

Discrepancies in the Noun Phonetic Structure in the Chechen and Ingush Languages

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Abstract: To the greatest extent, discrepancies in the phonetic structure of nouns in the Chechen and Ingush languages appeared at the level of phonetic changes in stressed root syllables, that were reflected, first of all, in vowels of stressed syllables. Despite the significant similarities between the phonetic systems of the Ingush and Chechen languages, certain specific features of the Chechen and Ingush languages are also observed, manifested both in the set of sounds and phonemes, and in their combination in the structure of the word, and in phonetic processes. In the languages under consideration, such a phonetic process as Umlaut was widespread, with the only difference being that in the Chechen language there are more unlabeled vowels than in the Ingush language. In the Ingush language, there are no matches to the Chechen unlabeled vowels *оь, уь*, but unlabeled *аь* is more often found in the Ingush language, as well as diphthongs *оа, ий, иэ, уй, ув*.

1 INTRODUCTION

The object of the research are the noun stems of the Chechen and Ingush languages in the nominative case and in the singular. Most phonetic changes in the languages under consideration occurred during the word formation and inflectional processes in different parts of speech, primarily the stem vowels change when change grammatical flexions, which makes it possible to say the phonetic processes such as ablaut and umlaut are clearly visible in both languages. This is too voluminous a topic for the article, so the subject of the research in our work is the noun stems of the two languages in the nominative case and in the singular.

We believe that the process of splitting the previously one Pranakh language (or the divergence of its dialects) does not go so far into the history, since the languages under consideration bare no more difference from each other than the dialects of the same language.

For example, the Cheberloev dialect retained the oldest system of vocalism, and it does not have the secondary or derived vowels, which appeared in abundance in all other dialects of the Chechen language, as well as in the Ingush language, although to a lesser extent.

After the fragmentation of the ancient Nakh language into separate languages – Chechen, Ingush,

Batsbian – each of the formed languages underwent to natural and not only natural phonetic changes. The divergence of languages implies the beginning of the process of language changes, which entails the separation of variants of one language unit and the transformation of these variants into independent language units. The presence of various sounds within the monosemantic words in the Chechen and Ingush languages is explained by the action of various phonetic laws that cause changes in the isoglosses' original or primary root vowels and their combinations.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chechen linguists S.-H. Ireziyev and T. Usmanov “the complexity of Chechen vowel system in comparison to Ingush one” explain by the presence in it of vowels of mixed series *ü, ǖ, uö, uȫ*” (Ireziyev, Usmanov, 2020). According to Timaev A.D. there are 30 pure (unnasalized) vowels in the Chechen language (Timaev, 2011), according to Gandaloeva A.Z. there are 23 vowels in the Ingush language (Gandaloeva, 2019).

The number of vowels in Chechen and Ingush increased due to secondary or derived vowels, which appeared as a result of phonetic processes such as

assimilation and accommodation for regressive distant assimilation of vowels is especially common in the languages under consideration. For example, vowels of the first syllable [a, o, y] as a result of assimilation to final [и, е] underwent to palatalization and changed into the sounds [a> аь, a> е, a> ие, o> оь, y> уь] and into their long allophones, also vowels а, и, ие, of the front syllable under the influence of final syllable [y] or affixal vowels turned into [a> о, е> оь, y> уь, а> оа, и> уь, ие>оь] and into their long allophones. S.-H. Ireziyev notes that "in Ingush language Present Tense stems are formed from archaic Bats language stems: Ing. lawa>low>luw «wants»; dawa>dow>duw «sows» (Ireziyev, 2013).

Turova Z.S. emphasizes that «some specific pronunciation features with the common for the both languages grapheme ä are observed in Ingush, behind which the corresponding palatal sound ä really stands in the Chechen language, but in the Ingush language in the place of this grapheme is pronounced not the same ä that sounds in the Chechen speech: Ing. äнна 'said', for example, is pronounced with a barely audible glottal stop and with a previous gamsa, after which e is pronounced, – 'ienna (Turova, 2006)».

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It's generally known that strong dynamic stress on the front syllable specific to Chechen and Ingush affects the sound structure of the lexical unit. Strong dynamic stress on the front syllable causes the sound change of the lexical unit, such as like reduction, dropping of sounds and, as a result the reduction of word syllables number.

In prevailing cases discrepancies in the phonetic structure of nouns in the Chechen and Ingush languages related to vowel sounds, the considered isoglosses preserve their consonant structure in a whole, and as the matter stands, most commonly stressed vowels are subject to changes and this phenomena is very widespread irrespective of the fact whether the vowels are original or secondary. More than that, the diphthongs of the Ingush language may correspond to monophthongs of the Chechen language and vice versa.

