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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**PHONETIC CORRELATES OF DISCOURSE STRUCTURES
(based on the materials of the English Language)**

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Topicality of the study. As it is known, since the 50s of the past century the notion of “discourse”, which entered the linguistic circulation, later as a topical problem became the focus of common interest. This notion, which acquired the content of “extra sentence”, “larger than the sentence”, led to the birth of the theory of discourse, thus, text-discourse became the topic of hot discussions. The results of discussions and studies on the text and discourse have found their reflection in the studies of the foreign (M.Halliday, Van Dyke, N.Enkivist, T.Gion), Russian (I.R.Galperin, T.M.Nikolaeva, Z.Y.Turayeva, A.Kibkik, etc.), and Azerbaijani scholars (K.M.Abdullayev, A.A.Abdullayev, A.Y.Mammadov, M.T.Qayibova, F.Y.Veysalli, S.A.Abdullayev, M.Y.Mammadov). The recent studies show that in its initial understanding the notion of “discourse”, which was viewed as a social practice, became a multi-componential, multi-aspect notion with a broad diapason. The studies of the recent years in the sphere of discourse show that “People, who are the members of the society, use all the means of language at their disposal and share their desires with others by using texts or other semiotic systems, and as a result a phenomenon called discourse, which is a very complicated psychological, sociological, linguistic, semiotic and cultural phenomenon in essence (these desires are determined by the communicative context connected with the social context and concrete situation)”¹.

It must be noted that if in the frames of text-discourse segment form language units create a branch of realization of human desires in different communicative situations, the other branch is formed wholly by prosodic-intonation devices. As languages differ, their prosodic-intonation features, including the desires of man, intention, goal different modal-emotional colours and others differ from the point of view of the ability of expression.

¹ Məmmədov, A.Y. Diskurs tədqiqi / A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Y.Məmmədov. – Bakı: BDU, – 2016. – s. 64

Intonation is inherent to the European languages, but English differs from German and French languages with its specific features. So that, in German the meaning of attitude relations are expressed by particles, in French by syntactical means, but in English by modal-emotional colours of meaning, mainly by prosodic-intonation means and their combinations in different structures (models).

But the opportunities of prosodic-intonational properties of the English language in the sphere of coherent speech is broad. In this language there are seven nuclear tones, tonal scales of different levels and directions and other prosodic devices and their connecting combinations in different structures are able to create numerous intonation models.

The studies of A. Antipova show that there are sixteen tones and ten tonal scales in English². The prosodic intonation devices in English serve the formation of sentences and their syntagmatic articulation, at the same time they fulfill accentual, discursive and attitude functions. We think that they may be regarded as a characteristic feature and can be conditioned as a characteristic case.

What concerns the difference between the notions of “text” and “discourse”, there are different explanations about it in linguistic sources. Summing up the said A. Mammadov writes: “Text as a means very often is regarded as an abstract formal construction, but discourse is reviewed from the point of view of mental processes and is connected with extralinguistic factors”³.

It is possible to make such an inference from the said that text is a phenomenon, which refers to the level of language, but discourse refers to a process conditioned by a concrete space, time and situation, it is a phenomenon which refers to speech.

We must note that some scholars think that in the discourse analysis in English the means of prosodic-intonation devices do not express the function of the meaning of treatment and modal-emotional shades of meaning and ignore the pragmatic aspect of

² Антипова, А.Л. Система английской речевой интонации / А.Л. Антипова. – Москва, – 1979. – с. 28

³ Məmmədov, A.Y. Funksionalizmdə mətn-diskurs sisteminin yeri // – Bakı, Azərbaycanca Xarici dillər, – 2007. № 1. – s. 41

intonation. They think that intonation is directly a grammatical component and it is not the means, which conveys the relations⁴.

The above-said shows that in pure grammatical approach to the prosodic-intonation devices the social, psychological, contextual, situational components, which condition the content of the notion of discourse, are not taken into consideration. Whereas human beings, which are biological, social and psychological beings, possess certain number of emotions, attitudes, and they are conveyed to the listeners, to the participants of discourse through lively, coherent speech, in different communicative situations by means of intonation. Therefore, discourse is a purely grammatic approach to the information structure from innovative point of view, on one hand, the ability of the prosodic-intonation devices of the English language to express attitude meanings, modal-emotional meaning shades in the process of communication, on the other hand, it does not cover completely the content of the notion of discourse. All the said conditions *the topicality of the theme*.

