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**DISCOURSE INTONATION AND
WORD ORDER IN ENGLISH***(basing on the experimental-phonetic analyses
of the discourse in English)*

The article deals with the study of the importance of the intonation and the word order of discourse either in the oral or in the written discourse. The article highlights the fact that the discourse intonation and the word order are observed to be very important in the formation of the discourse. Besides, the types of the discourse have also been analyzed in the article. The special attention is drawn to the usage of the discourse intonation via intonation contours such as the melody, intensity and the time parameters of the discourse intonation.

The essence of the cognitive approach is to approach the text as a unit of communication, the result of speech in the hierarchy of the components of the discourse, combined with the pragmatic intention of the author within a certain communicative situation.

The study of the text-generating function of prosody is related to the relationship between semantics and intonation, which is one of the current issues in the field of intonation. Until recently, the study of the semantic functions of intonation was carried out by studying the intonation structure of isolated sentences, but today researchers studying intonation are trying to study the prosodic features of discourse composed of a set of sentences. In the research work, the activity of intonation in the structure of discourse was studied from a pragmatic point of view. By the pragmatic function of intonation, we mean the movement of intonation tools in the process of integrating the meaning of a text. The main way to realize the pragmatic function of intonation is the prosodic organization of the text into units. It is noteworthy to mention that syntax is taken as a unit of text in the article.

The article highlights the theoretical significance of the research. It expresses the study of the sound of the discourse. The role of prosodic means in the expression of the content (frequency, melody, rhythm) has been touched upon in the article as well.

The scientific novelty of the article is observed in carrying out the investigation of the intonation features of discourse patterns in English on the basis of the linguistic materials relating to the very language system. Basing on the experiments of the language materials, the discourse intonation and the word order are believed to demonstrate the speakers' moment-by-moment context-referenced choices.

Key words: discourse, intonation, experiment, word order, language, prosodic means.

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Ағылшын тілді дискурстың интонациясы мен сөздердің орын тәртібі*(Ағылшын тіліндегі дискурсты экспериментті-фонетикалық
талдау негізінде)*

Мақала ауызша және жазбаша дикурстағы интонация мен сөздердің орын тәртібінің маңыздылығына арналған. Дискурс құрылымында дискурс интонациясы мен ондағы сөздердің орын тәртібінің маңызы зор екендігі айқындалады. Сонымен қатар дискурс түрлері де назардан тыс қалдырылмаған. Әсіресе әуезділік, қарқындылық, уақыт шамалары сияқты интонация бірліктеріне де ерекше көңіл бөлінген.

Когнитивті аспектінің маңыздылығы мәтінді қатысым бірлігі, нақты қатысым жағдаятындағы автордың прагматикалық мақсатына негізделген дискурс құрылымының сөйлеу нәтижесі ретінде қарау.

Просодиканың мәтін ұйымдастырушылық қызметін зерттеу интонацияның ағымдағы мәселелері саналатын семантика мен интонацияның негізінде қарастырылады. Осы уақытқа дейін интонацияның семантикалық жұмсалысы сөйлеуден, мәтіннен тыс сөйлемдерде қарастырылды.

Ал кейінгі уақытта зерттеушілер дискурстың просодикалық бейнесін мәтін деңгейінде қарастыруға көңіл бөле бастады. Зерттеуде дискурс құрамындағы интонацияның белсенділігі прагматикалық мақсатта қарастырылды. Интонацияның прагматикасын біз мәтін мағыналарының ықпалдасу үдерісіндегі интонация құралдарының қозғалысы деп түсінеміз. Интонацияның прагматикалық қызметін түйсінудегі негізгі жол – мәтін бірліктерінің просодикалық ұйымдасуы. Мақалада синтаксис ұғымы бірлік ретінде алынып отыр.

Мақала зерттеудің теориялық маңыздылығын көрсетеді. Дыбыстың дискурстағы қызметін ашып береді. Контенттің просодикалық берілу құралдарына да (әуезділік, ритм) көңіл бөлінеді.

Ағылшын тіліндегі дискурс түрлерінің интонациялық ерекшеліктеріне тілдік жүйе ішіндегі лингвистикалық материал негізінде зерттеу жүргізілуі мақаланың ғылыми жаңалығы болып табылады. Тәжірибе нәтижелеріне сүйене отырып, дискурс интонациясы мен сөздердің орын тәртібі сөйлеушінің мезет-мезетімен мәнмәтіндік таңдауының көрсеткіші.

