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## PHONETIC-STYLISTIC FEATURES OF INTONATION

*Intonation, like any other phonetic phenomenon, is one-sided. The connection of intonation with other aspects of language is manifested in the context of the text. Intonation is a combination of a number of prosodic elements acting in the speech layer of a language. One or another intonation function is realized by the activity of one or more prosodic elements that make up its composition (melody, intensity, pause, tempo, timbre, rhythm, range). An acoustic unit activated in one function becomes a passive phonetic accompaniment in another function. It should be noted that no live speech material becomes relevant and communicative in phonetic terms as a result of the interaction of articulatory (physiological), acoustic and perceptual (speech perception) parameters. Thanks to this three-way mechanism (articulation, phonation and perception), communication is created in the process of speech, which is important in the process of communication.*

*One of the main functions of intonation is to fulfill a stylistic goal. Intonation provides clarity of thought within a sentence and is of great importance.*

*People, who are biological, social and psychological beings, have a certain set of emotions and attitudes common to all, which are transmitted to listeners and participants of the discourse through intonation in live, communicative speech, in various communicative situations at a certain time and place. Research shows that intonation is the main leading tool of speech communication. Intonation, which organizes, strengthens and even subverts the meaning of speech, is perceived intuitively and carries certain information.*

*Since languages are different, they differ from each other in their prosodic-intonation characteristics, including the ability to express people's desires, intentions, goals, as well as in various modal-emotional shades of meaning. Research shows that among European languages related to intonation, English differs from German and French in its specific features. So, if in German the meanings of a relation are expressed by adverbs, in French by syntactic means, then in English the setting modal-emotional shades of meaning are expressed mainly by prosodic-intonation means and their combinations in various structures (models).*

**Key words:** *intonation, pause, stress, tone of voice, shade of meaning.*

**Introduction.** Each sentence also has a certain procedural and intonation structure. Through intonation, sentences of various structures, communicative types, and their emotional shades are expressed. The most important task of intonation in oral speech is its syntactic function. Speech intonation is a complex concept. The scope and influence of intonation are wide and play an important role in defining syntactic units.

“The belonging of a sentence to one or another communicative type (expressing confirmation, question, etc.) is determined by its content and function. In oral speech, lexical, grammatical and various intonation elements are clarified due to a certain interaction” [1, p. 214]. Various functional tools that serve communication in a sentence (modality, predicativity, expressiveness, restrictiveness and determinism) arise as a result of the interaction of intonation components.

**Literary review.** English and American phonetists such as D. Jones, R. Kingdon, O'Connor, P. Roach,

K. Pike and other linguists have their own views on this topic, and these views are touched upon in the article.

**The purpose of this article** is to give an overview of modern ideas and considerations of intonation linguistics, to reveal the role of individual components and functions of intonation and to analyze them.

**Methods.** When writing the study, the methods and techniques of theoretical linguistics were used, including methods of observation, description, structural analysis, situational-contextual and discursive analysis.

### **The main part.**

1) The concept of intonation in linguistics

Research shows that there are different approaches to the content and explanation of the concept of intonation. In linguistics, intonation is explained as a linguistic concept in a narrow and broad sense. Thus, English and American phonetics (Jones, R. Kingdon, O'Connor, P. Roach, and others) explain the concept

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The American linguist K. Pike interprets intonation as a linguistic axiom. He writes: "Every sentence, word, syllable is given a certain height... There is no sentence without pitch" [2, p. 20]. In the concept of intonation, a Crystal includes not only a change in tone, but also intensity – volume, rhythm [3, p. 189].

Other English phonetics demonstrate a slightly different approach to explaining intonation. A. K. Gimson notes that, in addition to changing the tone of voice, different levels of stress are signaled through intonation [4, p. 266].

The attitude of people towards the interlocutor, as well as their psychological state, can be determined by the rhythmic and melodic flow of the speaker's speech, the tone of voice. In order for native speakers to understand each other, they have the same language base, including a common set of concepts, reserves, as well as intonation contours. With the help of these contours, native speakers express their attitude towards the interlocutor and the world around them. So, the same sentence causes different emotional relationships.

