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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Sciences

PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF INTONATION OF SUPRASENTENTIAL UNITS IN ENGLISH

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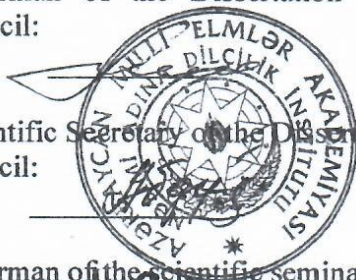
INTRODUCTION

Research in the field of modern linguistics for the last 50 years has focused on the study of language from the psycholinguistic aspect. One of the main tasks of linguistics is the study of linguistic phenomena not at the sentence level, but also within large units (text, discourse, complex syntactic complete, suprasentential units). The study of language in linguistics from a psycholinguistic point of view not only contributes to the formation and development of psycholinguistics as a new field of linguistics, but also provides an opportunity for the transition from traditional linguistics to non-traditional linguistics. Psycholinguistics is considered to be one of the most intensively developing and promising fields of linguistics in modern times. As psycholinguistics is a new and young field of science, the views of scholars in this field are controversial, many scholars regard it as a branch of linguistics, while others see it as a phenomenon in the field of psychology. Here they show that the connection between psychology and linguistics is especially important in the field of syntax and note that the various language rules proposed are related to psychological reality. Psycholinguistics is closely related to the level of phonetics and phonology of the language. This study examines the role of phonetic elements in understanding larger units than sentences.

Actuality of the theme and the degree of the development. The anthropocentric principle that exists in modern linguistics is mainly influenced by structural descriptive models. At the current stage of development of society, the influence of anthropocentric views on the development of science and technology is widely observed. Of course, the science of linguistics is not far from these influences, that is, for linguistic research, the general reversal of the conversational activity with the speaking person is highlighted. The relationship between language and society is obvious and indisputable, that is, the historical development of society is manifested in language, and the metamorphoses of language are manifested in society. Perception of speech as an individual and a

form of language is one of the main objects of psycholinguistic research. Psycholinguistic study of speech is one of the most pressing problems facing modern linguistics today. The role of intonation in the perception of speech is undeniable, and intonation and its components are important tools in comprehension. The formal connection of the suprasentential units that make up the text is carried out by lexical and grammatical, as well as prosodic means. A number of issues for example, the text-generating function of intonation in this regard begin with a serious study of the means of intonation that ensure the coherence of the sentences that make up the text. The study of the role of intonation in communicative activity cannot be limited to its structural and stylistic possibilities. The main role in the study of the activity of intonation is that it has a direct impact on the content of speech. It should be noted that such a study of suprasentential units as a complex unit opens new horizons for intonological research. This allows us to consider how the known features of the intonation categories in the speech act of the suprasentential units are realized. In speech, not only sentences, but also related sentences become a source of new linguistic information. At the present stage of linguistics, along with sentence intonation in English, along with many other languages, the study of the intonation of suprasentential units is one of the most important problems, creating the need to study the universal aspects of intonation in both neutral and emotional speech. Recognition of the communicative nature of suprasentential units in English, the features of its syntactic organization, the specificity of the prosodic structure have a major importance in terms of theoretical problems of large units, as well as application needs, especially in the teaching of foreign languages, automatic programming and synthesis of different types and types of texts. At the current stage of development of linguistics, it is not surprising that large units are studied at the semantic, pragmatic, syntactic, functional, as well as prosody levels. Although there is a sufficient theoretical study of suprasentential units in English, the research work devoted to the auditory-perceptual and experimental-phonetic study of their intonation is not so noticeable and little research has been done on auditory-perceptual experimentation.

These points determine the relevance of the research topic. The study of their different levels of character, taking into account the extra-linguistic conditions in which the suprasentential units are developed, also shows the urgency of the work.A lot of research has been conducted on this topic in Azerbaijani and world linguistics, but less attention has been paid to the study of the intonation of suprasentential units from a psycholinguistic point of view. Azerbaijani (Akhundov A., Abdullayev K., Damirchizade A., Veysalli F., Hasanov H., Akhundov J., Mammadov A., Abdullayev A., Asgarov M., Huseynov Sh., Shiriyev F., Muradov J., and others) and world scientists (Baudouin de Courtenay, Khomisky N., Bloomfield L., Blox B., Bolincer D., Crystal D., Danesh F., Jones D., Gimson A., Haliday M., Hayward K., Horman H., Harlay A., Jones L., Pike K., Witchman E., Sherba L., Zinder L., Trubeskoy S., Patapova R., Srokin Y., Jacobson R., Antipova A., and others.) conducted numerous studies on the intonation of the text, psycholinguistic research of the text, as well as the text linguistics (text theory) considered new, psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics and phonetics-phonology, which have been studied for the last 50 years. However, despite numerous studies in these areas of linguistics, these issues are still controversial. The analysis of the role of intonation in the comprehension of suprasentential units in this dissertation was carried out by extensive and detailed, perceptual-auditory and experimental-phonetic analysis of theoretical and practical materials by mathematical-statistical method. In this dissertation, we have analyzed the role of intonation in the comprehension of speech, that is, in the decoding of the code, in accordance with the requirements of modern science (by conducting an experiment), following the research of the above-mentioned scientists.

Object and subject of research. The object of research is the intonation of subordinate clauses in English, interpreted as a cognitive-communicative unit conditioned by the nature of the information and the intention of the addressee in relation to a specific situation. The study also used selected examples from the literature, TV (Lider and BBC) and various communicative and stylistic

sentence units used by English speakers in English. In order to fully clarify some points in the research work, selected materials in the Azerbaijani language were used. The subject of the research consists of psycholinguistic and linguistic interpretation of sentence units in English, generalization and systematization of their prosodic features based on the results of experimental-phonetic and auditory-perceptual analysis.

The goal and objectives of the research. The main purpose of the study is to identify and describe the acoustic parameters of the melodic, time (temporal, pause), dynamic features of suprasentential units in English and the study of intonation as a primary means of comprehension, the study of the prosodic properties of suprasentential units conditioned by linguistic and extra-linguistic factors.

For this purpose, the following tasks were performed in the research:

- to present a critical review of the scientific and theoretical literature on the subject;

- to select experimental material (suprasentential units in English) and analyze linguistically and psycholinguistically;

- to analyze the communicative nature of suprasentential units in English;

- to analyze the complex acoustic and auditory-perceptual experiment of the features of suprasentential units in English;

- to determine the nature of the relationship between the constitutives of suprasentential units in English;

- to reveal the features of prosodic expression of suprasentential units in English, depending on their communicative and stylistic purpose, and to describe their auditory-perceptual and acoustic features;

- to determine the role of individual prosodic parameters in the differentiation of acoustic, auditory-perceptual characteristics of suprasentential units in English;

-   to present a comparatively analyzed and functional interpretation of the obtained results.

Audience-perceptual analysis of the experimental material aims to reveal the acoustic-temporal, melodic, dynamic features of the suprasentential units and consists of the following stages:

1) determination of the temporal characteristics of suprasentential units in English (perceptive-discrete grading of temporal sign - low tempo, medium tempo, fast tempo, etc. were used);

2) fixation of the place of extension and contraction of the tempo;

3) definition of the suprasentential units in English, intervals between their syntactic components (perceptual-discrete classification of pause sign - short pause, medium pause, long pause, etc.);

At the next stage of the experimental-phonetic research, a complex acoustic analysis was performed with the help of the PRAAT program (http://www.fon.hum.uva.nl/praat).

Acoustic analysis consisted of the following stages:

1) to obtain absolute acoustic grades for announcers and calculate the average acoustic values of suprasentential units in English based on them;

2) to determine the localization of acoustic parameters in suprasentential units in English;

3) to determine the length of the interval between suprasentential units in English;

4) to determine the location of acoustic parameters by syntagms in suprasententia lunits in English;

5) to carry out mathematical and statistical calculation of acoustic indicators after acoustic analysis.

Research methods. Samples selected from various artistic works in English, newspaper materials, radio and television programs (Azerbaijan Lider TV and BBC TV) in English and Azerbaijani constitute the material of the research. Complex semantic-intonational analysis (hearing, auditory, electroacoustic), as well as methods of comparison and mathematical-statistical analysis,

description of language units and contextual analysis were used in the research work.

The main provisions submitted for defense:

- text segmentation (membership of the speech flow in syntagms) plays an important role in the perception of the content plan of the text;

- the structure of suprasentential units is explained by a complex of lexical-grammatical and prosodic means in speech and differs from isolated sentences (utterances) by their specific features;

- the suprasentential unit is a relevant indicator of the semantic-functional integrity and structural formation of a single text;

- the prosodic nature of each type of suprasentential units of different communicative and stylistic purposes, formed under the influence of extralinguistic factors, arises from a combination of tonal, dynamic and temporal features;

- the close interaction of the syntactic organization and prosodic features of suprasentential units has a significant impact on the process of their perception by recipients;

- syntagm is a unit of intonation of the act of speech, as well as the minimum carrier of intonological information. Intonation acts as a means of forming, distinguishing, and encountering syntagms;

- intonation, by its nature, represents a combination of discreteness and continuity, an autonomous semiotic subsystem in the general system of language. Determining the place and role of intonation in the language system requires, first of all, an explanation of its semiotic nature. At the same time, the intonation system is an integral part of language integrity and includes all manifestations of language integrity.

Scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in the research, intonation is studied not at the level of a sentence, but at the level of suprasentential units, and it is studied whether intonation is the basis for understanding speech. In the dissertation, intonation is explained in detail in theory. One of the main scientific innovations of the research is the involvement of experimental-phonetic research

of prosodic features of suprasentential units in English, extensive and systematic study of the problem. In addition, an auditory-perceptual experiment was conducted by the recipients in order to study the intonation features of the suprasentential units in the research work. This allows to reveal the specifics of the interaction of different levels of means in their realization in a specific act of speech and to identify the relevant prosodic features that ensure their audience-perceptual differences. This part of the dissertation was studied in this format for the first time in the field of linguistics in Azerbaijan. The novelty of the work results in accurate calculations of the theoretical ideas analyzed in the first and second chapters through experiments in the third and fourth chapters.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The development of the topic opens the way for the formation of new scientific ideas in the field of textual linguistics, phonetics and stylistics related to higher level units. The results of the research can make a significant contribution to the study of the prosody system, a description of the interaction of prosodic means in different types of speech not only in English, but also in the Azerbaijani language, despite the fact that the inventory of prosodic means of suprasentential units in English is determined. This dissertation will also allow research in the field of psycholinguistics, one of the new fields of linguistics

The main provisions of the research can be used in the writing of discursive research and research work on the theory of communication. Development of structural-intonation features of suprasentential units can help in the effective solution of foreign language teaching issues, in improving the teaching of English in the Azerbaijani audience, in enriching theoretical knowledge on the features of text and discourse analysis, in listening comprehension.