Түйін сөздер: дискурс, интонация, тәжірибе, сөздердің орын тәртібі, тіл, просодика құралдары.

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Интонация дискурса и порядок слов в английском языке
(*Основан на экспериментально-фонетическом анализе дискурса
в английском языке*)

Статья посвящена изучению важности интонации и порядка слов в дискурсе, как в устном, так и письменном. Статья освещает тот факт, что интонация дискурса и порядок слов считаются очень важными в формировании дискурса. Кроме этого, в статье были изучены типы дискурса. Особое внимание уделено использованию интонации дискурса через контуры интонации, такие как мелодичность, интенсивность и параметры времени в интонации дискурса.

Важность когнитивного подхода – подойти к тексту как к единице коммуникации, как к результату речи в иерархии компонентов дискурса, а также с прагматическим намерением автора внутри конкретной коммуникативной ситуации.

Изучение текстообразующей функции просодии относится к взаимосвязи между семантикой и интонацией, что является одним из актуальных вопросов в области интонации. До недавнего времени, изучение семантических функций интонации выполнялось изучением структуры интонации в изолированных предложениях, но сегодня ученые, изучая интонацию, стараются изучать просодические черты дискурса, состоящего из ряда предложений. В исследовательской работе активность интонации в структуре дискурса была изучена с прагматической точки зрения. Под прагматической функцией интонации мы имеем ввиду движение инструментов интонации в процессе интеграции значения текста. Основной путь осознать прагматическую функцию интонации – это просодическая организация текста по единицам. Важно отметить, что в статье синтаксис рассматривается как единица текста.

Статья освещает теоретическую важность исследования. Она выражает изучение звука в дискурсе. В статье также затронута роль просодических средств в выражении контента (частота, мелодичность, ритм).

Научная новизна статьи заключается в проведении исследования интонационных черт моделей дискурса в английском языке на основе лингвистического материала, относящегося к самой языковой системе. Основываясь на экспериментах языкового материала, полагаем, что интонация дискурса и порядок слов демонстрируют контекстно-соотнесенные выборы говорящего мгновенье за мгновеньем.

Ключевые слова: дискурс, интонация, эксперимент, порядок слов, язык, средства просодии.

Introduction

In linguistics, especially in Western linguistics, since the English phonetist D.Jones, intonation was accepted as a movement of tone. But before D.Jones, intonation was understood as a more complex phenomenon. ‘... intonation is a phonological means by which individual words, depending on the

context and situation, transform the information into independent units or combine them according to the grammatical rules of the language to form a whole in which a strong connection is formed through it. Intonation serves the realization of the communication among people’ (Veysalli, 2008: 188). The opinion belongs to F.Y.Veysalli. As it is seen, the definition covers the intonation of a sentence.

In the study of discourse, the identification of its types has always been at the forefront. As a result of research in this area, two main types of discourse are known to be distinguished. They are oral and written discourse types (Карасик, 2000: 5-10). This difference is due to the transmission of information. Thus, during oral discourse, the transmission channel is propagated by air waves, i.e. acoustic, and during written discourse, it is visual-graphic. Incompleteness is observed in oral discourse as well. Thus, the speech continues with repetitions, is built with units of intonation separated from each other at intervals, has partially exhausted intonation contours and usually consists of some syntagms. It is noteworthy to mention that syntagm is formed in the speech-brain process; it expresses the integrity of a meaning, and it can consist of one or more rhythmic groups depending on the situation (Карасик, 2002: 122). The transmission and reception of the information is realized through syntagms which have semantic, syntactic and phonetic completeness in different types of discourse.

In the discourse process, the speaker and the addressee are involved in the same speaking environment. In this case, it is characterized by the reference of emotions, the use of gestures and other verbal means (Abdullayev, 1998: 14).

When speaking of oral discourse, it would be appropriate to touch on the intonation of the discourse. Unlike the sentence intonation mentioned above, intonation should be understood in a broader sense in the discourse analysis. Intonation is a key indicator of the formal-substantive organization of the discourse. At the level of discourse, the intonation contours interact with each other to create its prosodic pattern. Discourse analysis always contains elements that can create discourse. The beginning and the end of these elements are more pronounced with intonation signs. These characteristics include *tone movement*, *tone intensity* and *tone time* (Yadigar, 1993: 94).