Diphthong uo is widespread in the Chechen language.

y – yo/a

Ing. muh 'wind' – Che. muoh;

Muh' 'fat' – muoh';

mux 'burden' – muox.

Typical examples of vowel change:

uv - u:

Ing. guv - guvnash "hill" – Che. gu;

yuv "shilo" – yu;

ghuv "bolt" – ghu.

ov - u'u

Ing. khovsh "knowledgeable" – Che. hu'ush;

lovsh "willing" – lu'ush.

a - a'a/o'a

Ing. ha "know" – Che. ha'a;

ha: "sit down" – ha'a;

a – ie

Ing. akha "to go" – Che. iekha;

khanal khalkha "timeless" – khienal khalkha.

o-a

Ing. lozadar/lozavar – lazadar/lazavar;

loradar "guard" – lardar;

The appearance of the labial-dental spirant [f] in the Ingush which regularly corresponds to the Chechen laryngeal spirant [h], linguists attribute to a later period, some believe that this sound is borrowed from the Ossetian language, others from Arabic. The phonetic transition (Ing. fetting "wicker button" – Che. veta) appeared as a result of alignment according to the analogy principle and is a secondary phenomenon.

The Ingush labial-dental sound [f] regularly corresponds to the Chechen laryngeal spirant [h]:

[f-h]

Ing. fu? What? – Che. hu?

Ing. fu "seed" – Che. hu;

ford 'sea' – hord;

futtarina "on purpose" – hyttarena 'from spite';

fo "air" – huo/hava';

fusam "housing" – husam;

fega "in the air" – havaekh;

funah "that was" – hu'a;

fos-fesash 'prey' – honts;

But: [f > v]

Ing. feting "wicker button" – Che. veta;

fort "neck" - vuort;

futta 'plane' - Che. vottana

fashkarg "tick" - Che. vechchalg;

fata "drum" - Che. vota (Malsagov, 1963).

According to A.Z. Gandaloeva: «The phonetic process of dieresis is often found in the Ingush language, this process is characterized by the loss of word sounds, especially sonorous ones often drop out - r, l, n (Gandaloeva, 2019)». An interesting fact: the Chechen class adjective do:tsa (vo:tsa, yo:tsa, bo:tsa) in Ingush is reflected as lo:tsa, and does not change in classes. The class prefix l is available in most Dagestan languages, and how it appeared in the Ingush language is unfamiliar.

In some cases, the reason for the discrepancies is the use of different class prefixes by each language, since modern speakers of languages do not always realize the word motivation when determining the noun class (e.g.: Ing. yoakhar 'rumor' – Che. baghar/bahar, diitzar 'story, legend').

Metathesis, simplification and syneresis or metaplasm of the word stem in Chechen-Ingush isoglosses:

Ing. ust 'bull' – Che. stu (plural – Ing. serch 'oxen' – Che. sterchij) [ust > stu – metathesis];

Ing. q'amarg 'throat' – Che. q'amq'arg [q'am > q'amq' – dieresis];

Ing. tsq'anah 'suddenly' – Che. ts'ahhana;

Ing. osta 'chisel' – Che. sto-stanarsh [ost > sto – metathesis];

niz 'force' – nits'q' [niz < nic'q' – dieresis];

serdalo 'light' – serlo [serda < ser – dieresis];

t'ehk-t'ehkish 'bone' – dae'akhk [t'e < dae'a];

b'ijg-b'ijgish 'goat' – byhig [b'iy < by'h];

gijg – gijgish – 'stomach' – gay 'belly' (Che. hier: 'stomach') [gijg > gai];

saergij 'rods' – seriy [saerg > ser];

t'irg 'rope, twine' – t'ijrg [t'ir > t'ijr];

k'uv's 'carpet' – ku:z [k'uv's > ku:z];

puram 'permission' – purb [purm > purb];

t'ehale 'offspring' – t'achie [t'ehal > t'achie];

qode-qodarch 'scissors' – ch'od [q'od > ch'od];

lorha 'cautious' – le:rhine 'neat' [lorh > le:rn];

hana 'why' – hunda [han > hund];

oapash 'lies' – ashpush/pytash [o:psh < aeshp];

sedq'a 'star' – se:da [sedq' < se:d];

tsisk 'cat' – tsitsk [tsisk < tsitsk];

yoahar 'rumor' – baghar/bahar-diitzar [jaxar – ba:xar];

kerda 'new' – kerla [kerd < kerl];

darha 'evil' – de:ra [darx < de:r];

t'oargats 'chest' – t'orkaz [gats > kaz];

ziza 'flower' – zezag [ziz < ziez];

d'am 'wedge' – da'am;

hetolg 'pod' – hu:tal 'cucumber bush'.

