

PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN BUKOVINA AS THE RESULT OF GERMAN-UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE CONTACTS

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Phonological Interference studies speaker's perception of foreign language sounds and their integration into a native one. The problem concerns not only a separate bilingual person but the language community in general. Taking into account the multilingual factor of Bukovina, this phenomenon plays a significant role in the region. Due to language contact borrowings bump into outlandish phonological structure. Speaker who borrows a foreign word in the most cases does not possess a profound knowledge of a foreign language system. It causes the usage of foreign language structural elements in accordance with the terms and system relations of a native language. As a result of natural characteristics of human's psychology to identify or differentiate speaker identifies or differentiates the elements of foreign language with the correspondent elements of the native one [1-13].

If a word is borrowed from L1 (hereinafter Source Language) into L2 language (Host Language) the question arises whence each separate phoneme P1 from L1 language system is substituted by phoneme P2 of L2 language system. The initial hypothesis includes the fact that as a rule each P1 of L1 must correspond to P2 of L2 by which phoneme P1 of L1 is substituted for.

There are two types of a foreign sound reproduction in a borrowed word:

1. Speaker imitates this unknown for his/her language phonetic system foreign sound. Such phonemes do not have phonemic status in the host language as they are related only to the borrowings.

2. Speaker identifies a foreign sound with a similar phoneme of his native language and uses it for substitution. In most cases of German borrowings in the Bukovinian dialect we deal exactly with this type of interference. The problem is substitution of sounds. This is the most frequent type of the sound interference [2-67].

Phonetic and phonemic phenomena allow to study phonologic interference adequately. In the phonetic field articulation contrasts are examined, in the phonemic one consonants and vowels of both languages are compared.

In the case of German-Ukrainian language contacts we deal with the languages which have inadequate phonologic systems. Hence the most popular type of adaptation is the phonetic substitution, i.e. the substitution of the sounds which are alien to the Ukrainian language sounds in a certain context and are substituted by those which are characteristic of its phonological system. The variety of such substitutions causes difficulties as the diversity is so great that they are hard to be classified.

Having consolidated in Ukrainian dialects German words undergo changes. In the process of the phonetic assimilation of German words there are some changes in which

certain sound regularities can hardly be found. In spite of the fact that the Ukrainian language has equivalents to every German sound except the labialized vowels [ö] and [ü], though sound substitution takes place during German words assimilation [3-22].

Compared to the Ukrainian sound system [4-27] the German one has the following characteristics:

1. A clear difference between the length of the vowel sounds depending on the place of the vowel sound in a word.
2. A close or open character of a vowel sound depending on its length.
3. German front vowels can be labialized.
4. Specific pronunciation of vowel phonemes at the beginning of a word with the so-called hard aspiration.

The consonant phonemic systems of the Ukrainian and German languages as well as their pronunciation differ in many aspects. The essential difference between German and Ukrainian consonants is in the fact that German consonants cannot be palatalized. Ukrainian consonants can be pronounced both hard and soft creating a range of specific palatalized phonemes. In contrast to Ukrainian, voiceless plosive consonants *p*, *t*, *k* in German are pronounced with aspiration before vowels.

In its turn the German language has phonemes which are not inherent for the Ukrainian one. Another peculiarity of the German language is the fixed stress on the first syllable of the word while in Ukrainian it can be on any syllable.

The analysis of the German borrowings in Bukovinian dialect allows to draw of the following conclusions.

Vowel sounds:

1. German long vowels became short:

der Hof [ˈhɔ:f] – го́фа [hófa] – „yard”

die Fahne [ˈfa:nə] – ф́ана [fána] – „flag”

der Zug [tsu:k] – цук [tsuk] – „draught”

die Sohle [ˈzɔ:lə] – зóля [zól’a] – „sole”

das Leder [ˈle:dər] – ледерóк [l’ederók] – „leather jacket”

2. German short vowels became long:

die Decke [dɛkə] – дéка [déka] – „blanket”

der Fuchs [ˈfʊks] – фу́кс [fuks] – „red horse”

fest [ˈfɛst] – фист [fyst] – „strongly”

das Schiff [ʃif] – шíфа [shífa] – „ship”

die Jacke [jakə] – я́ка [yáka] – „jacket”