It is known that intonation is a phonological device with a regular sequence of different tones, timbre and strong sounds pronounced by a speaker. With its help, words and phrases become a whole idea and are perceived by a listener as a whole idea (Veysalli, 2008 : 264). In this case, the role of intonation in the discourse we encounter in all areas of our lives is undeniable. Discourse intonation shows the connection between the speaker and the listener, as well as the connection with the discourse as a whole. In addition, all intonation options are interrelated in the context in which they are used in.

Experiment

It is important to state that the history of the study of discourse intonation is connected with the names of D.Brazil, M.Coulthard, C.Johns in the 70-80s of the last century (Brazil, Coulthard, Johns, 1980: 12-24). They paid special attention to the intonation of discourse in the teaching of English. Discourse intonation (DI) plays an important role in the language learning and teaching process. In modern times, this trend is evolving and DI is observed to be studied as a field of academic research (Crystal, 1995: 145).

Investigations show that DI should not be studied through teaching grammar while it is better to study it in the functional process. The ambiguity of the discourse intonation is reflected in the multifaceted aspects of communication, which manifests itself in the form of a corresponding connection to the interactive discourse (Борботько, 1981: 13). The speaker's choice of intonation should reflect not only the linguistic information but also the different shades of emotion. D.Crystal identifies six types of discourse intonation. They can be listed like the following:

1. Emotional;
2. Grammatical;
3. Informational;
4. Textual;
5. Psychological;
6. Indexical (Crystal, 1995: 249).

Unlike D.Crystal, 4 types of intonation are defined by P.Roach. They can be introduced as 1) attitude intonation; 2) accentual intonation; 3) grammatical; 4) discourse intonation (Roach, 1991: 163).

Examining the research, it can be concluded that intonation can be approached as a means of breaking down the acoustic chain of sounds that make up a sentence (Thompson, 1995: 255). In this case, if we interpret the emotional and intellectual side of intonation, we come to the conclusion that the emotional study of intonation deals with the expressiveness of information, emotional tone, the use of non-verbal and phonological stylistic features of speech as well as the extent to which extralinguistic features are conveyed. Intellectual approach studies the linguistic side of information, its informativeness, etc. (Mammadov, 2010: 9).

It is not necessary to know how the speaker is feeling in order to convey any information. Therefore, F.Veysalli believes that it is important to study the emotional and intellectual aspects of the discourse intonation in isolation from one another. In addition, F.Veysalli identifies two functions of the

discourse intonation in contrast to the division of linguists about the intonation functions mentioned above (Veysalli, 2010: 65). He states that the organization of a sentence by intonation belongs to its external function, and the division of a sentence into its constituent parts belongs to its internal function. In real negotiations, the two sides act as a unit, and their separation is noticed not to be so easy (Veysalli, 2010: 66).

Note that other linguists also have their own divisions about the functions of the discourse intonation. Thus, based on these divisions, we can group the discourse intonation function into four groups:

1. Based on a linguistic form; it includes grammatical (discourse intonation is used in general and special questions) or lexical (discourse intonation of modal words such as truly, really, surely, etc.) intonation.

2. Relational or interpersonal; it includes interest, courtesy, distrust, and so on.

3. Accent intonation; this type of intonation is mostly used to express conflicting opinions in speech, etc.

4. Intonation used in speech or interpersonal communication; this type is mainly used in sentences expressing request, command, suggestion, etc.

By making any choice in the intonation system of the discourse, the speaker indicates what he/she has undertaken to achieve the goal of the moment, and a situation of misunderstanding arises between himself/herself (the speaker) and the hearer (the listener) (Демьянков, 2005: 34). Speakers choose the intonation according to their understanding and share it with the audience. This manifests itself in conversations among speakers and listeners on a topic they share equally or in a context that is appropriate to a particular context. Although syntax and intonation are related in purposeful speech, they are considered to separate areas of intonation selection (Дейк, 1994: 169). In general, it should be noted that the close connection between intonation and syntax is undeniable. Although syntax and intonation are separate disciplines, the DI expressed in them reflects the normal connection between tone units and clauses. However, the study of discourse intonation is possible with the methods developed by phonology (Coulthard, 1977: 95).

The only possible way is to divide the discourse into syntagms in terms of structure and intonation. Linguists G.Brown and G.Yule write in this regard: 'In fact, the structural units of oral discourse are in the form of speech paragraphs, and they are called *paratons*' (Brown, Yule, 1983: 78). The intonation curve states that there is a signal to start a new para-

graph. 'Spoken paragraph' or 'paraton' is known by border discourse markers as in the written paragraph. Paraton shows the beginning of the discourse and then the speaker makes a topical change in the speech. Initially, the speaker states what he/she means. This happens with a shield tone. The end of paraton means that the discourse ends as a process. This can be expressed in a very low tone, a weakening of the amplitude, and a prolongation of the pause (Crystal, 2003: 129).

