

- 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.

References

1. Ахманова О. С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. М. : Советская энциклопедия, 1969. С. 180-181.

Ahmanova O. S. Slovar lingvisticheskikh terminov [Dictionary of linguistic terms]. M. : Sovetskaya entsiklopediya, 1969. S. 180-181. M. [in Russian].

2. Григорьева В. С. Дискурс как элемент коммуникативного процесса: прагмалингвистический и когнитивный аспекты : монография. Тамбов : Изд-во Тамб. гос. техн. ун-та, 2007. 288 с.

Grigoreva V.S. Diskurs kak element kommunikativnogo protsessa: pragmalingvisticheskiy i kognitivnyiye aspektyi : monografiya [Discourse as an element of the communicative process: pragmalinguistic and cognitive aspects: monograph]. Tambov : Izd-vo Tamb. gos. tehn. un-ta, 2007. 288 s. [in Russian].

Iryna Sobko

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnitsia

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

values that society assigns to men and women takes the predominant place in sociolinguistic research on the modernization of the evaluation category. The relevance of the study determines the emphasis of modern linguistics on the study of speech phenomena in terms of the interaction of language and society, where speech is a product of an individual's gender behavior. Experimental phonetic study of intonation contours in the gender aspect contributes to the understanding of the differences between the intonation of men's and women's speech contours.

The objective of the paper is to establish the differences between the intonation contours of women and men in modern dialogic speech.

Results of the research. On the first stage of the audit analysis, a sample of three male speech records and three female speech records was created. We made the annotations of recordings, the determination of the announcers' speech rate, and the average duration of pauses between phrases. Studies at this stage have shown that the average speech rate in women's speech is 296 syllables per minute (4.9 syllables per second), in men's speech this figure is 268 syllables per minute (4.4 syllables per second). The average duration of pauses in the speech of male announcers is 0.43 seconds, and in the recordings of female announcers – 0.42 seconds. The values of the speech rate and the duration of pauses in the men's and women's speech are close, so we can conclude that these indicators do not depend on the gender of the speaker in particular.

According to the results of auditory and acoustic analysis, the most characteristic features of the speakers' intonation contours depending on their gender group have been established.

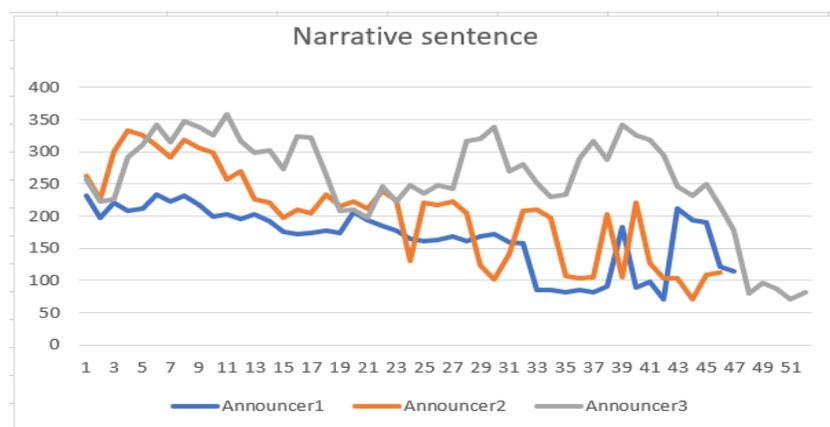


Fig. 1. Intonation contours in the narrative sentence of women's speech

In the narrative sentence, the intonation contour of the announcer (Fig. 1) is characterized by a descending intonation. Intonation contours are quite dynamic, have a wide frequency values range of the fundamental tone.

Male announcers in the reproduction of the narrative sentence (Fig. 2) have showed a tendency to ascending intonation. It should be noted that Announcer 3, whose intonation is descending, differs significantly in age from Announcer 1 and Announcer 2. The age of the Announcer 3 is 51 years, and the Announcer 1 and the

Announcer 2 are 22 years old. Thus, we can assume that the intonation of speech also depends on the age, which requires further detailed research.

