

The phoneme / y / in the speech of Bujanovac and its surroundings

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Abstract

The municipality of Bujanovac is a municipality in the Pcinja district in southern Serbia. This municipality is bordered by Kosovo to the northeast, the municipality of Presevo to the southeast, Macedonia to the southwest, the municipality of Vranje to the northwest and the municipality of Targovisht to the southwest.

The aim of this paper is to research the dialects with which our respondents realize during their stories in the use of the vowel / y /. The focus of the research will be the spoken varieties of resident residents of this area. Their selection was made on the basis of sociolinguistic components, such as: age, gender, education, place of residence. The research includes those aspects of language (sounds, words, word forms and constructions) that are considered essential for the definition of a language system and give this paper the status of a special variety in the Albanian language.

The research will be based on a certain corpus of stories recorded in the territories of Eastern Kosovo. This is in order, through the descriptive approach, to identify and describe, on the one hand, the linguistic variables that characterize the linguistic variety of that area. Thus, the degree of linguistic influence of one variation on the other is mutually investigated, while certain linguistic elements, according to the statistical approach, are also investigated in terms of the density of their use. The results of the research of this quantitative study, derived on the basis of statistical data, as well as their interpretation, lead us to the answers to the questions raised.

Keywords: *Praat, intensity, length, frequency, comparison.*

Functional values

The phonological contradictions of the phonemes / y / in the speech of Bujanovac and its surroundings are few in number, because the phoneme / y / in many villages of Bujanovac does not exist in pronunciation, is used relatively little, and instead we have the phoneme / i /. Out of fifty interviewees in this area, 15 respondents use it, 28 respondents do not use the vowel / y / and 7 of them in some cases use it and in some cases replace it with the phoneme / i /.

Articulating and acoustic features of the phoneme / y /

The phoneme / y / is a vowel which in the dialect of Bujanovac and its surroundings entered the order of short oral vowels. From the position of the tongue in relation to the palate and the place of narrowing of the oral space, the phoneme / y / is classified in the order of the front vowels and is an open vowel.

2.1 Phonological contrasts between the vowel / y: / - / y /

The phonological contradictions of these phonemes are encountered only in the middle and at the end of words. The pronunciation of this phoneme also determines the meaning of the word or in some cases the gender. Eg

Hy: n– hyn (they enter, you enter), Mby: t - suffocate (he was suffocate, you suffocate).

Qy: sh? - since (the first case is used as a question, the second case synonymous with the name skirt).

Ly: p - beg (with beg - beg (search)). Two: two (two: girls, two boys)

Ly: n - t 'ly: n - tly: n (first and second verb case, third case noun (synonymous with the word fat)).

2.2 *Phonological contrasts between the vowel / y / - / i /*

This type of opposition is quite present in the dialect of Bujanovac and the surrounding area where a large percentage do not use the vowel / y / and it results in / i / this opposition is otherwise known as the opposition of the vowelized and non-vowelized vowels. Eg
Hyn - hin (hyr), Kthy- vegeri, Gjysmë - gjims, Qysh - qish (si), Eyes - sit, Yllkës - Illkës,
Gjyshja - gjishja, Mbytësh - mitës, Frymë - frim (odor), Pëlqy - pëlqi, Dy - di, Dymi - dimi,
Ymiz - imiz (hope), Hysen - hisen, Ky - ki, Aty - ati

2.3 *Phonological contrasts between the vowel / y / and the vowels / o: /, / a /, / e /*

The phonological contradictions between these vowels are found in the Gegërisht dialect. These contradictions are also realized in the dialect of Bujanovac and the surrounding area. These contradictions are usually realized in the middle and at the end of words.

Lyp - lop, Ky - ka (ox as a noun and ka as a verb), Throat - luck, Rryp - rrap (interjection rrap)
Aty- ata, Dysh - desh.

Analysis with the Praat Program

When analyzing the words, we selected each group from a word that the respondents used the most.

- In the first group of women we analyzed the word grandmother, (with four respondents who use the vowel y, and two respondents who occasionally use the vowel i as the opposite of y, while two respondents of this group do not use vowel y).