Initial laryngeal spirant [h] dropping out in Ingush:

Ing. ukhunna 'to him' – Che. h'okhunna;

ukhun 'his' – hokhun;

ottada 'put' – hottadan;

otar 'stand up' – hottar (Ozdoev, 1980).

The similar process of initial laryngeal spirant [h] dropping out in Bats language in comparison with Chechen is described in another our work (Tokaeva, Usmanov, 2019).

Dropping of initial voiced explosive pharyngeal ('ain) sound [ʿ or l] in Chechen

Ing. 'aighar 'stallion' – Che. aighar/beq'a;

'asa 'calf' – e:sa;

la 'you, you' – ah'.

Voicing of final consonants in Ingush:

Ing. ghand 'chair' – ghand;

Az 'I, me' (ergative) – as;

hanz 'now' – hints (Ozdoev, 1980).

The Ingush diphthong oa almost always corresponds to the long vowels of the Chechen language, but here there are also exceptions depending on whether they are opened or closed.

Ing. oa – Che. o:/a:/a/e: (Here long vowels are marked by a colon to avoid mismatch of characters in different computer programs).

voatsa (boatsa, yoatsa) 'not being' – vo:t:sa (bo:t:sa, yo:t:sa);

hoartso 'injustice' – hartso;

oaz 'voice' – az;

boarom 'measure' – ba:ram;

k'oarga 'deep' – k'o:rga;

doakhkha 'big' – dokkhkha;

doa-zuv 'border' – do:za;

soa 'my' – sa;

boad 'darkness' – bo:da (Ozdoev, 1980).

Umlaut is more frequently spread in the Chechen language than in Ingush.

In the languages under consideration, such a process as umlaut, assimilation of a root vowel to an affixal vowel, that is, assimilation of the previous vowel to a subsequent one, is widespread, with the only difference that there are more umlauted vowels in the Chechen language than in Ingush (Cheche. dilu > dylu 'I wash'; digu > dy:gu 'lead'; ie:t:sa > oe:t:sa 'take'; die:ha > doehu 'ask'). The most characteristic manifestation of umlaut is observed during the formation of verbs, the declension of nouns, as well as with various kinds of noun inflections (phyosh – Nom. case 'sleeve' – phy:shan – Gen. case; luom – Nom. case 'lion' – loeman-Gen. case; luor – Nom. case 'doctor' – loe:ran – Gen. case).

In Ingush, umlauted ae more often corresponds to the orogonal vowel [e/a] in the Chechen language, in both languages there are enough examples demonstrating this transition [Ing. ae > Che. a; Ing. a > Che. ae], although much less often, there is a reverse transition when the Ingush a corresponds to the Chechen sound of ae:

e.g.: Ing. ae (аь), Che. a :/e :/a

Maere tsakhilar "unmarried" – ma: reh tsakhilar;

Daela voatsa "godless" – Che. De:la vo:t:sa (Ing. Daelara – Daera (dial.) – Che. De:lera);

k'aenk "boy" – k'ant;

kaehat "paper" – ke:hut;

'aedal "power" – 'e:dal;

haekal "wisdom" – h'e:q'al;
 p'aerask "Friday" – p'e:raska;
 laetta "land" - latta;
 maechi "shoes" - ma:cha;
 daeq'aza "unfortunate" - de:q'aza.

But: a - ae

Ing. b'arg "eye" - Che. b'aerg;

h'azhk'a "corn" – h'aezhk'a.

e - y/oe (e – yь/оь)

Ing. denal "ability" - Che. doennalla;

keesa "beardless" - kyisa;

shera "wide" - shy:ra;

khe "beans" – khoe.

e – oe (e-оь)

Ing. eshash (when indicating the time), phi minut
 eshash sah'at "five minutes to one" - Che. oeshush;

ezdel "decency" - oezdalla;

eghazal "malice" - oeghazlo;

al "huddle" – oela.

o-oe/e (o-оь/e)

Ing. dojzash tsakhilar "obscurity" – Che.
 doevzash tsakhilar;

dovzash doatsa "unknown" – doevzash do:tsa;

mottig "place" – mettig.

In the Ingush language, there are no matches to the Chechen unlauded оь, уь, previously koer 'milvus' were written through оь (Ing. koir/kier - Chech. kyira), and now they write through иэ. According to Gandaloeva A.Z. "vowels оь, уь were also indicated on the letter, since these vowels sound clearer in the lips of the elderly, but young people almost did not use these vowels. In the scientific literature, linguists replaced them with уь//уӀ, оь//иэ/e. For example: уӀсе, уӀла, гуӀра, шера, кертӀ [1, p.24-25]."