Approbation and application of the work. In the process of writing the individual parts of the dissertation, the department was informed annually, the main provisions of which were published in scientific articles published in the republic and abroad. The main results of the research were presented at 12 international and national scientific conferences. 3 monographs, 41 scientific articles were

published on the dissertation, and 8 articles belong to foreign press.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed. The dissertation work was carried out in the department of Indo-European languages of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign, indicating the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately; The dissertation consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion, bibliography. The introduction of the dissertation consists of 7 pages, the first chapter - 33 pages, the second chapter - 51 pages, the third chapter - 55 pages, fourth chapter 75 pages, conclusion – 4 pages, bibliography - 28 pages, experiment maetrials consist of 10 pages. The dissertation consists of 264 pages and 353 920 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

INTRODUCTION of the dissertation deals with the relevance of the topic, goals and objectives of the research, object, subject, methods and sources, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, the main provisions defended, detailed information on the approbation and structure of the work is provided.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"From the history of the study of the intonation of suprasentential units in linguistics"**. This chapter examines the problem of intonation in linguistics, the experience of studying intonation in Germanistics, and the peculiarities of the psycholinguistic approach to intonation. **In the first subchapter,** theoretical views on the problem of intonation in linguistics are explained. In linguistics, as well as in Germanic languages, intonation is relevant at the sentence level, ie intonation plays an important role in the formation and differentiation of a sentence, which is a communicative unit. The sentence is interpreted as joining, arranging, according to the laws adopted in world linguistics and is considered the smallest, relatively independent unit of the act of negotiation. But the sentence is not relevant in the sense. The speech is understood within the sentence. It expresses the basis of thought, creates meaning between the speaker

and the listener. Phonetic devices, intonation and its components determine the main sentence of speech in live conversation. Let us have a look at the following examples in English:*1) /It rains// 2) ¿Why? 3) /After five minutes// 4) ¿Why haven`t you taken the book, but a notebook? 5) /Because I think, that you are going to the city// 6) /Every day we come into contact with real live human beings - at work , commuting, in shops, out and about – people we might have met before or often complete strangers//.*[1]Modern grammarians call the first three sentences (1st, 2nd, and 3rd) in English incomplete units.[2] This begs the question, in what sense can they be taken as sentences? Because a sentence must have two poles: a subject and a predicate. However, they exist as statements and are understandable in a conversational act because they perform a certain communicative function. The fourth sentence is an alternative question sentence. The fifth sentence is the answer to the question given. The sixth example, as a broad sentence, differs from all of the above, because here the information given at the beginning is completed and expanded. In the examples given, each sentence has its own intonation according to the communicative type, however within the suprasentential units (speech) this intonation structure is broken and the intonation structure connecting the sentences is formed. All of the above examples are grammatically consistent with the meaning of the sentence. In the first 3 sentences, intonation acts as a language tool that ensures grammatical accuracy and completeness. In grammar, their completeness and accuracy are not so noticeable, as they are mainly written in the sense of sentences. Thus, unlike writing in oral speech, intonation plays an important role in confirming that a sentence is a sentence. In suprasentential units, intonation is a more important means of cohesion. It is true that the emphasis of the sentence, which is part of the intonation, is more helpful here. *In derivative grammar, a person's grammatically*

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[1] Templar, R. The Rules of Life: A Personal Code for Living a Better, Happier, More Successful Kind of Lify/ R.Templar−Pearson Ed., Inc.:−2011. – 240 p.

[2] Quirk, R. A Grammar of Contemporary English / R.Quirk, S.Greenbaum, G.Leech [and etc.] – 2nd. Ed. – 1997. – p.678

correct and complete sentences form the basis of his/her cognitive activit.[3] *The system of rules used to form sentences in a language is valued as the competence of the speaker and the listener.*[4] *Knowing these rules, the speaker (listener) can make up sentences that he has never used and understand their meaning, which N.Khomsky calls performance.*[5] American linguists confused different language levels by considering accents and intonation as morphemes and phonemes. European linguistics, with some exceptions, is based on only one component of intonation, the movement of tone, which is a complex linguistic phenomenon in the study of prosody and intonation, starting with D.Couns.[6] However, in the former Soviet linguistics and post-Soviet space, intonation is interpreted as a complex and multi-component phonological phenomenon. F.Veysalli summarizes the role of intonation in communication as follows: *"Just as there is no sentence without intonation, there is no intonation without a sentence as well"*[7]. F.Y. Veysalli, who studied intonation as a phonological event, defines intonation as follows: *"Intonation is understood as a phonological means by which individual words become an independent unit of communication depending on the context and situation or unite on the basis of the grammatical rules of a given language to form a whole, the close connection between which serves to carry out communication"*[8]. The author notes here the intonation of the utterance and syntactic whole. It is in this sense that we understand into nation in research. Two important issues in the study of intonation should be distinguished from each other. The first question is whether each sentence has its own intonation contour, if not, there are certain intonation encounters in the

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[3] Chomsky, N. On Language. Chomsky, N. On Language. Chomsky`s Classic Works Language and Responsibility and Reflections on Language in One Volume / N.Chomsky. – New York: New Press, – 1998. – p.172.

[4] Yenə orad.- p.173.

[5] Xomski, N.A. Dil və təfəkkür /Tərc. ed. A.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Kitab aləmi, – 2006. – s.76

[6] Jones, D. An Outline of English Phonetics / D.Jones. – Boston: E.P.Dutton and Company inc., – 1934. – 326 p.

[7] Вейсалли, Ф. Я. Избранные труды / Ф.Я.Вейсялли. – Баку: Мутарджим, – Т. II, – 2014. – c.188

[8] Yenə orada: – c.189

language system that interact with each other in real speech and serve all language units. *The denial of the system of language, in other words, atomism, means that a particular sentence has its own intonation[9]*. To clarify our point, we can say that, "*This means that the more sentences there are, the more intonation there is. In such an approach, the idea is put forward that not only simple and complex sentences, but also suprasententialunits, ie discourse and texts, have their own intonation. Of course, we cannot agree with that. Because the number of sentences in the language is unknown. It is meaningless to count how many sentences there are in a novel, because language means an infinite collection of sentences. The fact that each sentence has its own intonation contradicts the essence of the language. One of the main features of the language structure is that its units can be repeated, in the words of J.Yul, displacement (incorrect placement)*"[10]. The position of A.Isachenko and H.Shedlich in the approach to intonation is of great interest. They wanted to prove experimentally that, *səs It is possible to change the meaning of the sentence by making a sharp transition to the movement of the tone[11]*. In fact, this approach could be considered a step forward in the field of intonation in response to the dual description of R.Jacobson and his co-authors in phonology. Breaking the tone is considered a sign of exhaustion. **The second subchapter** explains the study of intonation in Germanic studies. In the seventies and eighties of the XX century, various studies on the analysis of sentence and suprasententialunits, discourse and text intonation can be found, of which several works by D. Bolincer, K. Pike, E. Whitchman and others on intonation should be noted. As mentioned above, *"In English and American linguistics, tone movement and intonation are equated. In his recently published work, H. Gigerix identifies intonation with tone like*

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[9] Соссюр, Ф. де. Заметки по общей лингвистике / Ф. де Соссюр. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1990. – с.183

[10] Yule, G. The Study of Language / G.Yule. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2009. – p. 9

[11] Вейсалли, Ф. Я. Избранные труды / Ф.Я.Вейсялли. – Баку: Мутарджим, – Т. II, – 2014. – 522 с

his predecessors"[12] The organization of the text in terms of intonation, its ambiguity is taken as dependent on the movement of the tone, and the movement of the tone is interpreted in the interactive text as a special means of communication. The speaker chooses not only intellectual information, but also to express their emotions. English linguist D.Crystal distinguishes 6 types of intonation by identifying it with tone: *emotional tone; grammatical tone; information tone; textual tone; psychological tone; index tone.* [13]It follows from this division that it is as if the types of tones are different at different levels. In our opinion, this cannot be agreed with, because when the same intonation contour is taken from different aspects, its types can be conditionally distinguished from each other. That is why this division cannot be taken seriously, because the tones shown by D.Crystal are subjective, they can be considered only as tones. Specifically, the meaning of each tone depends directly on the situation. There are no separate tones for information and emotion in language, such tones arise from simple tones and give emotional and intellectual meanings. L.Bloomfield, the intonation is equated with the tone. As a rule, they distinguish 5 types of tones: *descending tone; rising and descending tones; rising tone; descending and rising tone, straight tone[14]*.H.Glisson, a prominent representative of American descriptivism, believes that the intonation of a sentence can be equated with a morpheme, because different types of sentences have different meanings due to intonation. He writes: *"Each sentence is characterized by a certain intonation pattern and is formed by a specific intonation contour consisting of two, three and four phoneme-tones and one complement. Intonation images are morphemes, not phonemes"[15]*. F.Veysalli, who objected to the statement of the issue in this way, writes in this regard: *"H.Glisson's idea that the intonation contour consists of tonal*

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[12] Giegeric, H.J. English Phonology: An Introduction / H.J.Giegeric. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,– 2003. – p. 233

[13] Crystal, D. The English Tone of Voice; essays in intonation, prosody and paralanguage / D.Crystal. – London: Edward Arnold, – 1975. – p. 97

[14] Blumfild, L. Dil / L.Blumfild. – Bakı: Prestij, – 2014. – s. 478

[15] Gleason, H. Linguistics and English Grammar / H.Gleason.– New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. – 1966. – p. 85

phonemes is controversial, because in this case the difference between segment and supersegment units is eliminated. In fact, these are different things, and the difference is that phonemes have a specific position in the act of speech, while supersegment units do not have such a position, they are spread over segment units".[16] American linguists, including G.Brown and G.Yul, equate the tonal representation of the text with the units of discourse.[17] We should note that the membership of the written text and the oral text do not coincide. It is not necessary to pause where the semicolon is placed in the text. Second, the intonation parameters behave independently and function according to the meaning of the text, regardless of whether the written text has comma and semicolon. Third, the interval between intonation components sometimes plays an important role in oral communication. Fourth, emphasis plays a crucial role in any unit of speech. L.V.Sherba notes that *we must accept the known independence of non-existent elements, such as the melody of words*. L.R.Zinder wrote: *"...the fact that the unit of intonation, or all of them, are connected with a certain meaning, cannot in itself prove its sign nature. The "phoneme" that N.S.Trubetskoy puts against the unit of intonation may also be related to meaning; secondly, it is possible to correct both narrative and question sentences in Russian with the same intonation contour*[18]. L.R.Zinder strongly disagrees with the idea that intonation is subjective. According to him, *"the subjective perception of intonation is equal to a denial of its linguistic function, for it cannot have a subjective, socially unconditional linguistic meaning. If we understand it, that is, we can relate it to meaning, then it has an objective linguistic meaning"*[19]. In general, the following functions of intonation can be distinguished: 1. Functions expressed by general formal features. This includes, first of all, the grammatical function.

[16] Вейсалли, Ф.Я. Избранные труды / Ф.Я.Вейсялли. – Баку: Мутарджим, – Т. II, – 2014. – c.188

[17] Gösta, B. Prosody, Theory and Experiment: Studies presented to Gösta Bruce / B.Gösta, H.Merle. – Springer, – 2000. – p. 128

[18] Зиндер, Л.Р. Общая фонетика: Учеб. пособие / Л.Зиндер. – 2-е изд.– Москва: Высш. школа, – 1979. – c.273

[19] Yenə orada. – c. 268

Depending on the presence of grammatical or lexical means in the sentence and text, the meaning is clarified and finds a concrete expression. 2. The function of the expression of interpersonal relationships. This includes expressions of request, gratitude, appeal, demand, offer, approval, denial, supplication, hatred, hesitation, inspection, notice, exhortation, and so on. 3. Expression of the possibility of contrast. In this case, the speaker is faced with a choice and has to choose one of the possible options. 4. The function of expression of theme-rheme relationships in sentences. In this approach, the theme-rheme relationship changes depending on the intonation of the sentence. **The third subchapter** deals with features of the psycholinguistic approach to intonation. H. Horman writes with reference to Neubert that *while logical positivism deals primarily with logic, mathematics and physics, pragmatism is based more on biology, physiology and sociology[20]*. H.Horman writes that *opinion is a crucial issue for today's philosophy of language[21]*. Here the meaning is taken as a process. The meaning of a sign, a word, is hidden in the stimuli and responses that take place around that word, these are real events that precede the pronunciation of the word and arise from the pronunciation of the word. What is crucial for pragmatists is the practical effect of the sign in the interpersonal context. According to L.Bloomfield, "*language events arise from practical events and lead to practical events*"[22]*. Thus, meaning in language is organically related to human action and the situation in which the word is used. Taking into account the situational context, in other words, the situation[23] means a sharp departure from the old, diadic (dual) approach, which takes meaning as a connection between words and things, because in this case, the connection with the situation does not play any role. F. de Saussure himself remained in a diadic (dual) scheme, but he no longer confronted the word with anything. S.Ulman also compares "name and sense" accordingly, and in

