

Asyllabization Issue In Contemporary Romanian Language

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Abstract

In the Romanian language, asyllabization represents the loss of the quality of the syllabic center (of the sonority peak) by the vowels | e, i, o, u | under the influence of asyllabization factors, in other words, the presence, in the same syllable, of two vowel elements, one from the group | e, i o, u |, and the other either from the same group or from the group of always syllabic vowels (| a, ă, î |). The allophones obtained in this way are called asyllabic or semivowel allophones. The groups of sounds obtained as a result of this phonetic process are called diphthongs or triphthongs.

In the contemporary Romanian language, there is a tendency to appreciate the existence of these groups of sounds even in the situation where the semivowel does not appear in the written word, but is clearly perceived at the auditory level.

In the present paper, we propose to address this issue, which mainly targets the class of the verb and the personal pronoun, wanting to debate the theoretical and practical implications of this phenomenon.

Keywords: Diphthong, Hiatus, Phonetics, syllabic center, Triphthong.