- In the second group of women we analyzed the word grandmother again, (with three respondents, while five of them do not use the vowel y)

- In the third group of women we analyzed again the word grandmother (with one respondent, while seven of them do not use the vowel y).

P.s out of twenty-four respondents, fourteen did not use the vowel y, two respondents occasionally contrasted the vowel y with the vowel i, and eight respondents used the vowel y.

- In the first group of men we analyzed the word grandmother, (with three respondents using it, while four of them occasionally use the vowel i as a contradiction of y.

- In the second group of men we analyzed the word dymi (with four respondents, while six of them do not use the vowel y).

- In the third group of men we analyzed the word hyne (which is used only by one respondent who occasionally uses the vowel i as the opposite of y, while eight other respondents do not use the vowel y).

P.s out of twenty-six respondents, fourteen of them did not use the vowel y, five respondents occasionally contrasted the vowel y with the vowel i, and seven respondents used the vowel y.

During the analysis with the Praat program, we will look at the values of height (F1, F2) and physical intensity (dB) that the program gives us.

1. The first group of women that includes the age of 13-27 years, where there are a total of eight women, six of them use the vowel y, the word / grandmother /, came up with these results of height (F1, F2) and physical intensity (dB) , for the phoneme (y).

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
F1	6	602.6157	922.3372	1234.1697	387.4777
F2	6	922.3372	922.3372	2329.7188	277.5117
dB	6	50.0000	71.78000	61.1116	8.6922

2. The second group of women, which includes the age of 27-54 years, where there are a total of eight women, the vowel (y) is used by only three women in the word / grandmother /. The pronunciation of the vowel (y) came out with these results of pitch (F1, F2) and physical intensity (dB).

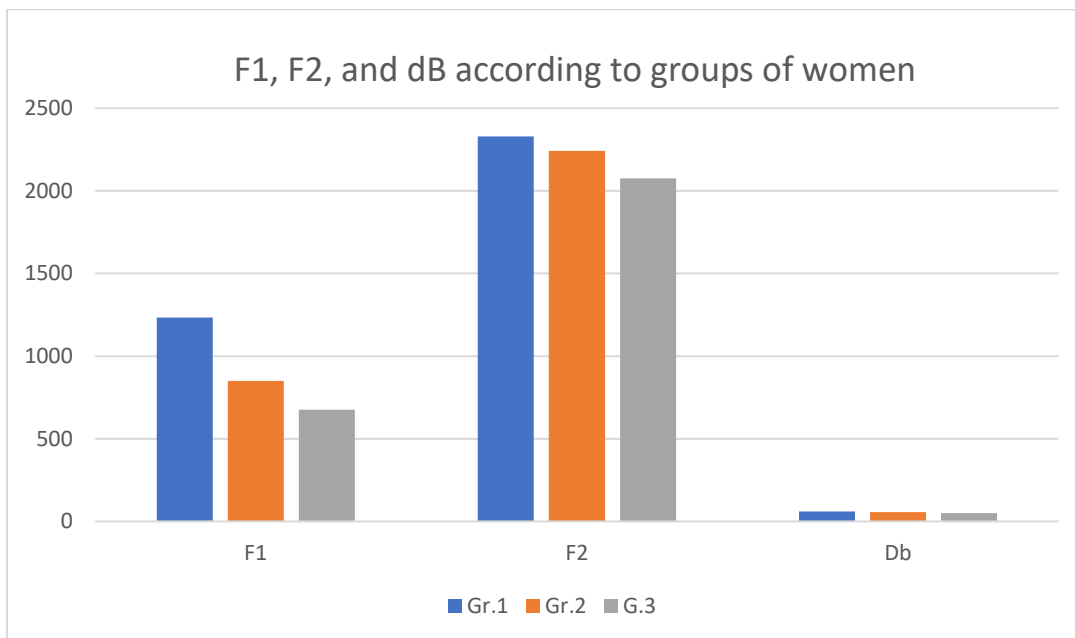
Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
F1	3	728.43851	922.3372	849.6911	127.2230
F2	3	922.3372	922.3372	2242.9658	539.3869
dB	3	51.4900	59.4000	56.5966	4.4295

3. The third group of women, which includes the age of 55-88, where there are a total of eight women, only one of them manages to pronounce the vowel (y), in the word / grandmother /.

