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Iryna Komar
Vasyl` Stus Donetsk National University
Vinnytsia
Research Supervisor: H.V. Sytar, Doctor of Philology, Prof.
Language Advisor: V.I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology, Senior Lecturer

COMPARISON OF INTONATION CONTOURS IN DIFFERENT SPEECH STYLES TEXTS

Introduction. The issue of using appropriate intonation for emotional expressions and decoding their meaning in oral discourse is currently viewed as one of the most relevant and pressing multifaceted problems of intonology [2: 10].

The objective of the paper is to highlight the integration of intonation structure components of selected texts in the design, expression, and realization/actualization of emotional speech. The purpose determines resolving the following tasks:

- analysis of intonation components integration that verbally realize different types of emotional expressions;

- analysis of intonation contours in texts of different speech styles.

Review of recent publications. The foundations of the scientific approach to the study of intonation were laid by L.V. Shcherba, the founder of Leningrad Phonological School as well as by V.O. Bogoroditskyi, a representative of Kazan Linguistic School. Initially, the scholars were interested in intonation as an acoustic means of sentence design, i.e. its syntactic aspect.

O.S. Akhmanova's Dictionary of Linguistic Terms «Словник лінгвістичних термінів» describes intonation as a complex set of prosodic elements, including melody, tempo, intensity, timbre, and logical emphasis, and which serves to express various syntactic meanings and categories at the sentence level, as well as expressive and emotional connotations [1: 180-181].

Results of the research. Texts of scientific, artistic, journalistic, and official-business styles were recorded for the research. With the help of the *Praat* program, the intonation contours of the recorded speech have been constructed and annotated (the number of syntagms and pauses, the duration of pauses, the speech rate have been determined).

The peculiarities of intonograms that manifest the variability of the main intonation types are used to a greater extent here. The types of intonation include:

1) neutral intonation – when from the beginning of the intonogram to its end there are slight fluctuations in pitch;

2) intonation of enumeration – each segment of the statement is separated by a slight decrease in height;

3) incomplete intonation – at the end of the sentence there is a clear increase in an intonation contour;

4) interrogative intonation – it is characterized by a sharp "jump" up the intonation contour;

5) exclamatory intonation – the emphasis is on vowels, and then a significant and sudden drop in the intonation contour.

This is primarily due to the expression of emotions and the mental state of the person speaking. The assessment of the situation is sometimes expressed only with the help of intonation, without lexical and grammatical means, it is here that emphatic emphasis, also known as the separation of a certain segment of speech by an emotional accent, has its functional use.

Thus, the intonation contours of scientific and official-business styles of speech are almost identical in their results, as far as the text contains accurate information, which is not inherent in any emotional interspersing: exclamatory, incomplete, and interrogative intonations are absent. Instead, we observe a neutral and intonation of enumeration. The latter is characterized by fluctuations in the intonation contour, which are due to the intonation accents on each object of the list that can be observed on the intonograms of both styles.

Pic. 1. TextGrid window and scientific style intonograms in *Praat*

Instead, in the journalistic style, we observe fluctuations in the intonation arc from low to high, which are characteristic of the female voice. The intonation during summarizing is determined by a noticeable increase in tone after the emphasis on the main word. When considering interrogative sentences, we observe an ascending-descending direction of change of the intonation arc, which contradicts the statements mentioned above. However, this situation can be justified by the presence of the interrogative word "why", which is emphasized, respectively, on it the scale reaches its peak and then declines.
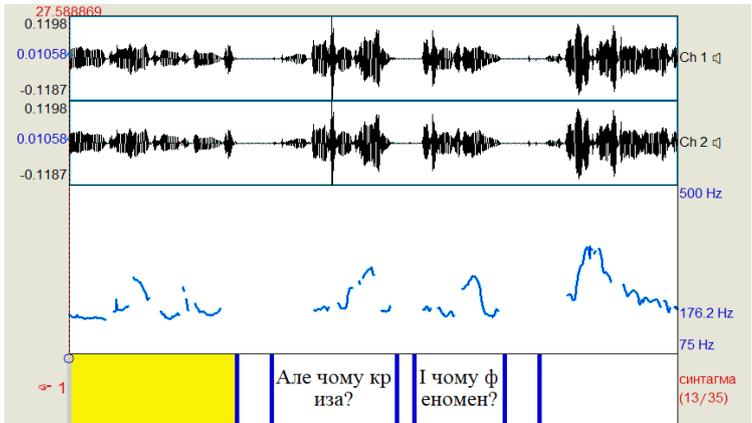
Pic. 2. TextGrid window and journalistic style intonograms in Praat