F.Veysalli does not agree with the fact that these authors emphasize the subjective side of the discourse intonation. He points out that their approach is based on the age, gender, dialect, etc. of the participants. The intonation components in the discourse cannot describe the intellectual side of the discourse. He relates it to the fact that a tone can be a means of membership as a component of intonation though it can never be a unit of membership. It is noteworthy to highlight that the syntagm theory developed by academician L.V.Sherba School helps in such membership (Veysalli, 2008: 78). Thus, in the internal organization of any discourse, there can be a syntagm as a unit that has a phonetic whole effect, is a grammatically formed structure, and it has a specific semantic meaning. There is no break within the syntagm, although it can only be assessed as a physiological condition. In the analysis of discourse, we must not forget that everything in speech serves to give a semantic meaning. Therefore, it is not enough to just go up and down in the discourse.

Result and discussion

It is noteworthy to mention that the following experiments have been carried out in the laboratory named "Experimental phonetics laboratory" at the Azerbaijan University of Languages under the leadership prof. F.Y.Veysalli who is known to be the specialist in this field.

Example I.

¿Do you know / how to hue the rainbow /?

Example II

¿Are you sure / he is in jeopardy /? As it is seen, the sentences have been divided into two syntagms (The syntagms are introduced by slash /).

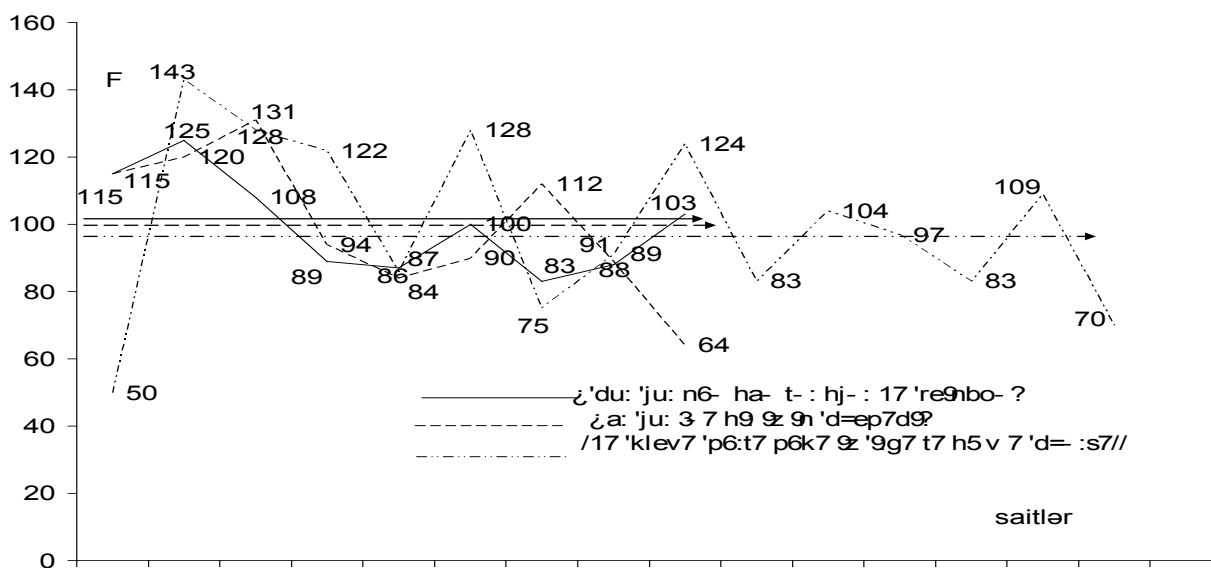
The two sentences are used to introduce question discourses according to the type of intonation. These two sentences have been pronounced in two syntagms by the two speakers.