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[20] Hormann, H. Psychologic der Sprache / H.Hormann. – Berlin: Heidelberg, – New York: Springer-Verlag, – 1967. – p.150
[21] Yenə orada – p.153
[22] Blumfild, L. Dil / L.Blumfild. – Bakı: Prestij, – 2014. – s. 478
[23] Вейсалли, Ф. Я. Избранные труды / Ф.Я.Вейсялли. – Баку: Мутарджим, – Т. II, – 2014. – c. 188

this scientist "name" is an acoustic image, and "sense" is a spiritual meaning. L.Weisgerber also speaks about the concept against the sound volume. It was L.Weisgerber who clarified an issue that has become a pebble for psychologists. "*What clarifies the most important event of human consciousness is that the world in which we move physically must be separated from the world in which we live spiritually, the world in progress and the existing world enter our consciousness in the breadth and fullness of the fact of reality*".[24]From the point of view of the development of language psychology, Osged and Richard interpret the dual approach (word and object) as a cause-and-effect relationship, which corresponds to L.Bloomfield's S-R (stimulus-response) scheme[25]. In his work, C.Pierce[26] gives a three-dimensional scheme of semiotics. In doing so, he fits logical-empirical language analysis into a pragmatic concept. The Austrian psycholinguist K.Müller distinguished between their explicit, expressive and appellate functions when analyzing signs from a functional point of view. In other words, he considered the explanation of the sign more appropriate from the position of the speaker (expressive-meaningful), from the position of the listener (explanatory-clarifying) and from the position of the arousal[27]. As H.Horman showed, *the psychological basis of language learning consists of associations (unions)[28]*. Language learning is based on two types of distinction. Let us have a look at an example to illustrate the point. *When a red light is turned on at a traffic light on the main road, an association is created visually, which means that the traffic has stopped. The second type of association is related to stimuli and reactions.* So the psychological basis of language learning is association and SR theory. N.Khomsky writes about the upper and lower layers of

[24] Вайсгербер, Й. Л. Родной язык и формирование духа / Пер. с нем. О. А. Радченко. – Москва: Изд-во МГУ, – 1993. – с. 164

[25] Blumfild, L. Dil. / L.Blumfild. – Bakı: Prestij, – 2014. – s. 248

[26] Пирс, Ч.С. Некоторые последствия четырех неспособностей // Начала прагматизма, – Санкт Петербург: Алетейя, – 2000. – с. 10-50

[27] Veysəlli, F. Struktur dilçiliyin əsasları. Studia Philologica. Studia Philologica I: [3 cilddə] / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Təhsil, – c. 1. – 2005. – s.11

[28] Hormann, H. Psychologic der Sprache / H.Hormann. – Berlin: Heidelberg, – New York: Springer-Verlag, – 1967. – p.157-177

the sentence: *"In short, there are internal and external aspects of language. A sentence can be analyzed in such a way that it expresses an idea or the physical structure of the sentence, that is, it can be studied in terms of semantic interpretation and phonetic interpretation"*[29]. He uses a modern term to separate the top layer of a sentence from its bottom layer. The bottom layer is the abstract structure that forms the basis of the sentence, which is also responsible for its semantic interpretation. The top layer provides the physical presence and phonetic interpretation of the sentence. N.Khomsky writes that *the top layer of meaning is inherent in all languages, because the bottom layer is just a reflection of the form of thought. The rules of transformation that turn the top layer into the bottom layer vary from language to language*. N.Khomsky proves all this by using definite branch sentences, ie syntactic units, to show that they are reflected in the analysis of main and relative clauses in Por-Royal grammar. Summarizing the issue, N.Khomsky writes that *the development and formation of concepts in a broad sense, the theory of transformational derivative grammar, is essentially a modern and clear version of the theory of Por-Royal, as interpreted in today's works*[30] .

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled "Aspects of the study of suprasentential units in language." Formal features of suprasentential units in language, pragmatic aspects of suprasentential units in English, semantic and syntactic aspects of suprasentential units in English have been widely studied. **The first subchapter** explains the features of suprasentential units. According to K.M.Abdullayev, *"a text is a syntactic complex that eliminates another syntactic complex, that is, the relative infinity of a sentence in terms of its meaning, a certain semantic defect. The text itself thus demonstrates the exhaustion of absolute meaning. ... the text acts as a key factor in the process of obtaining semantic information by the recipient*[31] or *"...the information*

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[29] Chomsky, N. Cartesianische Linguistik: ein Kapitel in der Geschichte des Rationalismus / N.Chomsky, R.Kruse – Tübingen: Niemeyer Verlag, – 1971. – p.47

[30] Yenə orada. – p.47

[31] Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1999. – s.191

manifests itself in the text as a whole, not in the sentence". According to F.Veysalli, *"...text is one of the basic units of communication in a language. At first glance, the text can be defined as a sequence of sentences. Text is the driving force of a sentence. Grammatical and phonetic devices, as well as intonation, play an important role in the formation of internal connections in the text"*[32]. According to N.S.Pospelov, *"a sequence of interrelated sentences that serve to express a complex idea has relative independence in context. Clearly, the exhaustion of thought within suprasententialunits should be understood as a relative expression. Suprasententialunit, like a sentence, is semantically related to previous and subsequent texts,but differs froom single sentence that it has a series of unlimited sentence. It is able to express the idea in appropriate structures without unnecessarily increasing the number of sentences, periods, clauses and intermediate sentences for the listener (reader) to understand quickly"*[33]. The substantiation of a suprasentential unit as a minimum unit of text becomes clear when considering its comparison with the sentence. There are certain regularities in the sentence that raise large sections to the level of language units. That is why special status is applied to suprasentential units. L.A.Bulakhovsky proposes the suprasentential singular term "syntactic features" for special verbal expressions[34]. In the article "Discourse Analysis", Z. Harris speaks not about sentences, but about suprasentential units larger than sentences. This is how J.Lewis explains the unity of the suprasentential unit: *"Suprasentential lexical unit - a unit of sentences that have a structural structure, the required lexical units, pragmatic effect and more natural, which is very important for the discovery of meaning (cohesion) in spontaneous speech"*[35]. For example, */I gave the rice to mother. She divided the rice into two, and went out, carrying half the rice. When she*

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[32] Veysəlli, F.Y. Dilçiliyin əsasları. Studia Philologica VI / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2013. – s. 346

[33] Поспелов, Н.С. Проблема сложного синтаксического целого в современном русском языке // Ученые записки МГУ. – Москва: – Вып. 137. Кн. 2, – 1948.– с. 58-69

[34] Булаховский, Л.А. Курс русского литературного языка / Л.А.Булаховский. – Киев: Радяньска школа, – 1952. – с.392

[35] C.Johns-Lewis Intonation in Discourse / Ed. C.Johns-Lewis – London: Croom-Helm, – 1986. p.137

came back, I asked her, to my neighbours-they are hungry also! /I was ̗not ̗surprised that she ̗gave, because ̗poor ̗people are ̗really ̗very ̖generous//; /But i was ̗surprised that| she knew they were ̗hungry//; //As a ̗rule,| when we are ̗suffering,| we are so ̗focused on our ̖selves we have ̗no ̗time for ̗others//[36]. In the example given, the second passage continues to reveal the meaning, and as can be seen, the sentences follow each other in terms of meaning within a passage. In the first scene, the mother splits the rice in two and explains why she went to the neighbor when she returned. The second scene, continuing the first, tells why she took half of the rice to the neighbor, as they also were hungry and it turns out that although the rich people are not aware of hungry people, as always, hungry people are aware of other hungry people (proverb). Here the accent and tone fully reveal the meaning. The piece of text is expressed in a low, calm, emotionally powerful intonation. In concluding his opinion, I.P.Galperin evaluates the sentence as the suprasentential unit, and the suprasentential unit as the constituent of the text: "*Just as a sentence is able to indicate the interaction and interdependence of its components, the meanings of words, so a suprasententialunit is able to indicate the interaction and interdependence of its components, the meanings of sentences[37]*. Z.Y.Turayeva accepts the suprasentential units as a unit of the text: *"A suprasentential unit is a section of text characterized by a single relative content and functional exhaustion, logical, grammatical and lexical connections that closely combine its components"[38]*. As noted by K.L.Referovskaya, *"The communicative structure of the text embodies 1) the objective and real connections and events of the real world reflected in the human mind, and 2) the subjective attitude to the real events and connections of reality"[39]*. Thus, communicative membership

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[36] More Stories for the Keart: Mother Teresa: To my neighbor. USA, – 1997. – p. 2
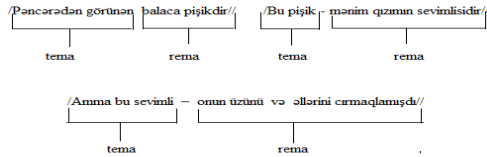
[37] Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования / И.Р.Гальперин. – Москва: КомКнига, – 2007. – с.15

[38] Тураева, З.Я. Лингвистика текста / З.Я.Тураева. – Москва: Наука, – 1986. – с.116

[39] Реферовская, К.Л. Коммуникативная структура текста в лексико-граммати- ческом аспекте / К.Л.Реферовская. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1989. – с.15

requires a binary division of a sentence into its theme and rhyme. For example, the rhyme of the previous sentence may be the rhyme of the next sentence.

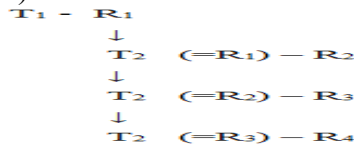/Visible from window is littl cat// /This is my doughter`s lovly cat// /But this lovely teras her face and hands//

/Pəncərədən görünən	balaca pişikdir//	/Bu pişik	mənim qızımın sevimlisidir//
tema	rema	tema	rema

/Amma bu sevimli	onun üzünü və əllərini cırmaqlamışdı//
tema	rema

According to F.Danesh, *"Known" should be understood as information conditioned by the context, the situation, the general information of the interlocutors"*[40]. Noting that it played a primary role in the formation of the text, the author also said that it *"causes the manifestation of an informatively significant rhyme"*. F.Danesh also pays special attention to the classification of thematic sequences in the structure of suprasentential units:
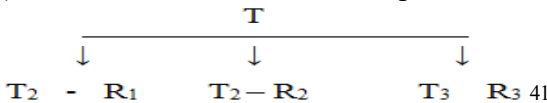
1) simple linear thematic sequence between sentences:

$$T_1 - R_1$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$T_2 \quad (=R_1) - R_2$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$T_3 \quad (=R_2) - R_3$$
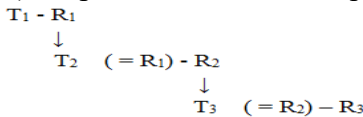
2) constant themed thematic sequence:

$$T_1 - R_1$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$T_2 \quad (=R_1) - R_2$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$T_2 \quad (=R_2) - R_3$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$T_2 \quad (=R_3) - R_4$$

3) derivative themed thematic sequence:

$$T$$
$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow$$
$$T_2 - R_1 \qquad T_2 - R_2 \qquad T_3 \quad R_3 \text{ [41]}$$

Determining the theme-rhyme relationship between sentences within a suprasentential unit allows us to follow all the details of how the text is structured, the relationship between theme and rhyme.