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The interpretation of the exclamatory intonation is confirmed by the following example, wherein the sentence "Oh, this is about us!", The intonation emphasis is on the vowel [o], we see a jump of the intonation arc up, and a sharp decline down.
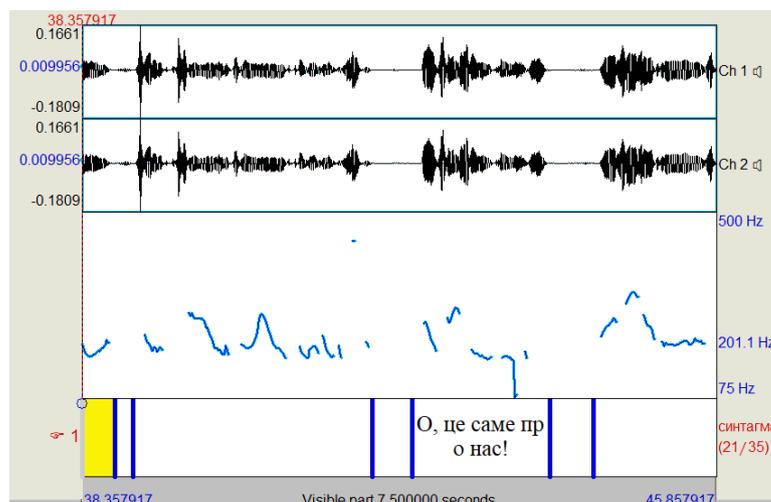
Pic. 3. TextGrid window and journalistic style intonograms in Praat

Finally, let us consider the intonation patterns of the speech *artistic* style. From the intonation contour, it is noticeable that the intonation curve oscillates moderately in the first part of the recording, thus reflecting the emotion conveyed in the text by the author. In ordinary communication, we encounter the intonation of words that have an emotional emphasis, i.e. emphase. We mean here strong emotional affective statements, in our case – a negative assessment, the alienation of the author.
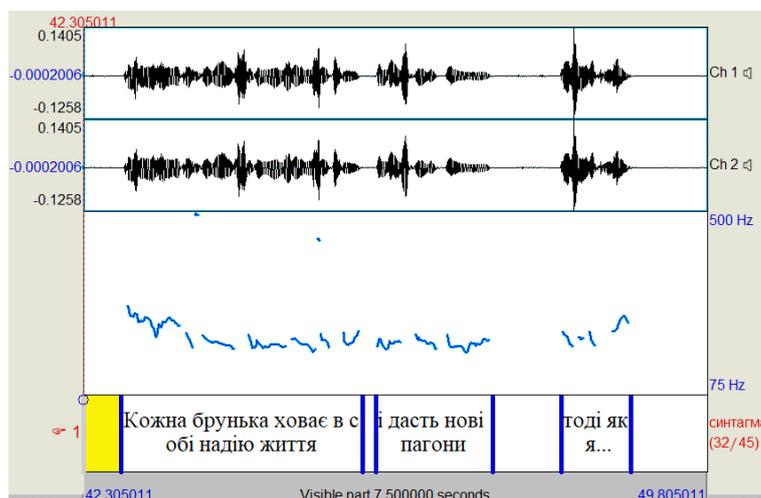
Pic. 4. TextGrid window and artistic style intonograms in Praat

This is followed by a sentence with an incomplete intonation "While I ", and its characteristic burst of intonation contour at the end. It should be noted that the intonation of this artistic style text piece has several intonation features that are inherent in the intonation structure of spontaneous expressions, such as:
1) noticeable variability of the intonation arc;

2) limiting points of the fundamental tone intensity;

3) the place of syntagms with the maximum dynamics does not have a definite character.

Conclusion. As a result of the analysis the data collected the following characteristics have been revealed:

1) the main tone frequency of scientific and official-business styles manifest minimal differences;

2) the intonation of the interrogative sentence is not always ascending; in the case where there is a question word, the intonation emphasis is observed on it;

3) the tone range of scientific and official-business styles is smaller than the range of journalistic style pieces, the largest among all considered is artistic one;

4) the change in the frequency of the fundamental tone in the final part of the phrase is defined as a tonal characteristic after the stressed syllable – accent namely.

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Iryna Sobko
Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University
Vinnytsia
Research Supervisor: H.V. Sytar, Doctor of Philology, Prof.
Language Advisor: V.I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology,
Senior Lecturer

GENDER FEATURES OF INTONATION CONTOURS

Introduction. In modern linguistics, the anthropocentric approach to the study of linguistic phenomena directs researchers to establishing the models of language functions taking into account the human worldview in particular. In this approach, speech is a product of a person's view of the world through the prism of the evaluation category. The features identification of verbalizing roles, norms, and