The aim and objectives of the study. The main goal of the study is to analyze the interrelation of discourse and intonation structures, to reveal the correlative relations among them. To achieve it the study must fulfil the following objectives:

- 1) to review the existing views and considerations connected with discourse in the present-day linguistics;
- 2) to disclose the role of prosodic-intonation devices among the means of relations of discourse structure;
- 3) to determine the components of discourse structure;
- 4) to discover the role of separate components of intonation on the basis of intonative analysis;
- 5) to discover the relation of structural elements of intonation and functions to the components of discourse structure and present their analysis;
- 6) to determine the inventory of prosodic components as parts of intonation.

⁴ Herman, R. Intonation and discourse structure in English: phonological and phonetic markers of local and global discourse structure / R.Herman. – The Ohio State University, – 1998. – 172 p.

Methods of research. The existing methodologies of theoretical linguistics, including the methodology of observation, description structural analysis, situative-contextual and discourse analysis have been used in the present study.

The following theses are presented to discussion in this dissertation:

1. The formation and dynamism of discourse structure on the plane expression are materialized by the components of intonation, particularly by the sentence stress.

2. The social, psychological, cultural, context and concrete situative factors enable the intonation to express the meaning of attitude and modal-emotional colours and shades.

3. The borders of the content of discourse structure are signalled by phonetic (prosodic) correlates on the plane of expression.

4. Each structural element and functions of intonation have their own assignment and function in discourse structure.

5. In English intonation functions as a component of discourse structure, “old” and “fresh” are realized by different tones.

The novelty of the study. It is the first attempt made in the Germanistics of Azerbaijan devoted to the study of correlative relations between the structural components and elements of intonation and functions on the plane of content and expression. Unlike other studies, in this one intonation of the English language is approached from a much wider prism. So that, along with nuclear tones and melodic scales prosodic components, which are parts of intonation, express the meanings of a certain attitude, function as elements, which bear modal-emotional colours, and the discourse function of intonation in English is stressed.

Theoretical and practical importance of the dissertation. The results obtained in the course of the study may be used in the researches devoted to the intonation of the English language, in researches, in general, and in the intonative analysis of discourse and text. The results of the study may also be useful in enrichment of theoretical thought in the sphere of intonation.

The results of the study may be used in teaching of phonetics to the Azerbaijani students, in the development of text-books and teaching guides, as well as in raising the quality of the knowledge of students concerning the peculiarities of the intonation of the English language.

Approbation of the dissertation. The present dissertation has been carried out at the Chair of English Phonetics of Azerbaijan University of Languages. The author has reported in different scientific conferences and published articles in local and foreign journals, the theses of her presentations in conferences have been published.

Structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and references. Introduction - 5 pages, 9, 295 characters, Chapter I - 21 pages, 39,116 characters, Chapter II - 34 pages, 60,145 characters, Chapter III - 74 pages, 132,429 characters, conclusion - 3 pages, 5,774 characters, list of references – 13 pages, 18.639 characters. The total volume of the dissertation consisting of 267,015 characters, chapters 152 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF DISSERTATION

The introduction of the dissertation substantiates the actuality of the topic, conveys information on its object and subject, aims and objectives, materials and the involved methodologies, working hypothesis, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical importance, provisions introduced to discussion, approbation and structure.

The first chapter of the dissertation called “**Text-discourse problem in modern linguistics**” consists of three sub-chapters.

The first sub-chapter conveys information on the notions of text and discourse in linguistic literature, on the views and considerations of linguists concerning the content of these notions. Since the end of the 70s and beginning of the 80s of the past century the term “discourse” began to be used widely along with the term “text” in linguistics. Some linguists gave preference to the use of

“text”, others to that of “discourse”. So that, in the sources in English the term “discourse”, but in the sources in German, Russian and Azerbaijan the term “text” were used (V.Dressler, 1978, R.Qalperin, 1981, K.Abdullayev, 1999 and others).

In the second sub-chapter called **“Text-discourse relations”** the views of linguists concerning the notions the text and discourse are studied. It is known that the Latin word “textum” corresponds the word “text” in English and is used in the meaning of “relation” and “combination”. In linguistics the notion of “text” is used for the expression of the thought of speaker, which consists of several interconnected sentences. In linguistics the notion of “text” is used to determine “utterance”, which consist of several interconnected sentences, on the one hand, the term “text” is used to call the names of prosaic works (stories, novels, etc.), on the other hand. Some linguists speak of written and oral texts of any length, others review the text closely connected with the context, a third group of linguists approach the text from much a wider prism - as a syntactical unit, which covers the linguistic aspects (pragmatic, lexic, grammatic, stylistic, logical, etc.)⁵.

The third sub-chapter is called **“Types of relations which form the structure of discours”**. It deals with the linguistic structure of the discourse and the relations forming it.