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
F1	1	675.1984	675.1984	675.1984	.
F2	1	922.3372	922.3372	2075.3096	.
dB	1	51.3600	51.3600	51.3600	.

The graph shows the average value of the three units (F1, F2, dB) extracted from the SPSS program, for three groups, when pronouncing the phoneme (y).

The graph extracted from the Excel program is presented in this form:



According to this result derived from the female gender, we see that the highest value of f1 is in the first group, the highest value of f2 is presented again in the first group, and the physical intensity (dB) does not differ so much between groups.

1. The first group of men includes the age of 13-27 years, where there are a total of seven men. Seven of them have used the vowel y, in the word grandmother, but in this group are differentiated four people who occasionally do not use the vowel y use and replace it with the vowel i. This case occurs in the villages: Turi, Těrnoc, to the younger generation.

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
F1	7	455.1054	922.3372	714.4382	174.8950
F2	7	922.3372	922.3372	1865.1610	269.5677
dB	7	50.00	64.3300	56.7357	5.4819

2. The second group of men includes the age of 28- 54 years, there are a total of ten men. In this group the vowel y is used by only four respondents in the word dymi. Six of the respondents contrast the vowel y with the vowel i.

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
F1	4	493.5294	922.3372	842.2830	235.5216
F2	4	922.3372	922.3372	1543.8073	248.8661
dB	4	57.7000	65.8400	62.6975	3.8492

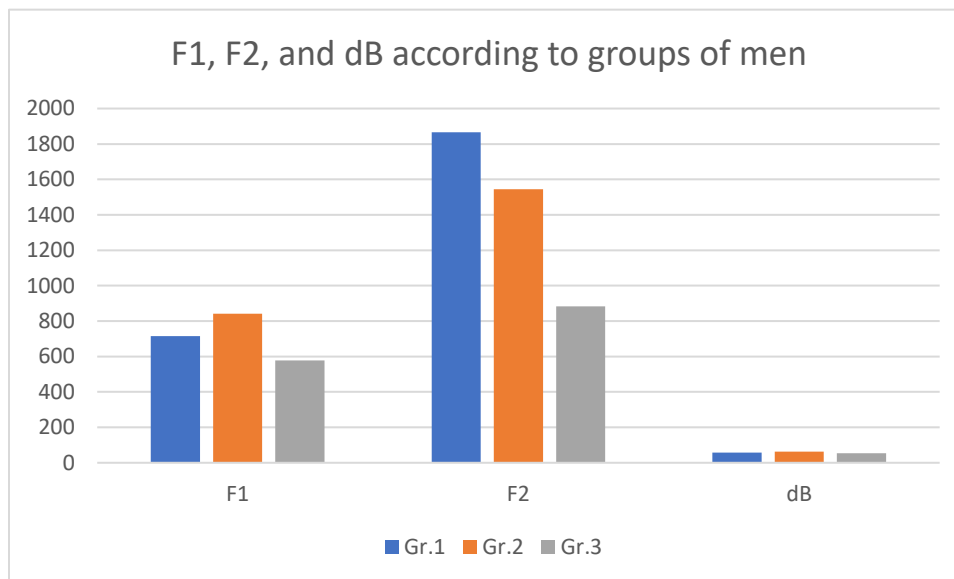
3. The third group of men includes the age of 55-88 years, where there are a total of nine

men. Out of the nine respondents only one of them uses the vowel y, in the word entered.

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
F1	1	577.1257	577.1257	577.1257	.
F2	1	883.9355	883.9355	883.9355	.
dB	1	53.3600	53.3600	53.36000	.

The graph shown shows the average value of the three units (F1, F2, dB) extracted from the SPSS program, for three groups, during the pronunciation of the phoneme (e).

The graph extracted from the Excel program is presented in this form:



According to this result derived from the male gender, we see that the highest value of F1 is in the third group of old age, the highest value of F2 is presented in the third group and the first group, and physical intensity (dB) there are no such large differences between the groups but a larger percentage is in the third group.

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