Various semantic meanings and shades are expressed using intonation. However, this diversity does not occur at the same moment of communication. The speaker chooses the appropriate intonation to express the meaning corresponding to the appropriate moment. Intonation expresses both the psychological state of the speaker and the modal meaning of the thought being expressed. In this regard, P. Delattre emphasizes that a sentence without intonation can be understood, but the information is tasteless, saltless and colorless. That is why he calls intonation the salt and color of speech [5, p. 159]. So, intonation can also be a scalpel of thought.

Intonation, along with other pronounced signs, can act as an indicator, a sign when determining a person or a social group. In connection with this function of intonation, J. Velez poses the following question: what makes mothers sound like mothers, what makes lovers sound like lovers, what makes lawyers sound like lawyers, what makes priests sound like clergymen, what makes doctors sound like doctors, what makes officials sound like officials, which is more convincing? This is partly their intonation features [6, p. 12]. The linguist also notes that the owners of various arts and professions have their typical vocal range, volume, and voice quality, and this can be considered as their "initial" kinship in the field of art and profession [6, p. 12].

**Components of intonation.** As a complex phenomenon, speech intonation, due to its functionalization, has a number of components – melody, pause, stress, tempo and timbre.

1. Melody is a component of speech intonation, pitch and is the main engine of a complex event. Research shows that there is no consensus among linguists about the components of intonation. However, among the components of intonation, the emphasis is on melody and sentence stress, tempo as the main components. It should be noted that linguists who talk about the components of intonation speak of melody as the first component (Jones, A. Kingdon, A. Gimson, K. Pike, etc.).

Melody-syntagma refers to the raising and lowering of the basic tone when pronouncing a sentence. Melody plays a semantic and syntactic role in the pronunciation of each sentence. Unlike other components, melody acts as a more noticeable and observable component of the expression of a communicative type of sentence. Lowering or raising the tone at the end of a sentence signals the communicative type of the sentence.

Being one of the main components of intonation, it helps in the formation of such types of sentences as confirmation, question, command, exclamation. At the same time, the components of the melody interact with other components, creating a certain emotional feeling in speech.

Research shows that languages use tone changes in different ways. So, in tonal languages (Chinese, etc.), a change in the direction of tone serves to differentiate lexical units by meaning. In intonation languages (European languages), a change in the direction of sound is characteristic at the level of a sentence-story. However, intonation languages have both common features and differences in intonation. For example, in German and Danish there is no descending-ascending tone, whereas in English this tone is considered one of the most active tones in the communication process. The ascending-descending tone used in English is more common in Danish. In French, the ascending and descending tone is not inside the syllable, but covers the entire utterance [7, p. 246].

According to the communicative direction, there are three types of melody: descending, ascending and linear (neutral). Each of them has its own characteristics and tasks. For example, a descending melody mainly expresses fatigue.

2. Pause – means that the speech mechanism temporarily stops its activity during a conversation. The pause in speech mainly serves two processes: a) anatomical and physiological rhythm of pronunciation

during speech; b) Identify barriers between individual phonosemantic units.

3. Stress (syntactic emphasis) is used to highlight individual words in the text in coherent speech and to identify any part of speech (syntagma or sentence) that has a certain independent meaning. Stress in a sentence is inextricably linked to changes in pitch and syllable length. However, unlike verbal stress, it does not depend on certain strict pronunciation traditions.

Functionally, sentence stress is realized by syntactic, syntagmatic, rhythmic, emphatic and contrasting (logical) types of stress in communicative speech. Syntactic allocation involves the implementation in speech of lexical units with lexical and semantic meaning and syntactic function, and not all words in a sentence. Functional words do not receive stress, they are implemented next to words of a lexical and semantic nature. Syntagmatic stress is formed by articulation-sound amplification of the last semantic unit as part of syntagmas (intonation group). Rhythmic stress is created from the unity of one accented lexico-semantic unit and the functional words surrounding it and is realized by static stress inside the syntagma. Rhythmic stress affects the tension of the sentence and changes it. In many languages, such as English, rhythm is realized through rhythmic accents as a component of intonation. An emphatic accent is a type of accentuation of a sentence, implemented in order to enhance the effect of emotionality and expressiveness in certain situations, it expresses the emotional state of the speaker, subjective modal relationships (negative, positive). Contrasting stress means that linguistic units are contrasted with stress. Contrasting accentuation is realized through static and kinetic (tonic) accents in the actual articulation.