3. German long vowels are often closed but they become open in the borrowings:

die Note – нóта [nóta] – „assessment”

der Strom – штру́м [shtrum] – „electricity”

das Gewehr – гвер [hver] – „rifle”

4. Words which begin with a vowel sound lost the hard onset of vowels:

der Urlaub – урлю́п [url’úp] – „vacation”

der Anzug – а́нцук [ántsuc] – „men’s suit”

der Umschlag – умшля́к [umshl’ák] – „compress”

5. Substitution of the following vowels:

<i>o – a</i>	das V <u>o</u> tuch – фарту́х [fartúkh] – „apron”
<i>o – u</i>	der H <u>o</u> bel – гі́мбиль [hýmbyl’] – „planer”
<i>a – o</i>	die M <u>a</u> rille – морéля [morél’a] – „apricot”
<i>ie – e</i>	das F <u>ie</u> ber – фéбра [fébra] – „temperature”
<i>u – i</i>	die F <u>u</u> hre – фі́ра [fira] – „cartage”

6. Labialized German vowel in the word zurück sounds цурік [tsurík] – “backwards”, hence it has become delabialized.

7. Diphthongs *au*, *ei* can be most frequently found in the most borrowings. In some words diphthongs are preserved but modified into other phonemes. The second element of a diphthong became sonorous under the influence of the Ukrainian language.

die Schraube – шуру́па [shurúpa] – „screw”

die Schaufel – шу́фля [shúfl’a] – „shovel”

die Leiste – лі́ства [lýstva] – „plank”

das Reindel – ринка [rínka] – „frying pan”

der Schaum – шу́ма [shúma] – „foam”

Consonants:

1. Consonants became palatalized in accordance with their position:

der Sitz – зіц [zits] – „seating”

der Zwieback – цві́бак [tsvíbak] – „crackers”

der Stiel – шті́ль [shtil’] – „handle”

sicher – зі́хер [zíkher] – „probably”

2. Mediolingual fricative consonant *ch* is pronounced as *x* [kh] as there is no similar phoneme in Ukrainian:

durch – дурх [durkh] – „through”

der Stich – штих [shtykh] – „size for shovel depth”

die Gewichte – геві́хти [gevíkhty] – „kettlebells”

3. Substitution of the following consonants:

g – k der Zug – цук [tsuk] – „draught”

t – d der Tanz – дáneц [dánets] – „dance”

ch – f der Kachel – кáфель [káfel’] – „tile”

s – u die Tasse – тáца [tátsa] – „tray”,

z – dz der Zeiger – дзи́гарок [dzygárok] – „clock”

b – f die Schublade – шу́фляда [shufl’áda] – „drawer”

nsch – нч wünschen – вінчува́ти [vintshuváty] – „congratulate” [5-61]

sp – шп das Spital – шпитáль [shpytál’] – „hospital”

st – шт strecken – штрикати [shtrýkaty] – „reproach”

Prevail:

1. *Epenthesis* (sound inserting):

der Schragen – шарáги [sharágy] – „hanger”

der Hobel – гі́мбиль [hýmbyl’] – „planer”

2. *Dieresis* (dropping of sounds):

der Truthahn – трухáн [trukhán] – „turkey”

der Sparherd – шпáргат [shpárhat] – „cooker”

3. *Metathesis* (exchange):

der Durchschlag – друшляк [drushl'ák] – „vessel with holes”
der Absatz – обцáс [obtsás] – „heel”

4. *Reduction* takes places:

das Leibchen – лейбик [léjbyk] – „sleeveless jacket” [5-62].

Thus, the German borrowings which “entered” the Ukrainian language due to certain historical circumstances (from the end of 18 till to the beginning of 20 centuries) into the Bukovinian dialect, underwent phonetic changes due to the differences between the phonetic system of these languages. Borrowings adjust phonetically in accordance with certain rules of substitution and foreign sound type sticking to the specificity of a host dialect phonologic system. The above examples show that there may exist the breach of phoneme succession as well as a loss or a substitution of some of them.

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