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[40] Danes, F. Functional sentence perspective and the organization of the text // Papers of functional sentence perspective, – Prague: – 1974. – p.106-128
[41] Yenə orada: – p.117

This is how M.Y.Blox presents the structural relations of thematic elements in the text: *"Dictum is the smallest topical unit of text, a text formed by a group of dictums is a topical unit of text. Dictum is an elementary unit of text. The concept of dictum develops and changes the concept of suprasentential unit or complex syntactic whole"*[42]. There are two main features that define the boundaries of a suprasentential unit: *1) syntactic independence and completion (a sign that the preserved when suprasentential unit is removed from context); 2) the unifying nature of the relationship between the sentences that are part of the syntactic whole*[43]. **The second subchapter** examines the formal features of suprasentential units in language. Subsequent attempts to define the boundaries of suprasentential units in different languages have been made to clarify and group these two features. In the first of these, attempts have been made to clarify sentences, usually by dividing them into dependent (synsemantic) and independent (autosemantic) features. In the structural-compositional plan, each sentence passes through a single three stages: 1) the initial stage; 2) middle stage; 3) the final stage. The initial stage plays the role of introduction. The middle stage prepares and explains the transition to the disclosure of the general content, which is the foundation at the initial stage, and to the presentation of the most important information of the suprasentential unit. The final stage, at the same time, becomes both an indicator of the boundaries of the suprasentential unit, and the result of the topic, the information presented. The logical-syntactic method covers two types of connections within the suprasentential units: chain connection and parallel connection. Depending on which of these methods is reflected in the suprasentential units or which has the advantage, static, dynamic and mixed complex integers are distinguished from each other. The structural characteristics of suprasentential units vary in the encounter of "distance-contact

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[42] Блох, М.Я. Диктема в уровневой структуре языка // Вопросы языкознания, – 2000. №4, – с. 56-67
[43] Фридман, Л.Г. Грамматические проблемы лингвистики текста / Л.Г.Фридман. – Ростов-на Дону: изд-во Ростовского Университета, – 1984. – с.21

suprasentential units". Approaches to the structure of suprasentential units can be grouped in two ways: 1) the linear sequence of sentences (an integral feature of suprasentential units); 2) the suprasentential unit represents a group of single contact and distance related sentences. It should be noted that both the syntactic and the logical-syntactic connection methods of the components in the suprasentential unit are mainly very close and seem to be intertwined. Specific communication methods of text components are used during syntactic communication. During the logical-syntactic connection, the issue of placement of components comes to the fore. Syntactic connection methods involve structural-semantic connection of components. In other words, this group includes textual factors that provide a structural-semantic connection between the components and a structural connection between the components related to the creation of a suprasentential uniI. P.Galperin also characterizes it as a unity of pragmatic sentences on the basis of semantic relations, noting the structural-semantic features of suprasentential units[44]. According to N.A.Levkovskaya, *"Suprasentential unit is the unit of objective membership on which the pragmatism of the text is based"*[45]. V.L.Rinberg considers the structural-semantic integrity of sentences and the functional orientation of that micro-theme as a sign of the suprasentential unit[46]. The internal structure of the text consists of explicit (open) or implicit (hidden) repetitive sentences. The given formula determines the grammatical, semantic, syntactic as well as phonetic connections of the sentences within the text. Indeed, regardless of the volume of speech that emerges, it has a general structure after being formed through various linguistic connections, and then expresses a specific meaning. Syntax, which has a meaning, lexical-syntactic and prosodic integrity, all the features and parameters of which are determined by the text itself, can be considered

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[44] Гальперин, И.Р. К проблеме зависимости предложения от контекста // Вопросы языкознания, – 1977. № 1, – с. 48-49

[45] Левковская, Н.А. В чем различие между сверх фразовымединством н абзацем // Филологические науки, – 1980. № 1, – с. 75-78

[46] Ринберг, В.Л. Конструкции связного текста в современном русском языке / В.Л.Ринберг. – Львов: Вища школа, – 1987. – с. 31-38

as its basic unit. In the text, syntagm acts as the main syntactic, minimal intonation-content, minimal semantic unit. **The third subchapter** is called structural-semantic aspects of suprasentential units in English. Starting from the 80s of the last century, in textual linguistics, the structural analysis of a text was, from a linguistic point of view, limited to the study of its connections from a few sentences or other components combined with semantic relations. It is necessary to follow the inter-sentence connection that goes beyond its boundaries to fully understand the text. The text is constructed along with formal coherence and logical coherence It is also a fact that the text represents the whole in terms of content and is characterized by a unique organization of specific topics that are multidisciplinary, more precise, interrelated, and subject to a single author's idea. Thus, in English, a suprasentential unit is classified as a minimum unit of semantic-syntactic organization of a single text and represents a group of sentences that form a formal-semantic unity with sufficiently well-defined boundaries on this basis, which opens up a micro-theme (special theme). In a language, suprasentential unit carries information about a single situation and calls it. "Lexical inheritance" in the plan of a single meaning of the suprasentential unit, the breadth of the content of the expressed topic, until its full disclosure (each subsequent loop of a complex syntactic whole expands and develops the content of the previous loop)[47]. For example, /The weather in these places is cold and humid in the evening. Sounds from the village, the crackling of gates can be heard unusually clearly. It is getting dark. The fragrant smoke from the branches of the cherry tree spreads from the bonfire burning in the garden. In the darkness, in the depths of the garden, a fairy-tale-like scene - in a bonfire surrounded by darkness near the huddle, the crimson view of flame blaze,   at a distance, someone's silhouette moves, its giant black shadow is reflected on the apple trees//. In this example, the suprasentential unit consists of three sentences combined around the description of "night garden."   It is also

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[47] Валгина, Н.С.Современный русский язык: синтаксис/ Н.С.– Валгина Москва: Высшая школа, – 2003. – с.36

possible to distinguish the structural-grammatical features of suprasentential units, which are closely related to the semantic aspect. The grammatical features of suprasentential units include, first of all, lexical-grammatical and syntactic-grammatical devices involved in the combination of sentences. The following can be attributed to the lexical-grammatical means of sentence units: thematic vocabulary (since the suprasentential units are devoted to a micro-theme, then it is inevitable to use lexemes denoting objects and concepts related to that topic), words and word combinations, anaphors, pronouns, etc., the meaning of which is not fully revealed within the sentence. The structural characteristics of suprasentential units vary in the encounter of "distance-contact suprasentential units". Approaches to the structure of suprasentential units can be grouped in two ways: 1) the linear sequence of sentences (an integral feature of suprasentential units); 2) The suprasentential unit represents a group of single contact and distance related sentences. According to K.Abdullayev, *"The hypertext of the text as a whole arises as a result of the mutual complementarity of aspects of meaning, the close connection of the subject of each of the constituent components with the other. The constituent components of a text can include the following semantic relations: enumeration relation, comparison relation, sequence relation, and simultaneous relation"*[48]. F.Y. Veysalli *shows that the text is divided into "finished parts, paragraphs, syntactic wholes and microtext" and emphasizes that there is "an uninterrupted flow within the text*"[49]. Both the syntactic and the logic-syntactic connection methods of the components in suprasentential unit are mainly very dense and seem to be intertwined. Syntactic connection methods involve structural-semantic connection of components. In other words, this group may include textual factors that provide a semantic connection between the components and provide a structural connection between the components, textual factors related to the creation of the

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48 Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri /K.M.Abdullayev– Bakı: Maarif, – 1999. – s.247
49 Veysəlli, F.Y. Dilçiliyin əsasları. Studia Philologica VI / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2013. – 420 s.

suprasentential units. I.P.Galperin also characterizes it as a unity of pragmatic sentences based on semantic relations, while noting the structural-semantic features of suprasentential units[50]. According to O.I.Moskalskaya, *"the coherence of suprasentential unit is not just a phenomenon of meaning. It is also manifested in structural, meaning and communicative integrity"*[51]. A.Abdullayev commented on the comprehension components of the text as follows: 1) propositional strategy: Here the surface structure of phonetic and graphic chains is coded, phonemes and letters are identified, morphemes are installed; 2) local strategy (connectivity). Here, the cognitive development of psycholinguistic models that do not go beyond the sentence framework of language comprehension is to identify important connections between sentences in the text; 3) macrostrategies. The central component of the model consists of a set of macrostrategies; 4) schematic strategies. Many types of text reflect one of the higher forms that traditionally constitute conditioned schematic structural-macro propositions (global content of the text); 5) result-strategy. Although the model in question is mainly focused on comprehension of the text, the result-component should also be included in the complete model of the cognitive processing of the text[52]. For example, /ˈAfter my ˈmotherʹs ͺdeath/ I ˈwent ˈhome to ˈlive with my ͺfather// ˈBut I ˈspent my ˈdays with ͺElsa/ and at ˈCosetteʹs house ͺHampstead//ˈThen I ˈwent for a ˈweek with ˈElsa to her ˈrealations in ͺEssex //- (Barbara Vine: The house of stair.) Depending on the content, the intonation structure is broken in this piece of text. In English, prepositions are unstressed, but when they appear at the beginning of a sentence and are emphasized, they reveal the main meaning. 1 ˈAfter my motherʹs death I went home to live with my father. 2 /ˈBut I spent my days with Elsa and at Cosetteʹs house Hampstead. 3 /ˈThen I went for a week with Elsa to her relations in

[50] Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования / И.Р.Гальперин – Москва: КомКнига, – 2007. – с.49
[51] Москальская, О.И. Грамматика текста (пособие по грамматике немецкого языка для ин-тов и фак. иностр. яз.) /.– Москва: Высшая школа, – 1981. – с.16
[52] Abdullayev, Ə. Mətn, məna və anlam (kommunikativ təhlil)/ Ə.Abdullayev / Filologiya elmləri doktoru … dissertasiya / – Bakı, 2001. – s.137-139

Essex. / This piece of text, consisting of three sentences, is grammatically and semantically connected. If a sentence begins with a special emphasis, the emphasis of the words that follow it is weakened. Special emphasis does not change the meaning, it simply reinforces the meaning and facilitates comprehension, that is, it reveals the essence of the conversation, reveals the element that needs to be clarified. It is true that phonetic devices, intonation, and accents play an important role in a listener's perception of what they hear. Because a word, sentence, or text is a false without oral speech, but these units are animated by phonetic means and facilitate meaning, and begin to be understood when speech comes into action. So, the text consists of a combination of sentences and suprasententialunits. Such suprasentential units (associations) serve to form the text and semantically connect the sentences. **The fourth subchapter** deals with the pragmatic aspect and pause of the suprasentential units in English. In order to convey the speaker's thoughts to the other party, that is, to the listener, first of all, the rules of language must be observed in order to reveal the meaning in the speech. The information should be conveyed directly and accurately to the addressee and mutual understanding should be established, paying attention to the grammatical, lexical, stylistic, intonation, emphasis that forms the basis of intonation. In this case, the main purpose of following the rules of language is to convey and receive the message, and at the same time, the rules of language serve to reveal the direct meaning. We can talk about the ambiguity of the text - the activity of the speaking (or writing) subject, calculated on the response of the listener (reader), his perception. So, the text is both the result of the author's activity and the material for the activity of the reader-interpreter. Thus, the complex interactions between the participants of text communication can be presented as follows: author-text-reader / listener (interpreter). According to V.P.Belyanin, *the psycholinguistic approach to the text "consists of approaching it as a unit of communication, a product of speech, conditioned by the needs of communication*"[53]. The main issue

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[53] Белянин, В.П. Психолингвистика: учебник / В.П.Белянин. – Москва: Флинта, – 2003. – 232 с.

of interest in pragmatics in linguistics is the issues that do not appear in the first stage of the communication process, and are more related to subconscious factors. Ch.S.Pierce notes that, *"we do not have the ability to think without the help of signs ... signs can affect both those who create them and those who receive them"*[54]. Ch.U.Morris distinguished the aspects of syntax, semantics and pragmatics in semiotics and called the third aspect, ie pragmatics, a field of science that studies the relationship between the sign and the interpreter who uses it[55]. R.O. Jacobson[56] took a successful step towards the further development of pragmalinguistics, arguing that "any sign requires an interpreter."[63] Y.S.Stepanov, who connected pragmatics with style, wrote that *pragmatics studies issues that syntax and semantics do not deal with. These are issues in traditional style and older rhetoric: to better express one's thoughts and feelings, to express the relevant situation more accurately, more beautifully, for a more successful lie, and finally, the choice of language means from the existing repertoire in order to convince, excite, impress, make fun of, or mislead the listener or writer, and so on*[57] F.Y.Veysalli writes, noting the wide range of interests of linguistic pragmatics: *"Relationship of Sign ↔ person, society, group, etc. with each other are elements of pragmatism. In addition to studying the relationship between linguistic forms and those who use them, pragmatics also examines the meanings expressed by speakers. ... pragmatics explores ways to derive the most meaning from spoken (written, read, heard) speeches by studying contextual meaning"*[58]. *"There is a need for an important mechanism of mutual understanding between the sender and the receiver of the text. This mechanism is in line with the sender's pragmatic interests and intentions, but also*

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[54] Пирс, Ч.С. Некоторые последствия четырех неспособностей// Начало прагматизма, – Санкт-Петербург: Алетейя, – 2000. Т. 1, – с. 10-50

[55] Моррис, Ч.У. Основания теории знаков // Семиотика: антология /. – Москва: Академический проспект; Екатеринбург: Деловая книга, – 2001. – с. 45-97

[56] Якобсон, Р.О. Избранные работы / . – Москва: Прогресс, – 1985. – 460 с.