The sentence ¿Are you sure he is in jeopardy? was pronounced in two syntagms by the first speaker though the second speaker pronounced the following sentence in one syntagm:

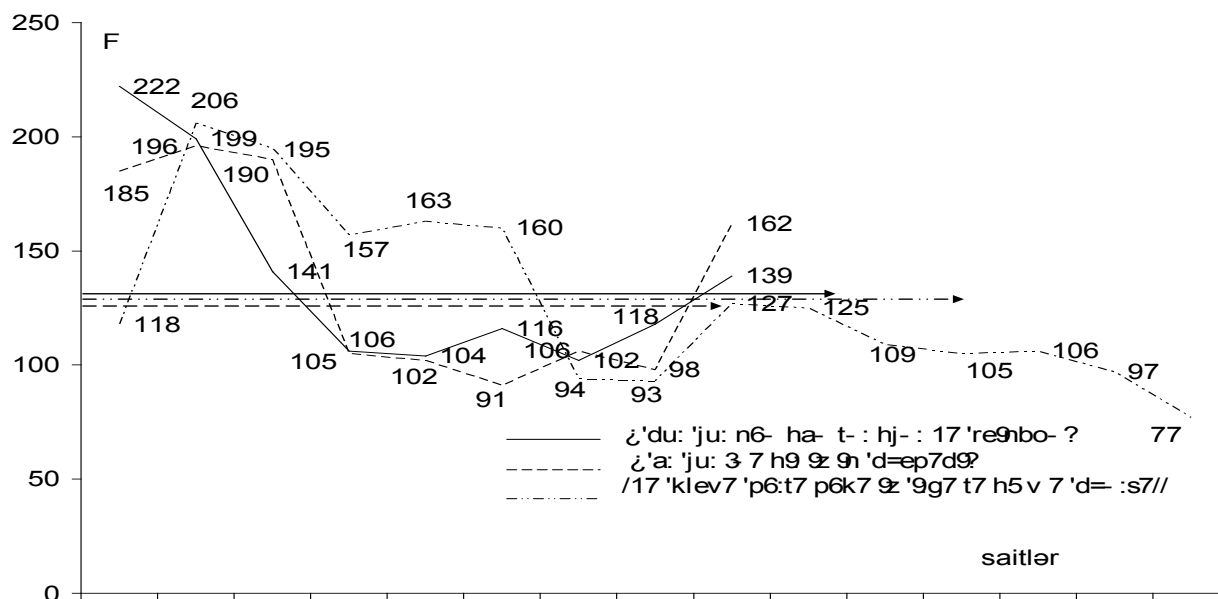
In the discourse ¿Do you know / how to hue the rainbow? the main tone frequency is observed to be in the range of 125-103 hs. The melodicy of the sentence is observed to be 108 hs at the end of the progrediyent syntagm. It is 103 hs in the terminal syntagm.

The main tone frequency is noticed to relevantly be 160-102 hs as well as 76-100 hs in the syntagms in the speech of the second announcer. At the

end of terminal syntagms, a relative increase in melodicy is observed. The interval differences between the syntagms are the following: it is 116-91 hs in the speech of the first speaker; it is 135-82 hs in the speech of the second speaker. The interval difference is 25 hs in the speech of the first speaker; it is 53 hs in the pronunciation of the second speaker. (see: grf. 1.1 (I announcer), 1.1a (II announcer)).



