED-2002, and in EDUL-1981 they make up 3.3%. Poetic phonovariants of words of foreign origin are not recorded in BED-2002 either. In EDUL-1981, 1.4% of phonovariants of borrowed words are noted as poetic. These are mainly poetic phonovariants of foreign words, which are borrowings from the Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages that prevailed in the Uzbek literature of the past centuries. In BED-2002 6.5% of phonovariants of words of foreign language

origin are of a colloquial nature (actually colloquial - 5.6%, colloquially reduced - 0.9%). In EDUL-1981, spoken pronunciation accounts for 29.5% of phonovariants of words of foreign language origin. Obsolete pronunciation in BED-2002 has 9.3% of phonovariants of borrowed words, in EDUL-1981 - 10% of phonovariants of words. In BED-2002 phonovariants of words of foreign language pronunciation used in the speech of specialists - 13.9%. In EDUL-1981, 1.4% of phonovariants of words were noted as uncommon phonovariants of words of foreign language origin.

When borrowing words of a foreign language origin, the borrowing language from the source language adopts the main, stylistically neutral version of pronunciation. Stylistically significant phonovariants of words are usually not borrowed, but created directly in the language itself, according to the laws of the language system. Stylistically differentiated phonovariants formed from the same word, in the source language and in the borrowing language, do not coincide in their phonetic appearance, since the phono-stylistic means that form phonovariants are idiomatic in each language.

From the point of view of the phonemic composition of the word, originally foreign words often retain the peculiarities of their pronunciation in the original language, and over time, depending on the degree of mastering of these words by the borrowing language, their sound design is adapted according to the laws of the latter, as a result of which the original pronunciation of a foreign language word becomes obsolete and replaced new option.

Conclusion

Thus, the analysis of stylistically neutral and stylistically colored phonovariants of words of primordial Russian, primordial Uzbek and foreign language origin, recorded in the dictionaries of modern Russian and Uzbek literary languages, shows:

- Basically phono-stylistic means at the segment level, contributing to the formation of phonovariants of words of a foreign language origin and the expression of their stylistic coloring, are identical in the studied languages;
- In both languages, in the field of phonovariants of words of a foreign language origin, the alternation of vowels and consonants, insertion, omission, metathesis, elision, as well as a change in the syllable composition of the word have phono-stylistic significance;
- Phonovariants of words of foreign language origin formed by means of these phono-stylistic means are characterized by high frequency in the area of stylistically neutral, colloquial and outdated phonovariants of words of both modern Russian and modern Uzbek literary languages.

Acknowledgments

Thus, phonovariants of words of foreign origin in the Russian language have a high frequency in the speech of specialists, and in the Uzbek language - in the colloquial style of pronunciation. The variability of the pronunciation of foreign words is due to the living process of borrowing vocabulary, their penetration into

the actual fund of the dictionary. The main reason for the emergence of pronunciation variants of words of foreign origin is the influence of linguistic interference on the pronunciation of borrowed words.

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