[57] Степанов, Ю.С. В поисках прагматики (проблемы субъекта) // – Москва: Известия АН СССР. Сер. лит. и языка, – 1981. т. 40, №4, – с. 325-332

[58] Veysəlli, F.Y. Semiotika. Studia Philologica IV / F.Veysəlli – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2010. – 336 s.

includes the cognitive capabilities of the sender"[59]. It should be noted that pragmatics learns the meaning of the conversation between the speaker and the listener, who said what, who understood how, and what the conversation was about. The problem of meaning is related, on the one hand, to the memory of meaning, and, on the other hand, to the way of expressing one's attitude to the world around us. In general, human language proficiency allows us to understand speeches as units of meaning. The semantic information system connects language and conceptual ideas. For example, in one of the TV programs, the announcer reports: *"There was a massacre in Paris. " This incomplete news shocked everyone, and no one knew what had happened. A few minutes later, the information spread: "There were terrorist attacks in seven places in Paris. The incidents took place around the stadium, in the concert hall, in a cafe. The most horrific incident was the death of a hundred people in the concert hall. The terrorists are alleged to be Syrian citizens. A state of emergency has been declared in the country"(TV. Lider 13 noyabr 2015).* After this news, everyone understood what had happened and what the conversation was about. As can be seen, incomplete information, that is, the message expressed in one sentence, creates confusion. Then, in the narrator's report, the sentences follow each other, creating a semantic connection, and the listener understands the meaning of the message. Pragmatics reveals the remaining issues at the bottom and clarifies the top layer, pragmatics is concerned with both semantics and syntax. The pause is the stagnation of time given between sentences. A pause is a part of speech that a speaker uses to move from one sentence to another. *K.Pike explains the pause as an intonation division*[60], A.M.Antipova explains it as a temporary pause in the flow of speech. *According to him, the narrow approach to the pause allows to accurately express the essence of the event and distinguish it from other components of intonation*[61].

[59] Məmmədov, A.Y., Məmmədov, M. Diskurs təhlilinin koqnitiv perspektivləri /. – Bakı: Çaşoğlu, – 2010. – 96 s.
[60] Pike, K. Practical Phonetics of Rhythm Waves // – New South Wales: Phonetica, – 1962. Vol. 8, – p. 9-30.
[61] Антипова, А.М. Ритмическая система английской речи / А.М.Антипова. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1984. – с.97

According to F.Veysalli, "*The pause in speech has a very serious semantic value. By changing its location, the meaning of the whole speech changes*"[62].

The third chapter is entitled **"Auditory-perceptual analysis of the intonation features of suprasentential units in the language".** In this chapter, the experiment was conducted in three sections. **The first subchapter** principles of selection of materials for the experiment (in English) and auditors. The selection of recipients for the experiment is a separate issue. Recipient selection is directly related to the tasks facing the research. The age range of the recipients in the auditory-perceptual analysis was between 19 and 58 years. The total number of recipients participating in the study is 40, of which 35 are women and 5 are men. Recipients participating in the experiment are native speakers of the Azerbaijani language. Employees of the Department of English Language and its Teaching Methods of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijani language specialists of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS, independent English language learners and 2nd year students of English philology faculty of ASPU (groups 207-208) were involved in the experiment. The main purpose of the auditory-perceptual experiment, as mentioned above, was to determine the intonation features of sentences by recipients in English-language texts. 10 texts (a collection of texts containing materials reflecting the events we encounter in different situations in ordinary life) selected from English for the experimental material and those texts were read aloud and transferred to the computer's memory. These texts are sounded by female and male announcers. The texts are understandable and tell about the events we experience in our daily lives. The texts were obtained from the "London Linguistic Institute". (The course, stages and organization of the experiment are described in detail in the dissertation.) **The second subchapter** explains the methodology of perceptual analysis of experimental material in language. The main purpose of the experiment is to study the level of perception of the intonation features of the voice text of

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[62] Veysəlli, F.Y Diskurs təhlilinə giriş / F.Y.Veysəlli.– Bakı: Təhsil , – 2010. – s.86

the recipients of English language learners in the audience (Azerbaijani speakers) in the context of bilingualism. If the formation of language ability is completely completed at this age, then its *"content of language ability (ie vocabulary, hierarchy of value categories, pragmatic assignments) and formal-combinatorial capabilities remain relatively stable for most people throughout their lives*"[63]. The formation of the modern concept of communication activity is based on the ideas of W.von Humboldt, who approached language as activity. According to him, "language, which seeks to transform the voice into an expression of thought, represents the uninterrupted activity of the soul. ... the essence of language is in its repetition. "The activity of thought and language is an unshakable unity"[64]. The process of perception is closely related to the issue of speech and thinking, and as L.S.Vygotsky noted, this problem is "one of the most difficult, confusing and complex issues of experimental psychology"[65]. Speech activity began to be perceived as a leading dynamic aspect of the nature of language. Academician L.V. Sherba is one of the first linguists in Russian linguistics to make a serious contribution to the understanding of speech. He noted in his article "The Objective and Subjective Methods in Phonetics" that, *"even a sensitive ear will not hear what it is, but what it is accustomed to hearing in its association of thought"[66].* In this regard, the author wants to convey the complexity that researchers encounter when conducting an auditory analysis. *LV Sherba emphasized the role of syntagm in the process of comprehension of language material that "Syntagm is a phonetic whole that expresses a single meaning as a whole in the process of speech-*

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[63] Караулов, Ю.Н. Русский ассоциативный словарь, как новый лингвистический источник и инструмент анализа языковой способности // Ю.Н.Караулов, Г.А.Черкасова, Н.В.Уфимцева, Ю.А.Сорокин, Е.Ф.Тарасов. Русский ассоциативный словарь. От стимула к реакции. – Москва: Изд-во Астрель, – Т.1. – 2002. – с. 751-782

[64] Гумбольдт, В. фон. Избранные труды по языкознанию / В. фон Гумбольдт. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1984. – с. 70

[65] Выготский, Л.С. Мышление и речь / Л.Выготский. – Изд. 5-е. – Москва: Лабиринт, – 1999. – с. 5

[66] Щерба, Л.В. Языковая система и речевая деятельность / Л.Щерба. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1974. – с. 138

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thought"[67]. The membership, conditioned by the speaker's attitude toward speech, is variable and varies from one speaker to another within the same sentence. According to L.R.Zinder, "The close connection between intonation and the meaning of a sentence makes it one of the important factors of communication. ... it is not necessary to recognize all the words in a sentence in order to understand it. The context allows for the restoration of an unheard word, and even if *"recovery" does not occur, it is possible to understand the meaning of the sentence. ... In this case, intonation plays an important role"*[68]. Undoubtedly, the membership of the same sentence (speech - L.Q.) in syntagms is conditioned by one or another situational, expressive tone given by the speaker. As noted by J.M.Babayev, *"any syntactic meaning finds an intonational expression only within the syntagm. Intonation gives integrity to any communicative unit and creates conditions for its full comprehension"*[69]. According to the author, *"Intonation not only organizes and shapes speech, but also determines the communicative-pragmatic and emotionally-expressive nature of speech"*[70]. Perception of sound speech is the study of the operations performed by a person to move from an acoustic speech signal to a certain symbolic image. Perception requires the study of two aspects: *psychoacoustic (development and evaluation of any sounds of the auditory system) and perceptual phonetics (consideration of the perceptual features of the units of sound used by man in the process of communication)*[71]. V.B.Kasevich presents a broad and abstract definition of speech perception: *"Speech perception is the assignment of language structures to speech signals in terms of categories and units of different levels (distinguishing features, phonemes, syllables, morphemes, words,*

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[67] Щерба, Л.В. Фонетика французского языка / Л.В.Щерба. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1963. – с. 87

[68] Зиндер, Л.Р. Общая фонетика: Учеб. пособие / Л.Р.Зиндер. – 2-е изд. – Москва: Высш. школа, – 1979. – с. 268

[69] Бабаев, Дж.М. Интонации как прагматический компонент семантической структуры предложения // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri,− 2015. № 2, – с. 253

[70] Yenə orada: – с. 252

[71] Болинджер, Д. Интонация как универсалия // Принципы типологического анализа языков различного строя / Сост. О.Г. Ревзина. – Москва: Наука, – 1972. – с. 94-95

syntagms, sentences, semantic categories)"[72]. According to L.V.Zlatoustova, *"the speaker's motivation and intentions belong to the competence of psycholinguistics"*[73]. The author then notes that, *the study of speech from a psychophysiological point of view requires consideration of a complete model of speech acceptance and perception, which in turn consists of three models: the first model of perception performs the conversion of acoustic signals into phonetic elements, the second model is the transition from phonetic elements to the general meaning of speech, the third model interprets the information obtained from the second model and decides on the type of reaction to this information*[74]. It is possible to say that E.F.Tarasov's opinion fully agrees with opinion of *"speech is not a means of performing such a complex process as the mutual regulation of each other's behavior by communicators, and beyond this process it (speech - L.Q.) cannot be adequately described"*[75]. The speech activity of the author (addressee - L.Q.) can be defined as the objectification of thought by language, ie verbalization. The recipient (addressee - L.Q.) can be defined as the process of perceiving the signs of the voice text with external receptors and the separation of the content-factual information of the text. The first stage - the author's speaking activity (respectively, the second stage - the recipient's speaking activity) consists of thought-language activity, defined as a set of mental operations through language. According to A.A.Leontyev, *"The mechanism of speech formation and perception may be different depending on the specific strategy of the speaker (listener). The latter, in turn, depends on his explicit and implicit perception of non-speech conditions, the specific*

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[72] Касевич, В.Б. Восприятие речи: тезисы / В.Б.Касевич // Философия языка. Лингвистика. Лингводидактика, – Пермь: УрО РАН, – 2010. – с. 28

[73] Златоустова, Л.В. Общая и прикладная фонетика: Учебное пособие / Л.В.Златоустова, Р.К.Потапова, В.В.Потапов, В.Н.Трунин-Донской. – 2-ое изд. – Москва: Изд-во М.Г.У. – 1997. – с. 6

[74] Yenə orada.– с.119

[75] Тарасов, Е.Ф. Производство речи: большая программа // Язык, Сознание. Культура: Сборник статей/ Е.Ф.Тарасов – Москва / Калуга: Эйдос, – 2005.– с. 33

task of the act of speech perception, and his attitude to his speech"[76]. Based on the results of psycholinguistic research, it can be said that communicative activity is a system of speech-exchange and operations, and in terms of dynamics, first, the motivation phase and the choice of orientation and action plan within the context of the issue; second, the idea of finding the factors for the implementation of the plan; the third to reconcile the results obtained for the intended purpose, including the relevant corrections. We would like to note that in modern psycholinguistic research there are three levels of perception: sensory (related to the sound level on the linguistic level), perceptive (related to the word level) and, finally, meaning (related to the sentence or text). In the words of I.A.Zimnyaya, *at these levels, recognition (for sounds), clarity (for syllables) and perception of meaning (for words) are fully appropriate*[77]. We come across a partially different approach to this issue in M.Asgarov's research. According to him, "*in essence, all the structural units of language that are perceived as an element of reality, and one of them is the perceived unit, not the unit of word perception. In other words, the "word" is an element of reality that is perceived by the image of an independent intellect in terms of perception, although it is a reflection of a real object in the language mirror, a conventional sign*"[78]. According to A.S.Shternin, *"perception of the level of meaning is different and hierarchical, and perception itself can be complete or partial. Therefore, it is necessary to talk about inter-level situations, as well as the level of perception, ie "perceptual-meaning"*[79]. Most researchers agree with this approach and believe that *they do not analyze all levels of speech in the process of speech perception - from*

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[76] Леонтьев, А.А. Основы теории речевой деятельности / А.А.Леонтьев. – Москва: Наука, – 1974. – с. 182

[77] Зимняя, И.А. Смысловое восприятие речевого сообщения // Смысловое восприятие речевого сообщения (в условиях массовой коммуникации)/ И.А.Зимняя– Москва: Наука, – 1976. – с. 12.