Graphic 1.1

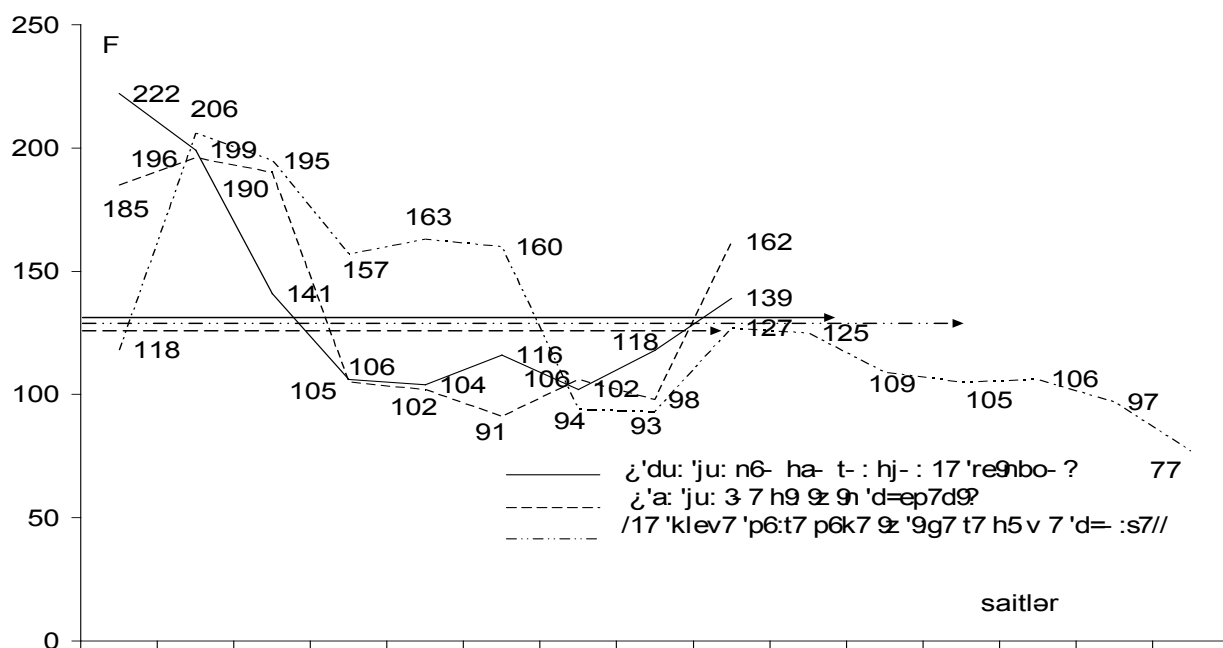


Graphic 1.1a

The next example in English.

In the sentence /The clever potter Poker is eager to have a juicer// /Ağıllı dulmuşu Poker şirəçəkən almağa can atır// the declarative discourse is observed. The discourse has been pronounced in three syntagms by the two announcers. The tone frequency of the sentence /The clever potter/ /Poker/ is eager to have a juicer// is observed to be 50-86 hs, 128-75 hs at

the beginning syntagm by the first speaker; it is 91-126 hs by the second speaker. It is 91-70 hs in the terminal syntagm. The second speaker is observed to pronounce the sentence 91-126 hs, 124-72 hs, 72-59 hs (see graph.1.1., 1.1a). The interval difference between the syntagms is observed to be 36-53-19 hs by the first speaker though it is 35-52-13 hs in the speech of the second speaker.



Graphic 1.1 a

The experimental discourse intonation in English gives us the opportunity to come to the following results according to the intonation parameters:

The melody

a) the melodic organization of discourse in English depends on the point of conversation and the goals and objectives of communication. The intonation structure of a syntagm consists of a combination of the tonal levels of its individual parts. The central part has a special significance in the expression of the meaning of the syntagm. In addition, the intonation contour acts as a frame in the organization of the discourse.

The intensity

b) analysis of the intensity of discourse in English shows that this component depends mainly on the melodic component. The intensity is much higher in the syntax that precedes the last syntax of the discourse. Only in its last syntagm does the intensity decrease

as the tone decreases. Thus, when a person begins to speak, he/she has a lot of strength and energy. However, as the articulation program ends, the person's energy is depleted, resulting in a decrease in intensity.

The tone

c) analysis of the time parameter of the discourse in both languages shows that in its final syntax, as a rule, the time parameter weakens. This is because the tone of voice falls near the end of the discourse and the tone weakens.

Along with the intonation, word order also plays an important role in the formation of the discourse. It should be noted that the order of the word in the discourse is known to be the subject to the semantics and a sentence proposition. Let's analyze the following sentence:

/In the below, on the ground floor of the two-storied, pretty, yellow building was located the office of their party//

The beginning of this sentence depends on the context. During the conversation, the participants discuss and point out signs of relationship. This is due to the deictic function of the word. The word in the second place means a space. The next adjective is used directly in front of the object because the adjective denoting quality, color is closer to the object. This is a normal word order. There must be enough contrast-contextual bases to change the place of any word in this sentence (Veysalli, 2008: 80).

Conclusion

The investigations relating to the discourse intonation in English proves that discourse arises from a combination of linguistic and extralinguistic components in an act of communication. For this reason, it is impossible to realize discourse without communication.

A review of the scientific and theoretical literature on the study of discourse intonation shows the

importance of a cognitive-discursive position in the analysis of discourse, along with anthropocentric parameters (intensity, emotional state, social status, cultural background, attitude to cognitive and communicative structures, etc.).

The role of discourse intonation in modern foreign language teaching is known to be very crucial. Although it may seem easy to learn intonation, it is very difficult for those who are learning a foreign language. Anyone who learns a foreign language has difficulty understanding the natural language. Discourse intonation in this area, with its communicative values, can help any language learner to understand English better.

Lexical repetitions, syntactic and accent-melodic parallels in the discourse form its intonation shell. An important parameter of discourse is the similarity of accent-melodic structures of intonation groups, the alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables and, most importantly, the accent-melodic structure expressed by the localization of tone in the intonation core of the discourse.

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