The analyzed material demonstrate that Chechen unlauded secondary or derived vowels in many cases correspond to original or primary vowels of Ingush language. Moreover, there are a lot of cases when Chechen unlauded vowels like [y] are changed into secondary diphthongs of Ingush language like [ij]. Meanwhile, in some cases Ingush diphthongs like [ij] change into the most widely spread diphthong of Chechen language [uo].

Examples of vowel change:

ij- i/y:uo (ий – и/уь/yo)

Ing. hij "water" - Che. hi;

'ijrie "morning" – 'y:rie;

gijrie "autumn" – gy:rie;

ijla "thought" - uojla.

i/ij- y/yi

Ing. khinar "will" – Che. Hynar;

bijsa "night" – byisa;

Mista "sour" – mysta;

lijta - "stirrup" - lyita;

kizga "mirror" – kyzga [Ozdoev,1980].

It is quite unlike to both the Ingush and Chechen languages to have clusters of consonants at the beginning of the word, however, the Ingush language is ahead of the Chechen language in the process of simplifying sound combinations in word initial. In the modern Chechen language, the process of simplifying consonant combinations continues, especially at the beginning of the word, in some dialects this process is more intense than in the literary language.

Examples of simplification of consonants in word initial: st – s

Ing. soma "thick" – Che. stomma;

sag "man" – stag;

ma'asag "man" – stag;

se: "female" – stie:;

sigale "sky" – stigal;

sim "bile" – stim.

In both Chechen and Ingush languages, the voiced explosive pharyngal sound [1 (')] is found only in anlaut in combination with consonant sounds b, d, m, g. However, only the Ingush language is characterized by a combination of sounds v1, y1 in anlaut, almost always v and y are class prefixes of nouns and adjectives. It should be noted that in the Chechen language the voiced explosive pharyngal sound [1] in combination with consonants is very rare, although the character [1] is widely used in spelling of all abruptive consonants.

Absence of explosive pharyngal sound (Gandaloeva, 2019) in the anlaut after class prefixes (v, d, j, b) in the Chechen language in some words in comparison to Ingush:

v1 - v / b1- b (b1-B/61-6)

Ing. v1ashagh "each other" - Che. vovshagh;

v1ashka - vovshashka "to each other";

v1aeha "long" – Che. ve:ha;

b1e:ha "dirty" – boe:ha;

v1ae:xi "rich" – ve:hash volu;

d1aeha "long" – de:ha;

y1ovkhal "heat" - yowhuo:;

B1archcha "whole" – Che. diyna "whole,"
 baerchchie "in a prominent, honorable place"
 (Malsagov, 1963).

4 CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the Chechen and Ingush languages are characterized by dynamic type stress (expiratory stress), which leads to the reduction of unstressed syllables, the loss of sounds, and a change in the

structure of the lexical unit. The Chechen and Ingush languages are characterized by the fact that the alternation of vowels in nouns mainly affects the stressed syllable, but at the same time the Ingush language in some cases shows a deviation from this norm. The presence of various sounds in the composition of synonymous or univocal words and grammatical forms in the Chechen and Ingush languages is explained by the action of various phonetic laws that cause changes in the common initial sounds and their composition.

In prevailing cases discrepancies in the phonetic structure of nouns in the Chechen and Ingush languages related to vowel sounds, the considered isoglosses preserve their consonant structure in a whole, and as the matter stands, most commonly stressed vowels are subject to changes and this phenomena is very widespread irrespective of the fact whether the vowels are original or secondary. More than that, the diphthongs of the Ingush language may correspond to monophthongs of the Chechen language and vice versa.

In the Ingush language, there are no matches to the Chechen umlabeled *oe*, *ye* [оь, уь], but umlabeled *ae* [аь] is more often found in the Ingush language. In both Chechen and Ingush languages, the voiced explosive pharyngeal sound (Gandaloeva, 2019) is found only in the anlaut in combination with consonant sounds *b*, *d*, *m*, *g*, however, the sound combinations *v1*, *y1* in the anlaut are characteristic only of the Ingush language, where *v* and *y* are class prefixes of nouns and adjectives. The phonetic transition [f > v] (fetting "wicker button" - *veta*) appeared as a result of alignment according to the principle of analogy and is a secondary phenomenon. The Ingush language is characterized by the falling out of the initial sound [h] in common isoglosses, the voicing of the original consonants, the appearance of the initial voiced explosive pharyngeal ('ain) sound (Gandaloeva, 2019) in some words with class prefixes in contrast to Chechen, and the Ingush language is also ahead of the Chechen language in the process of simplifying consonant combinations in the anlaut. The Ingush labial-dental sound *f* regularly corresponds to the Chechen laryngeal spirant *h*.

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