[78] Əsgərov, M.B. Linqvopsixologiya və ya dilin psixologiyası / M.B.Əsgərov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2011. – s. 103

[79] Штерн, А.С. Перцептивный аспект речевой деятельности: экспериментальное исследование/А.С.Штерн.–Санкт-Петербург: Изд-во Санкт-Петербургского ун-та, – 1992. – с. 201

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low to high - in a strict sequence[80]. For example, according to L.V.Bondarko, *"there is no sharp differentiation in the process of consistent and simultaneous recognition of distinguishing features in speech activity"*[81]. Analyzing various indicators of speech perception, Flanagan concludes that *syllables, words, phrases, and sometimes even sentences can be a unit of perception*[82]. We believe that the addressee's adequate perception of the text, including the suprasentential units, depends on the correct placement of the "communicative-meaningful parts", that is, the individual must be able to follow the development of thought and determine the relationship between each part and the whole text that expresses a particular element of meaning. As it is known from the applied theoretical sources, perception of any text represents a structural hierarchy of different levels - lexical (word recognition), syntactic (sentence recognition) and meaning levels, through which the recipient goes through several stages. **The third subchapter** presents the audience analysis and results of English language materials.

Results of the auditory-perceptual experiment:
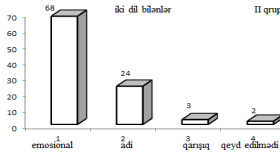Results of intonation features on monolingual recipients
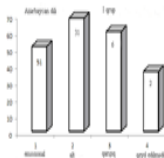
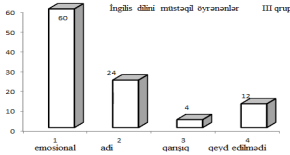Results of different intonation features on bilingual recipients

[80] Зимняя, И.А. К вопросу о восприятии речи: / Автореферат диссертации … кандидата педагогических наук (по психологии) / И.А.Зимняя.– Москва, 1961. – с. 28

[81] Бондарко, А.В. Центр-периферия, полевые структуры, прототипы и их окружение // Теоретические проблемы языкознания: сб. ст. к 140-летию каф. общего языкознания филол. фак. Санкт-Петерб. гос. ун-та / отв. ред. Л.А. Вербицкая. – Санкт-Петеррг: Филол. фак. С.-Петерб. гос. ун-та, – 2004 – с. 18
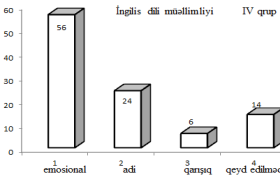
[82] Фланаган, Ш.Дж. Анализ, синтез, восприятие речи /Ш.Дж. Фланаган. – Москва: Наука, – 1968. – с. 17

Results of different intonation features on recipients learning
English independently

Results of different intonation features on English teacher
recipients

Results of recipients who are unable to note intonation
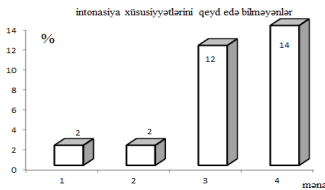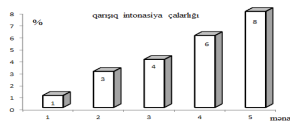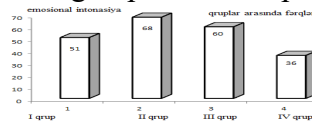characteristics

Diagram 3.6.
Results for recipients who noted mixed intonation

Results of group emotional perception

Interesting results of auditory-perceptual analysis were also

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recorded in the group's perception of ordinary intonation in dialogues between recipients: 31 recipients from those who know only one language and 24 recipients in all three groups reported the same results. (see: diagram 3.8)

Diagram 3.8.

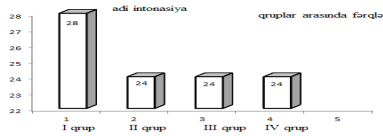Results of perception of simple intonation by groups

Diagram 3.9.

Results of recipients who did not note intonation differences by groups
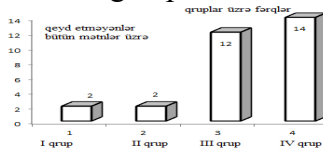

Diagram 3.10.

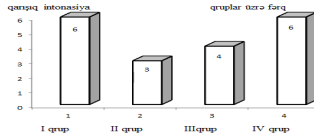Results of recipients who noted mixed intonation by groups

Table 3.5

Results of recipient's perception of mixed intonation

|	type of intonation	number of recipients
	mixed intonation	1
	question and answer	3
	unable to locate the accent of speech	4
	Indefinite	6
	Intonation of incompletness	6

Diagram 3.11.

Results of perception of emotional intonation in general groups

The emotional intonation shades noted by the recipients are as follows: Emotional shades: 1. Confusion-1; 2. Condition -1; 3. Need-1; 4. Please -1; 5. Contrasting accent -1; 6. Friendly -1; 7. Anxiety -1; 8. Hate -2; 9. Dispute -2; 10. Reprimand -2; 11. Happy-joy -2; 12. Doubt - 2; 13. Emphatic intonation -3; 14. Request -3; 15. Consent -3; 16. Complaint -3; 17. Comparison -3; 18. Explanation -3; 19. High emotional -3; 20. Dissatisfaction -4; 21. Admiration -4; 22. Satisfaction -4; 23. Interest -4; 24. Surprise (both complex and simple sentences) -6; 25. Excited - 8; 26. Logical emphasis -8; 27. Description -16; 28. Special emphasis -21; 29. Emotional (shade not mentioned) -50.

Diagram 3.12.

Results of recipients of simple intonation by groups
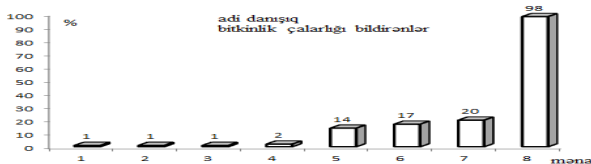
The results of the auditory-perceptual analysis show that, in dialogues of receiving / transmitting, forcing / requesting information, etc., the recipients showed high melodic intonation as the main means of actualization of the communicators' intentions. This ratio can be expressed in figures as follows: 32%, 22%, 26%. In contrast, the desire to persuade / distract the other person, as well as melodicity acts as the main prosodic means of expression in the intensity of communicants in dialogue-self-presentation dialogues. Figures show this as 32% and 35%, respectively. In the acquisition /transmission of information, as well as in self-presentation dialogues, the tempo, ie the speed of the dialogues, comes second in the expression of the communicators' intentions. In dialogues that serve to receive /transmit information, this figure is 30%, and in self-presentation dialogues this figure is relatively low, ie 28%. The intensity parameter prevails in dialogues, including mixed dialogues, in which the desire to persuade /distract the

interlocutor and force the interlocutor to do something is asked. For auditors, this figure is 29% in the first type of dialogues, 27% in the second type of dialogues, and 22% in the latter, ie mixed dialogues. It should be noted that, in dialogues, auditors note four main prosodic parameters which realize the communicators' intentions - high melodicity, melodicity, tempo, and intensity (loudness), which are also subject to variation in individual dialogues. Based on the auditors' findings, it can be said that the emphasis on phrases, timbre and rhythm is not noticeable, some types of dialogue do not participate at all (calculations are shown in full in the dissertation).

The fourth chapter is entitled **"Experimental-phonetic analysis of suprasentential units". The first subchapter** outlines the program and principles of the experiment. D.Jones notes that, *there are special devices that compare sounds in English with sounds in other languages and study and show their differences. Special research in phonetics deals with "instrument" and "experimental" phonetics. Experimental phonetics studies the correct pronunciation of a foreign word in speech[83]. Experimental phonetics, in general, characterizes intonation and its main component, melody, in the listener's perception and clear understanding of information in live speech[84].* "PRAAT", are used today to perform acoustic analysis of language material recorded on tape or computer memory. In this study, the computer program "PRAAT" was used for acoustic analysis of speech signals. This program was developed by Paul Boersma and David Veenik of the University of Amsterdam for special phonetic research. The computer program "PRAAT" has a wide range of capabilities, such as oscillographic and spectrographic analysis of language material, acoustic parameters - frequency, intensity, length of the main tone, etc. The PRAAT computer program allows us to study speech intervals ranging from a few m / s to 12 hours. The material intended for experimental-phonetic analysis was voiced by language speakers.

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[83] Jones, D. Phonetics of English / Volume 1, Edited by Beverley Collins and İnger M.Mees, This edition first published 2003, by Routledge, – p. 7
[84] Hart, J.T. A perceptual study of intonation: An Experimental-Phonetic Approach to speech melody / J.T.Hart, R.Collier, A.Cohen. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 1990. – p. 57-68

Although the announcers were familiar with the language materials in advance, they were not given any information about the purpose of the experiment. The pronunciation of the narrators of the text fully meets the norms of literary pronunciation. One of the announcers was a man and one was a woman. The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) was used in the transcription of the language material[85]. Linguistic interpretation of acoustic indicators was carried out on the basis of the methodology developed by F.Y.Veysalli[86]. **The second subchapter** describes the analysis of the experimental material. The experimental material (in English) was selected according to the purpose of the research. The research used the traditional method of linguistic description, modeling, comparison, interpretation, as well as the method of objective acoustic analysis of experimental material. The main purpose of experimental-phonetic research is: 1) to determine the intonation and linguistic features of its components in the selected language material (dialogues); 2) to determine intonation models based on the acoustic parameters of language material and to reveal the functions of intonation in the expression of thought. The following acoustic parameters were analyzed in the study of intonation properties of language material: a) average value of the main tone frequency - the average value of the main tone frequency in the analyzed segments; b) the frequency range of the nuclear tone is determined in relation to the difference between the minimum and maximum values of the fundamental tone frequency in the selected time interval; c) the frequency of change of the basic tone frequency is determined by the number of cycles (hs) per 1 m/s; d) the average syllable length was chosen based on randomly selected sections of text for each speaker; e) the relative change in intensity is defined as the ratio of the maximum and minimum intensity over a period of time. In order to achieve the goal of the research, dialogues representing minimal prosodem options of questions and answers were selected. The following was obtained for

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[85] Handbook of the International Phonetic Association: A Guide to the use of the International Alphobet / – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 1999. – p.204