4. The tempo component of intonation depends on the amount of stress in the sentence. This component reflects the intermittent and rapid pronunciation of speech. When the number of percussive words in a phrase is large, the tempo is smooth, and when the number of percussive words is small, the tempo of speech is fast and sharp. The pace of speech is measured by the time it takes to pronounce any of its units. To determine the average tempo of the speech flow, it is necessary to determine the number of syllables uttered in one second. The pace of speech depends not only on the individual characteristics of the speaker's speech, but also on the content of the spoken fragment of speech. Important elements in a certain part of speech are pronounced differently than auxiliary ones. Thus, stressed words, especially logical and syntagmatic stressed words, are usually pronounced more clearly than weakly stressed and unstressed

words. In a high-tempo speech fragment, words in unstressed syllables, in particular, decrease in number and may even fall out. This event creates a certain pronunciation system in the intonation of speech. So, intonation has a stylistic character in speech.

5. The timbre component of intonation is realized by sentence stress, melodiousness, expansion and narrowing of the vocal range. Breaks in coherent speech are realized mainly due to syntagmatic accents and the direction of the melody. Timbre is a special quality that reflects sounds and colors in an expressive and emotional tone in speech.

#### 2) Intonation functions

Intonation performs several functions.

- a) Communication function;
- b) Syntactic function;
- c) Modality function;
- d) A logical function.

Peter Roach also speaks about these functions of intonation [8, p. 154]. But he used other terms. He called the communicative function by the term "judgment" or "discourse", the syntactic function by the grammatical function, the modal function by the relational function and, finally, the logical function by the term "emphatic function". Here we will give brief information about these concepts. We will talk about them in the future.

1. Having considered the speech act broadly, we see that for the listener intonation is a sign indicating which information is new and which is already known; it can also indicate which contrast or material the speaker should associate with another unit of tone and what response is expected from the listener. This function is called the communicative function or, in the language of Peter Roach, the function of judgment (discourse).

2. Intonation helps to express the noticeable effect of syllables perceived as percussive, and emphasizes the most important word belonging to the tonal unit by placing tonal stress on the corresponding syllable. This is called the logical (emphatic) intonation function.

3. Using the information stored in intonation, the listener better understands grammar and syntactic structure: for example, it is possible to show the difference between sentences, branching sentences or compounds and grammatical subordinations. This is called the syntactic function (grammatical function) of intonation.

4. It allows you to express your emotions and relationships through intonation and gives a special "meaning" to this oral speech. Basically, this is called the modal intonation function or, according to Peter

Roach, it is called the relational intonation function [8, p. 129]. Many works have been written about the modal function of intonation to date. Therefore, we will talk about this separately. In fact, as a result, it can be seen that it coincides with the communicative function. As for the other three functions, it is still debatable. They can be mentioned separately; for example, the presentation of new information is closely related to the location of tonal stress, the juxtaposition of a question-narrative sentence are equally important in syntactic and communicative functions. The fact that there is a common aspect between logical, syntactic and discursive functions is a remarkable phenomenon; the connection between linguistic elements and text is clearly visible through intonation.

The communicative-discursive (judicial) function of intonation. Thanks to the communicative function of intonation, it is possible to determine whether a particular sentence is a question, a command, a request or an exclamation point in these conditions. Thus, it defines the communicative types of a sentence. If we consider the communicative, evaluative function of intonation, then we will identify two main areas of activity: one of them is to focus the listener's attention on the most important aspect of information, and the other is to regulate the style of speech.

The syntactic (grammatical) function of intonation. The grammatical function of intonation is expressed in the fact that it helps the listener to better recognize the syntactic structure of sentences, sentence structure, and communicative types of sentences. It also shows the presence or absence of members of the same gender, interjections and conjunctions in a sentence, and separates non-mediated speech from the words of the author.