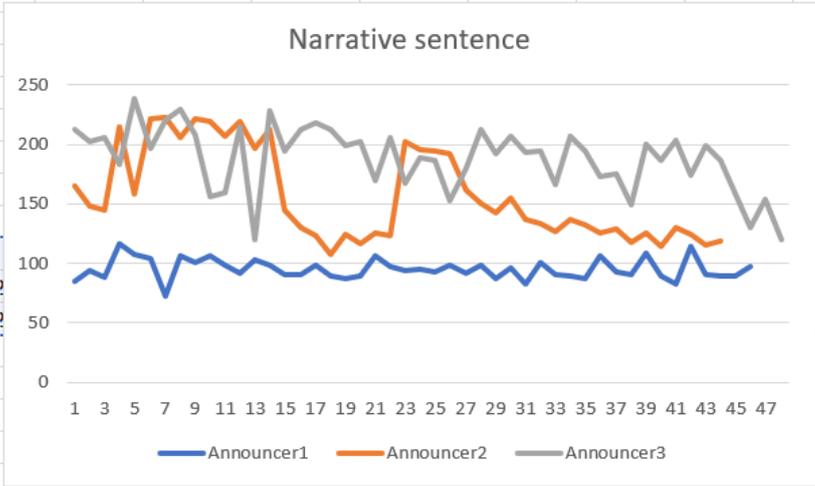


Fig. 2. Intonation contours in the narrative sentence of men's speech

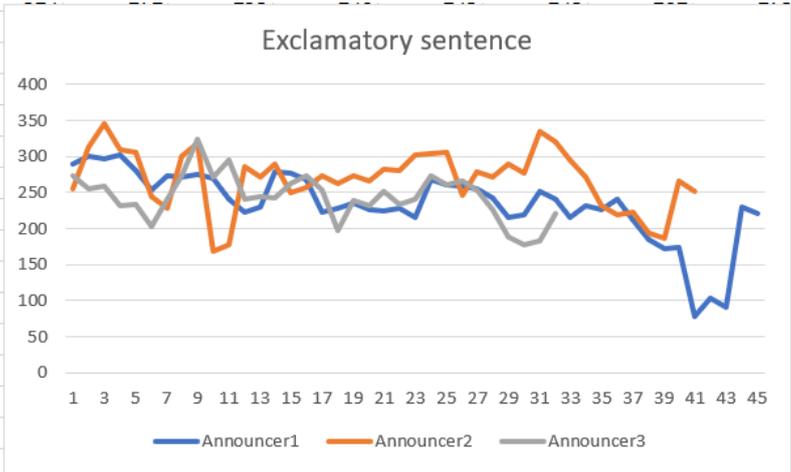


Fig. 3. Intonation contours in the exclamatory sentence of women's speech

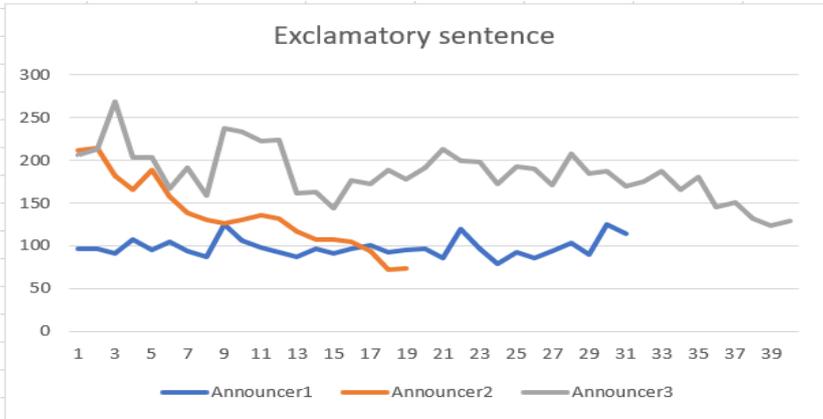


Fig. 4. Intonation contours in the exclamatory sentence of men's speech

The intonations of the exclamatory sentence in men's and women's speech (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4) are similar. The intonation is mostly ascending, but the Announcer's 2 is declining. The speech of the female speakers in the interrogative sentence (Fig. 5) is characterized by ascending intonation, the speech of male speakers (Fig. 6) is characterized by the descending one. In all the cases, the main feature of women's speech intonation is a wide range of fundamental tone frequencies. In women's speech, this figure ranges from 70 to 329 Hz, in men's speech – from 73 to 260 Hz.