[86] Veysəlli, F.Y. Fonetika və fonologiya məsələləri / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1993. – s. 144

each experiment: - Absolute values of the main tone frequency, the level of the main tone frequency of phrases in dialogic speech, localization of minimum and maximum indicators of the main tone frequency in the analyzed structures, the range of the main tone frequency; - total length of sentences; - direction of intensity movement, determination of maximum and minimum intensity values, intensity range in the analyzed structures. The direction of movement of the main tone frequency was determined on the basis of images obtained on a computer monitor. Determining the maximum and minimum basic tone frequencies in sentences is determined by finding the highest and lowest values in the intonogram curves. In the study of prosodic indicators of language material, the relationship of intonation and syntactic units, as well as the centers of meaning of the sentence were identified. In addition, syntactic organization of language material was carried out and syntagm was taken as the main communicative unit. It is known that syntagm is not only an acoustic-physiological fact, but also a purely linguistic fact, because the boundary between the syntagms is not arbitrary, the syntagms are determined by the density of the connection between them. 15 texts were included in the experimental-phonetic part of the research. All of them describe the events surrounding a specific topic. Due to the extensive material of the experiment, in the abstract we give an analysis of only one text (other texts are reflected in the dissertation). Now, in accordance with our research, we want to study the prosodic and intonation organization of sentence units in English by studying the first, middle and last sentences in this text on acoustic parameters. For this purpose, we extracted the above statements from the text and analyzed them on 3 parameters - the frequency of the main tone (f), the strength of the tone (i) and the time of the tone (t). **The third subchapter** called linguistic interpretation of the results of the experiment. The results obtained from the acoustic analysis provide a complete and complete information about the phonetic composition of the text as a whole, ie prosodic organization. In English /ðə ˌbæŋk /- speech was realised with 4 syntagms /ðɪs ˈɑ:ftə ˌnu: n / maɪ ˈwaɪf ənd ˌaɪ /ɑ· ˈɡoʊɪŋ tə ðə ˌbæŋk / ənd ˌˈðen wi· ɑ· ˈɡoʊɪŋ tə ðə ˈpoʊst ˌɒfis//: 1st syntagm: /ðɪs ˈɑ:ftə ˌnu: n /; 2nd syntagm: / maɪ ˈwaɪf ənd ˌaɪ /; 3rd syntagm: /ɑ· ˈɡoʊɪŋ tə ðə ˌbæŋk /; 4th syntagm: /ənd ˌðen wi· ɑ· ˈɡoʊɪŋ

tə ðə ˈpoʊst ˌɒfis// The inter-syntagm interval in the analyzed dialogue is 123 m / s, 136 m / s, 130 m / s and 143 m / s. The acoustic performance of the first syntagm on the individual parameters is as follows:
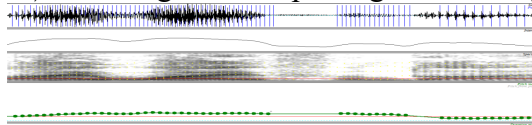
/ðɪs ˈɑːftə ˌnuː n / acoustic indicators of syntax

acoustic parameters syllables	basic tone frequency	Intensity	Time
V_1^1	145 hs	72 db	62 m/sec
V_2	218 hs	80 db	177 m/sec
V_3	381 hs	78 db	65 m/sec
V_4	115 hs	71 db	156 m/sec

/ðɪs ˈɑːftə ˌnuː n / oscillogram and spectrogram of the syntagm
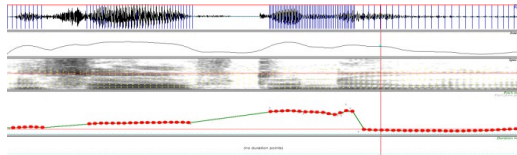
/maɪ ˈwaɪf ənd ˌaɪ/ oscillogram and spectrogram of the syntagm

/maɪ ˈwaɪf ənd ˌaɪ/
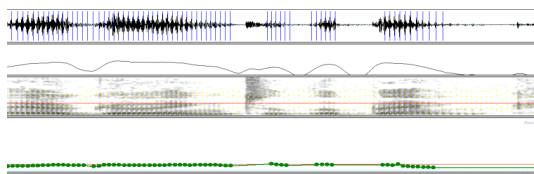
Table 4.2.

/maɪ ˈwaɪf ənd ˌaɪ/ acoustic indicators of syntax

acoustic parameters syllables	basic tone frequency	Intensity	Time
V_1	166 hs	78 db	117 m/san
V_2	184 hs	80 db	138 m/san
V_3	158 hs	67 db	58 m/san
V_4	116 hs	69 db	132 m/san

Pic. 4.3.

/ɑ· ˈɡoʊɪŋ tə ðə ˌbæŋk/ oscillogram and spectrogram of the syntagm

/ɑ· ˈɡoʊɪŋ tə ðə ˌbæŋk/

/ɑ· ˈɡoʊɪŋ tə ðə ˌbæŋk/ characteristics of the syntagm according to acoustic parameters

acoustic parameters syllables	basic tone frequency	intensity	Time
V₁	125 hs	71 db	107 m/san
V₂	134 hs	72 db	135 m/san
V₃	130 hs	70 db	66 m/san
V₄	112 hs	67 db	56 m/san
V₅	121 hs	68 db	66 m/san
V₆	106 hs	69 db	69 m/san

/ənd ˌˈðen wi·ə ˈɡoʊɪŋ tə ðə ˈpoʊst ˌɒfɪs// The word that forms the center of the syntax is finally realized in the word / ˈpoʊst ˌɒfɪs /.

/ənd ˌˈðen wi·ə ˈɡoʊɪŋ tə ðə ˈpoʊst ˌɒfɪs// oscillogram and spectrogram of the syntagm
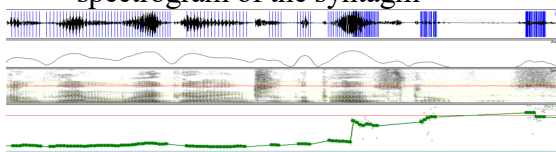
/ənd ˌˈðen wi·ə ˈɡoʊɪŋ tə ðə ˈpoʊst ˌɒfɪs//

/ənd ˌˈðen wi·ə ˈɡoʊɪŋ tə ðə ˈpoʊst ˌɒfɪs// acoustic parameters of the syntagm

acoustic parameters syllables	basic tone frequency	Intensity	Time
V₁	130 hs	68 db	60 m/sec
V₂	132 hs	68 db	71 m/sec
V₃	145 hs	78 db	116 m/sec
V₄	130 hs	75 db	125 m/sec
V₅	126 hs	70 db	65 m/sec
V₆	119 hs	63 db	53 m/sec
V₇	135 hs	71 db	60 m/sec
V₈	189 hs	81 db	145 m/sec
V₉	376 hs	60 db	82 m/sec
V₁₀	301 hs	59 db	61 m/sec

Thus, we can summarize the results obtained in terms of acoustic parameters for 4 syntagms only in the first sentence of the sentence unit as shown in the table below (see Table 4.5).

Table 4.5.

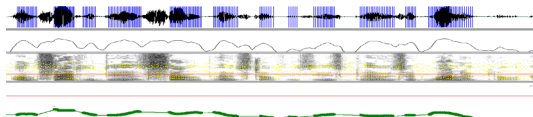Indicators of acoustic parameters of sentences by syntagms

acoustic parameters / syllables			2	3							0
I syntagm	frequency of the main tone (hs)	45	218	381	15						
	intensity (db)	2	80	78	1						
	time (t)	2	177	65	56						
II syntagm	frequency of the main tone (hs)	66	184	158	16						
	intensity (db)	8	80	67	9						
	time (t)	4	179	68	32						
III syntagm	frequency of the main tone (hs)	25	134	130	12	21	06				
	intensity (db)	1	72	70	7	8	9				
	time (t)	07	135	66	6	6	9				
IV syntagm	frequency of the main tone (hs)	30	132	145	30	26	19	35	89	76	01
	intensity (db)	8	68	78	5	0	3	1	1	0	9
	time (t)	0	71	116	25	5	3	0	45	2	1

The analysis shows that the movement of the tone of voice in a sentence begins approximately in the middle register, and then increases significantly in unstressed syllables. In syntagms II and III, however, it begins at a relatively high level, the tone gradually decreases in the middle of the sentence and moves in approximately the same position in syntagm III. In Syntagm IV alone, the tone is approximately twice as high as in previous Syntagms (see Table 3.5). This situation can only be explained by the fact that the speaker pronounces the word that comes at the end / ˈpoʊstˌpfis / at a high tone frequency. On the other hand, such an action of the tone component of intonation gives reason to say that

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this sentence contains the existance of the following sentences. According to the dynamic parameter, acoustic indicators suggest that the vowels in the sentence follow each other in approximately the same line and near the end of the sentence, a weakening of about 10 db is observed. However, due to the movement of the tone, we observed the opposite, that is, the end of the sentence was pronounced in a high tone. In the sentence we analyzed, the temporal structure of the time parameter is as follows: syllables with diphthongs are pronounced with great time. However, the temporal structure of the sentence as a whole is characterized by a decrease in acoustic performance, that is, although the maximum time consumption is highest in diphthongs, the length in the vowels near the end of the sentence is about 3-4 times lower. It is too early to draw any conclusions about the acoustic parameters of the first sentence in the text. Because if the structure of the text in terms of cohesion is characterized by a specific intonation pattern, then the intonation structure of the first sentence can be taken as the beginning of the whole text. The statement /ɒn sætə ˌdeɪz /səmˈpoʊst ɒfɪsɪzˈkloʊz ət ˌwʌn ə klɒk//, which takes place in the middle position in the text, has two syntagms. Acoustic parameters in the program syntagm / ɒn ˌsætə ˌdeɪz / are recorded in the following indicators: frequency of the main tone: V1f - 143 hs, V2f - 202 hs, V3f - 141hs, V4f - 184 hs; intensity parameter: V1i - 77, db V2f - 79 db, V3f - 70, V4f - 75; time parameter: V1t -100 m / sec, V2t-109 m / sec, V3t-67 m / sec, V4t-165 m / sec. In the terminal syntagm /səm ˈpoʊst ɒfɪsɪz ˈkloʊzɪz ət ˌwʌn ə klɒk (1.00)// those parameters are as follows: frequency of the main tone: V_1f –149 hs, V_2f –161 hs, V_3f –125hs, V_4f –116 hs, V_5f – 119 hs, V_6f –145 hs, V_7f –123 hs, V_8f –118 hs, V_9f -166 hs, $V_{10}f$ -125 hs, $V_{11}f$- 106 hs; intensity parameter: V_1i – 77 db, V_2f – 76 db, V_3f – 74, V_4f –69, V_5i – 68 db, V_6i – 69 db, V_7i – 66 db, V_8i – 64 db, V_9i – 80 db, $V_{10}i$ – 70 db, $V_{11}i$ – 61 db; time parameter: V_1t -90 m/sec, V_2t -129 m/sec, V_3t -83 m/sec, V_4t -53 m/sec, V_5t –55 m/sec, V_6t – 165 m/sec, V_7t – 63 m/sec, V_8t – 58 m/sec, V_9t – 80 m/sec, $V_{10}t$ – 82 m/sec, $V_{11}t$ – 101 m/sec (see: Pic. 4.5; table 4.6).

Pic. 4.5.

/ɒn ˌsætə ˌdeɪz / səm ˈpoʊst ɒfɪsɪz ˈkloʊz ət ˌwʌn ə klɒk//
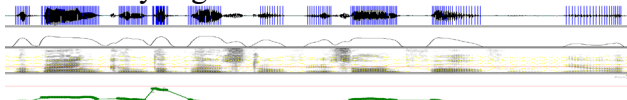oscillogram and spectrogram of the syntagm

/ɒn ˌsætə ˌdeɪz / səm ˈpoʊst ɒfɪsɪz ˈkloʊz ət ˌwʌn ə klɒk//

Table 4.6.

/ɒn ˌsætə ˌdeɪz/səm ˈpoʊst ɒfɪsɪzˈkloʊz ət ˌwʌn ə klɒk// acoustic indicators of syntagm

acoustic parameters / syllables											0	1
I syntagm	frequency of the main tone (hs)	43	02	41	84							
	intensity (db)	7	9	0	5							
	time (t)	00	09	7	65							
II syntagm	frequency of the main tone (hs)	49	61	25	16	19	45	23	18	66	25	06
	intensity (db)	7	6	4	9	8	9	6	4	0	0	1
	time (t)	0	29	3	3	5	65	3	8	0	2	01

/ðə ˈbæŋk ənd ˌðə poʊst ɒfɪsɪz /ˈɑː nt ˌfɑː frəm ˌhɪə// oscillogram and spectrogram of the syntagm

/ðə ˈbæŋk ənd ˌðə poʊst ɒfɪsɪz /ˈɑː nt ˌfɑː frəm ˌhɪə//

Table 4.7.