In Western linguistics, it is noted about the grammatical function of intonation that it consists of the most important grammatical function of intonation. It connects the main parts of a sentence as a process within a sentence, shows which objects and events are close to each other, shows where the barriers and divisions of the sentence are, what is subordinate to

what. In addition, the intonation reveals that someone said something, someone asked something, someone ordered someone [5, p. 155].

The modal (attributive) function of intonation. Research shows that blind English people have a highly developed susceptibility to innuendo and veiled speech, for example, a sense of tactile contact. Perhaps it is for this reason that the English language is characterized by a large number of tones and tonal combinations, various directional and characteristic melodic scales, and various elements of clock size. Therefore, it is possible to give and convey modal-emotional shades of meaning and connection with each type of communicative sentence in English. According to linguistic sources, it can be said that through a sentence in English there are sixty modal emotional meanings and shades of relationship.

All these meanings and modal relationships are exchanged, accepted and transmitted through intonation in spoken English. In this regard, English linguists emphasize the modal (setting) function of intonation.

From the above studies of intonation functions, it can be concluded that the communicative and grammatical functions of intonation are noted by linguists in one form or another. In our opinion, there is a natural pattern and dependence here. Thus, at the textual-discursive level, one of these functions is aimed at the text (grammatical function), and the other at the speech act (speech) (communicative function). From these functions, in our opinion, other functions of intonation follow.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, we note that intonation is a phonological unit that performs a certain function in a language and makes a sentence relevant for expressing an idea. The intonation of a sentence in each language is formed on the basis of the internal laws of that language, and from the point of view of perception, the expressions of this sentence reflect the national manner of behavior of the people. In a speech act, the meaning of intonation is manifested and actualized in the connected unity and functions of its components.

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### Ісмаїл Ш. Х. ФОНЕТИКО-СТИЛІСТИЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ІНТОНАЦІЇ

*Інтонація, як і будь-яке інше фонетичне явище, є однобічна. Зв'язок інтонації з іншими сторонами мови виявляється в контексті тексту. Інтонація – це сукупність ряду просодичних елементів, що діють у мовленнєвому шарі мови. Та чи інша інтонаційна функція реалізується діяльністю одного або кількох просодичних елементів, що складають її композицію (мелодія, інтенсивність, пауза, темп, тембр, ритм, діапазон). Акустична одиниця, активована в одній функції, стає пасивним фонетичним супроводом в іншій функції. Слід зазначити, що жоден живомовний матеріал не стає актуальним і комунікативним у фонетичному плані в результаті взаємодії артикуляційних (фізіологічних), акустичних і перцептивних (сприйняття мовлення) параметрів. Завдяки цьому тристоронньому механізму (артикуляції, фонації та сприйняття) у процесі мовлення створюється комунікація, що має важливе значення в процесі спілкування.*

*Однією з основних функцій інтонації є виконання стилістичної мети. Інтонація забезпечує ясність думки в реченні і має велике значення.*

*Люди, які є біологічними, соціальними та психологічними істотами, мають певний спільний для всіх набір емоцій та установок, які передаються слухачам та учасникам дискурсу через інтонацію в живому, комунікативному мовленні, у різноманітних комунікативних ситуаціях у певний час та місце. Дослідження показують, що інтонація є основним провідним засобом мовленнєвого спілкування. Інтонація, яка організовує, підсилює і навіть підриває зміст мови, сприймається інтуїтивно і несе певну інформацію.*

*Оскільки мови різні, вони відрізняються одна від одної своїми просодико-інтонаційними характеристиками, зокрема здатністю виражати бажання, наміри, цілі людей, а також різноманітними ладово-емоційними відтінками значення. Дослідження показують, що серед європейських мов, пов'язаних з інтонацією, англійська відрізняється від німецької та французької своїми особливостями. Так, якщо в німецькій мові значення відношення виражаються прислівниками, у французькій – синтаксичними засобами, то в англійській мові установки модально-емоційних відтінків значення виражаються переважно просодико-інтонаційними засобами та їх поєднаннями в різноманітних структурах (моделях).*

**Ключові слова:** інтонація, пауза, наголос, тембр голосу, змістовий відтінок.