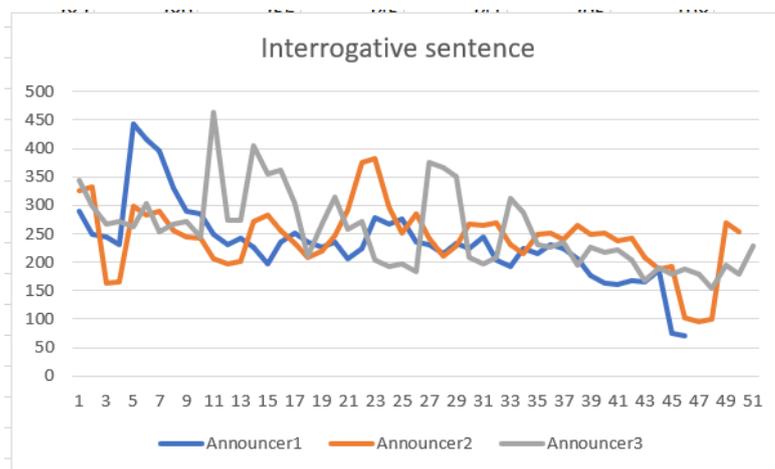


Fig. 5. Intonation contours in the interrogative sentence of women's speech

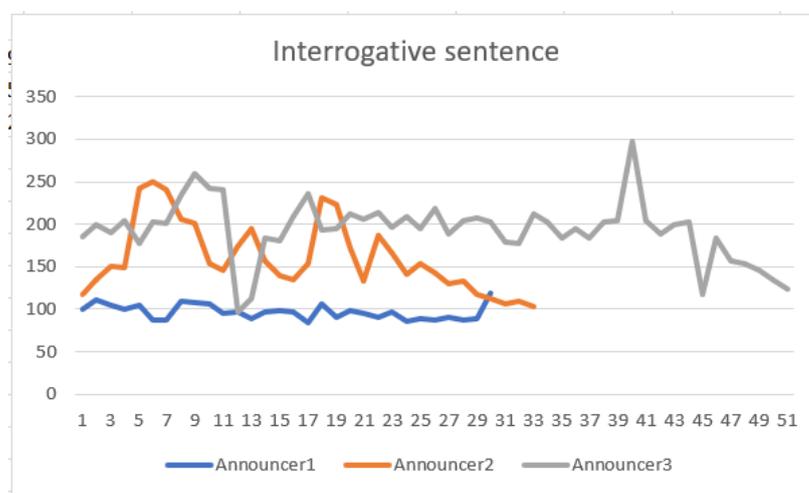


Fig. 6. Intonation contours in the interrogative sentence of men's speech

Conclusion. Our research has proved that the intonation contours of male and female speakers have both common and distinctive features. The pace of speech and the duration of pauses do not directly depend on the individual's gender. Women have significant differences in the frequency of the fundamental tone, whereas in men's speech, this figure is more stable and static.

Women provide narrative and interrogative sentences with a descending intonation whereas men's speech is more inclined to ascending. In exclamatory sentences, speakers of both genders follow the ascending intonation.

References

1. Алексенко С. Ф. Соціально зумовлена варіативність інтонаційної організації англійських висловлень-вибачень. *Філологічні трактати*. 2013. Т. 5. № 4. С. 5-10.

Aleksenko S. F. Sotsialno zumovlena variatyvnist intonatsiynoyi orhanizatsiyi anhliyskykh vysloven-vybachen [Socially conditioned variability of intonation orchanization of English utterances-excuses]. *Filolohichni traktaty*. 2013. T. 5. № 4. S. 5-10.

2. Багмут А.Й., Борисюк І.В., Олійник Г.П., Плющ Н.П. Типологія інтонації мовлення. Київ: Наукова думка, 1977. 496 с.

Bahmut A.Y., Borysyuk I.V., Oliynyk H.P., Plyushch N.P. Typolohiya intonatsiyi movlennya [Typology of speech intonation.]. *Kyyiv: Naukova dumka*, 1977. 496 s.

3. Багмут А.Й., Борисюк І.В., Олійник Г.П. Інтонація спонтанного мовлення. Київ: Наукова думка, 1985. 216 с.

Bahmut A.Y., Borysyuk I.V., Oliynyk H.P. Intonatsiya spontannoho movlennya [Intonation of spontaneous speech]. *Kyyiv: Naukova dumka*, 1985. 216 s.

4. Боряк О. В. Інтонація та просодія: тотожність чи відмінність понять. *Науковий часопис Національного педагогічного університету імені М. П. Драгоманова. Серія 19 : Корекційна педагогіка та спеціальна психологія : зб. наук. праць*. Київ : Вид-во НПУ імені М. П. Драгоманова, 2010. Вип. 16. С. 10-15.

Boryak O. V. Intonatsiya ta prosodiya: totozhnist chy vidminnist ponyat [Intonation and prosody: identity or difference of concepts]. *Naukovyy chasopys Natsionalnoho pedahohichnoho universytetu imeni M. P. Drahomanova. Seriya 19 : Korektsiyna pedahohika ta spetsialna psykholohiya : zb. nauk. prats*. *Kyyiv : Vyd-vo NPU imeni M. P. Drahomanova*, 2010. Vyp. 16. S. 10-15.

5. Мартинюк А.П. Гендер як конструкт дискурсу. *Дискурс як когнітивно-комунікативний феномен*. Харків : Константа, 2005. С. 295–318.

Martynyuk A.P. Hender yak konstrukt dyskursu [Gender as a construct of discourse]. *Dyskurs yak kohnityvno-komunikatyvnyy fenomen*. *Kharkiv : Konstanta*, 2005. S. 295–318. [in Ukrainian]

6. Светозарова Н. Д. Функции и средства фразовой интонации: специализация или взаимодействие. *Вестник Вятского государственного гуманитарного университета*. 2014. № 5. С. 86-93.

Svetozarova N. D. Funktsii i sredstva frazovoy intonatsii: spetsializatsiya ili vzaimodeystviye [Functions and means of phrasal intonation: specialization or interaction]. *Vestnik Vyatskogo gosudarstvennogo gumanitarnogo universiteta*. 2014. № 5. S. 86-93. [in Russian]

7. Lyudovyk Tetyana, Robeiko Valentyna. Inventory of intonation contours for text-to-speech synthesis. *SSW6-2007*. 2007. P. 368-373.