/ðə ˈbæŋk ənd ˌðə ˌpoʊst ɒfɪsɪz /ˈɑː nt ˌfɑː frəm ˌhɪə/ acoustic indicators of syntagm

acoustic parameters / syllables									
I syntagm	frequency of the main tone (hs)	72	43	10	76	94	67	32	30
	iintensity (db)	1	4	2	0	7	1	8	7
	time (t)								

		4	10	0	3	38	3	8	7
II syntagm	frequency of the main tone (hs)	04	98	27	23				
	intensity (db)	2	3	6	0				
	time (t)	02	06	1	56				

Diagram 1.

Average acoustic performance of the text by syntagms (%)
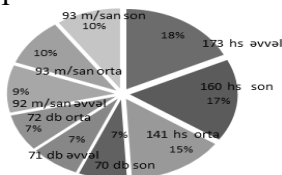
A.P.Ivanova notes that many meanings of intonation are considered as a special function, but shows that such an approach is wrong: "It is very difficult to count the number of such meanings and to formulate their essence in a way that is widely accepted"[87]. The study of the functions of intonation from two aspects - the organization of the speech act and its meaning in terms of organization and connection with the expression of subjective attitude is characteristic of the creativity of researchers such as L.V.Sherba (1963), L.R.Zinder (1979), L.V.Bondarko (1981; 1987), T.M.Nikolayeva (1977), N.D.Svetozarova (1982), Y.A.Bryzgunova (1963; 1978), I.G.Torsuyeva (1984); F.Y.Veysalli (2014), M.V.Gordina (1997). The study of the expression of emotion through intonation is also reflected in the work of L.V.Sherba: "We talk about various emotions in the most subtle shades: hatred, anger, indifference, ridicule, caress, tenderness, distrust, excitement, and so on. we can express"[88]. Thus, the emotional function of intonation is to provide information about the emotional state of the speaker, his attitude to evaluate any object. L.R.Zinder, who gives a generalized interpretation of the functions of intonation, gives information about its two main functions - communicative "whether the intonation is over or

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[87] Иванова, А.П. Интонация / А.П.Иванова.– Киев: Вища школа, – 1978. – с. 6-7

[88] Щерба, Л.В. Фонетика французского языка / Л.В.Щерба. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1963. – с. 133

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not, whether it (speech - L.Q.) consists of questions, answers, etc." and emotional "intonation contains a certain emotion that reflects the emotional state of the speaker[89]. The use of spontaneous dialogic materials selected on the basis of thematic factor (texts on different topics were selected) in the research work can be explained by the fact that, an important part of any person's communication activity is oral speech, which occurs at the moment of speech, without any formal preparation. Another condition for the inclusion of spontaneous dialogues in the body of the experimental material is that the intonation component becomes an important part of the information in the oral act and acts not only as a postsyntactic factor, but also as a text- (discourse) and meaning-forming tool. The functional load of intonation is fully manifested in the spontaneous derivation of speeches. The summary of the research devoted to the functional description of intonation can be summarized as follows: a) the organization of the speech flow through the integration of its segments into different phonetic units and the provision of information about their boundaries; b) differentiation of key elements in phonetic units; c) determining their hierarchy in higher level units. In the course of the analysis of acoustic parameters, the values of the relevant fields for intonational information - the frequency level at the beginning of the speech, the frequency level at the end of the speech and, finally, the syllable with the accent on the speech were determined. The most important universal parameter of the basic tone frequency is the movement of the tone in syntagms. The results of the acoustic parameters show that, speeches (syntagms - L.Q.) show different intonation contours depending on their communicative type, purpose, number of syntagms and their place inside the sentences - in *pre, post and middle* positions, subjective attitude of the speaker.

Table 4.22

Variation of the main tone frequency within the speech

change in the frequency of the main tone	announcer 1	announcer 2
Rising	29	27
Descending	88	91
continuous tone	18	17

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[89] Зиндер, Л.Р. Общая фонетика: Учеб. пособие / Л.Р.Зиндер. – 2-е изд. – Москва: Высш. школа, – 1979. – с. 268-269

Table 4.23

Changing intensity values within the speech

changing intensity	announcer 1	announcer 2
Rising	30	27
Descending	84	89
Smooth intensity (straight)	21	19

Table 4.24

Changing time values within the speech

change in time values	announcer 1	announcer 2
Rising	91	96
Descending	34	33
Equal time	10	6

In the analyzed dialogical texts, the following ratio was obtained in the rising-descending-continuous encounter of the basic tone frequency values in accordance with the realization of the intonation contour in the syntagms within the speech. Overall, 66% of the syntagms had a descending, 21% an rising, and 13% a continuous intonation contour (see Table 4.22). Analysis of the acoustic results obtained shows that the maximum melodicity was recorded in most cases - in 66% of the initial (prognostic) syntagms. A descending of 21% of the total percentage of the studied syntagms and an equal tone contour were recorded in 13% (see: Table 4.22).

In the **"Conclusion"** part of the dissertation, the following conclusions were drawn during the research on the psycholinguistic aspects of the intonation of suprasententialunits in English:

1. In general, acquaintance with sources devoted to the study of intonation in modern linguistics and English determines the linguistic status of intonation; 1) intonation is only the expressive side of a sign or gesture; 2) Intonation also means that issues such as language and speech are an important process. In the research work, intonation is interpreted as a phonological tool that plays an important role in conveying the idea to the listener, being an off-segment event;

2. The study of theoretical sources shows that there are two approaches to intonation in linguistics. In English linguistics, intonation is identified with the tone, the organization of the text in terms of intonation, the ambiguity in it is taken as dependent on the movement of the tone and the movement of the tone is interpreted in

the interactive text as a special means of communication.

3. Analysis of the sources devoted to the functional purpose of intonation shows that intonation: a) means of realization of language units, "indicator" of expression of communicative intention of the addressee (subject); b) transmission of different shades of emotional-evaluative and subjective modality, c) acts as a means of clarifying the meaning and situational relevance of speech. Thus, the intonation in the English and Azerbaijani languages serves to express the pragmatism of the suprasentential unit, its functional purpose, purposefulness, social orientation;

4. The analysis of theoretical sources shows that the separation of the units of connection of the related text is one of the most controversial issues in modern linguistics. Membership of the text in discrete units is its immanent feature. Therefore, there is still no consensus among linguists in defining the essence of the minimum constitutive units of the text in oral speech. Linguists offer rhythmic group, intonation group, syntagm, separate speech, suprasentential unit, complex syntactic whole, paragraph, predicative-relational complexes as possible units of membership. It should be noted that the choice of the unit resulting from the syntactic membership depends mainly on the nature of the research and the type of text. Although there are different approaches to the problem of text fragmentation among researchers, no matter what units are indicated as the constitutiveness of the text, the common denominator between them is the communicative orientation of membership;

5. The experiment confirmed the key role of intonation in the perception of sound text. In the identification of the author's intention in the texts, the recipients mainly refer to the intonation of the informant (the subject who voiced the text). The reaction of the recipients is also determined by the intonation of the informant. Experimental-phonetic research has confirmed that membership in syntagms is the main method of expressing the general pragmatic direction of suprasententialunits in English;

6. As it is known from the experiment, the acoustic indicators of the general pragmatic orientation of the text are realized in the syntagm. In other words, the intonation of the syntagm is the main

means of expressing the illocutive effect of the text. In English, the boundaries of syntagms, in contrast to the boundaries of suprasentential units, contain acoustic features that determine the adequate author's intention in the interpretation of the text. A break in the inter-syntagm boundary acts as a relevant sign;

7. In the research work, a complex structure consisting of two or more sentences with a single sentence in English, which has the integrity of meaning in the context of coherent speech and acts as a part of exhaustive communication, is considered as a whole. In English, suprasentential units are a complex structural-semantic unit that is not simply the result of a collection of independent sentences of communicative significance. The sentence melts into the superstructure of the unit, in which case it loses its independence in the absence of any deictic element. The formal features of the suprasentential unit in English include: closed syntactic structure, syntactic independence in the context, intermittent character between sentences in the composition of a complex syntactic whole, diversity of the composition of a complex syntactic whole, etc.;

8. As a result of applying a psycholinguistic and systematic approach to the study of the text, regular criteria for its perception by the recipients were revealed. In the psycholinguistic aspect, the recipient's perception of the text goes through several stages: lexical, syntactic and semantic. The lexical stage is characterized by word recognition, the syntactic stage is characterized by sentence recognition, and the semantic (meaning) stage is characterized by determining the intensity and motivation of the addressee;

9. The study of speech perception from a psychophysiological point of view requires consideration of the model of speech acceptance and perception: The first model of perception converts acoustic signals into phonetic elements, the second stage is the transition from phonetic elements to the general meaning of speech, the third stage interprets the information received from the second stage and decides on the type of reaction to this information;

10. Based on the results of the audience analysis, it can be said that the change in the frequency of the main tone within the speech in English allows the recipients to perceive that tone. Recipients receive

information about intonation mainly when the tone descends and rises. Modulation of the main tone frequency does not allow recipients to recognize the intonation structure and tone of speech. Other acoustic parameters - intensity, length, timbre and the interval between suprasentential units in English - are also affected. Changes in dynamic and length parameters also play an important role in speech recognition and perception;

11. The analysis of acoustic parameters in the research work determined the frequency level at the beginning of speech, the frequency level at the end of speech in English and the syllable values with accent as the relevant fields for intonation information. Referring to the acoustic results, it can be said that, statements in English have different intonation contours depending on the communicative type, purpose, number of syntagms and their place inside the sentences - pre, post and middle positions, subjective attitude of the speaker;

12. The results of perceptual analysis are also confirmed by acoustic indicators. The results of the experiment show that the tonal range of syntagms in sentence units is at a frequency of 75-165 hs. As a result of the experiment, the average range of dynamics of syntagms was determined to be around 62-71 db. It was noted that in the analyzed segments (syntagms) the pronunciation rate in nuclear syllables is prolonged. In English, short and medium intervals between syntagms are observed in suprasententialunits - 180-240 m/sec. In English, the length of the inter-syntactic emphatic-emotional interval in suprasentential units is relatively high compared to the neutral interval - in the range of 240-680 m/sec;

13. The auditory-perceptual experiment conducted among monolingual, bilingual (second language English), independent learners of English and recipients of English language faculty (students of II-IV years of English teaching) revealed the following results: depending on the level of language proficiency of the recipients, they receive and interpret the audio texts presented to them differently. Texts were listened to in English, and the perception of intonation was summarized as follows: for monolingual recipients (group I), 51% were emotional, 31% were

ordinary, 6% were mixed, and 2% were unmarked; for bilingual recipients (group II), 68% were emotional, 24% were normal, 3% were mixed, and 2% were unmarked; for the recipients learning English independently (group III), 60% were emotional, 24% were normal, 4% were mixed, and 12% were unmarked; for English language teaching students (group IV), 56% were emotional, 24% were ordinary, 6% were mixed, and 14% were unmarked. The results of the recipients' emotional perception of the features of intonation in suprasentential units in English are as follows: it is 51% in group I, 68% in group II, 60% in group III and 36% in group IV. Based on the results of the audience analysis of the text's perception by the recipients, it can be said that, 58% of informants were able to correctly determine the emotional and neutral intonation, as well as the intonation characteristics of syntagms. Recipients who could not mark said that pronunciation was fast, while those who marked mixed intonation said that they were dialogic.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following theses and articles published:

1. Nitq prosesində bilinqvizim və kommunikasiya məsələlərinin psixo-linqvistik təhlili // "Mədəniyyətlərarası dialoq: linqvistik, pedaqoji və ədəbi aspektlər". Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – ADU, Bakı: – 25-27 noyabr, – 2010.– s. 363-364

2. Xarici dilin öyrənilməsində KİV rolu // "Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri". V Respublika elmi-praktik konfransı, – Bakı: – 7-8 iyun, – 2012. – s. 253-255

3. Blinqvizim haqqında qeydlər // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2011. № 12, – s.60-65

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