

Abstract

The article presents articulatory characteristics of mediolingual consonants in South Siberian Turkic languages. The investigation is based on instrumental data obtained by Magnetic Resonance Imaging. The analysis of the consonant settings in the parameters of main (method of occlusion formation, active and passive organs of speech, the degree of tension, oralness / nazality) and additional (labialization, palatalization, velarization, uvularization, pharyngealization, laryngealization, nasalization) articulations allows to identify General and specific in articulatory-acoustic bases of closely related contact ethnic groups.