Two aspects in the study of discourse are mentioned. A.Məmmədov interprets the contents of these aspects like the following: The first aspect provides the study of the structure of discourse as an object. Secondly, the linguists are not interested in discourse itself, but as a factor, which has an influence on morphological and syntactical issues. For instance, articles, conjunctions, adverbs, word order in sentence may be explained by discursive factors⁶.

So that, linguistic, intensional, attentional components form the first aspect of discourse, the second aspect of discourse is formed

⁵ Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования / И.Р.Гальперин. – Москва, – 1980. – с. 18.

⁶ Мəmmədov, А. Diskurs təhlilinin koqnitiv perspektivləri / А.Мəmmədov, М.Мəmədov. – Bakı, – 2010. – s. 23.

by the elements, which provide the relations in discourse structure, word order and prosodic-intonational devices.

We must note that the formation of a discourse text in two forms (oral and written) necessitates the review of prosodic-intonation devices as an integral part of discourse. From this point of view it is not accidental that W. Chafe reviews the discourse structure as a unit of intonation. In reality in written discourse the means of intonation emerge in the form of punctuation marks. The importance and role of prosodic-intonation means emerge in the organization of the discourse text, in the relation and materialization of language units, in signalling the “new” and “old” information, in syntagmatic separation of the sentence, particularly in the disclosure of the content of components of discourse structure, in revealing the meanings expressing attitude, in determining the cultural ego of the participants of discourse.

Another important issue in discourse structure is the study of relations among the segment units, which is conditioned by certain factors. One of them is cohesion. So that, along with the choice of language means in the formation of discourse structure, socio-linguistic, impact of different functional styles emerge as a demand, on the plane of form and content the relation of language means are based on two main factors. One of them is cohesion, the other is coherence. Cohesion is understood in the meaning of mechanisms created by formal elements (conjunctions, articles, anafora, catafora, ellepsis, word order), which combine different sentences and the mechanisms created by inversion. But coherence expresses not the mechanism, in which the language elements are used, but the semantic relations⁷.

There are different approaches to intratextual relations. T.Nikolaeva includes the followings to text creating devices: 1) intonation; 2) word order; 3).explicit segment indicators. She refers the indicative pronouns, conjunctions, articles, etc. to the latter.

⁷ Halliday, M.A.K. Cohision in English / M.A.K.Halliday, R.Hasan. – London: Longman, – 1976. – p. 374.

I.R.Galperin refers conjunctions, repetitions, diectik elements, retrospection and propection, anaphora and cataphora to text forming formal-grammatic means of relation.

It should be noted that in the studies of A.Y.Mammadov a broad inventory of formal means of connections is encountered in the formation of texts among different approaches to intratextual means of relations⁸. He classifies the formal means of relations, which take part in the formation of the text, into six groups and mentions each of them separately: 1) phonetic repetition; 2) morphological repetition; 3) lexical repetition; 4) syntactical repetition; 5) lexico-grammatical means; 6) deiktik elements.

What concerns the differences between the notions of the text and discourse, it should be noted that we understand the text as grammatic structures of the language, which are the same for all the bearers of the language. But what concerns the content of discourse, it should be noted that the initial content and present notions acquired by discourse differ from each other. So that, the content of the notion of discourse, which initially was used “outside of the sentence”, “bigger than the sentence”, later included a number of other components (social context, communicative situation, intention, space, time, etc.) and aspects (psychological, cultural, cognitive, etc.). Along with the said, intonation is looked upon as an important unit of discourse structure. From this point of view it is noted that in comparison with the text discourse acquires a much broader, multilateral and a complicated content. Discourse emerges in written and oral forms of the language, it is used to convey pieces of speech, the aim, intention, attitude, emotions of the individual bearers of the language to others, to share all the said with them. Text as an abstract construction is very common, but discourse depends on social, psychological and extralinguistic factors, it is a phenomenon of speech of individual nature.

The second chapter of the study is called **“Intonation as a component of discourse”**. It consists of three sub-chapters. The first

⁸ Məmmədov, A.Y. Mətn yaranmasında formal əlaqə vasitələrinin sistemi / A.Y.Məmmədov. – Bakı, – 2001. – s. 26

sub-chapter called **“The place of intonation in the process of communication”** explains intonation as a linguistic notion, its relation to communicative types of sentence, to sentences with different syntactical structures and to discourse. It should be noted that in the process of communication there appear and such such signs of speech are formed that they refer neither to the lexical composition of the utterance, nor to the grammatic structure of utterance. Such signs manifest themselves in the changes taking place in the tone and pitch of voice, in the tempo and tembre of the voice. These prosodic, or supersegmental features in common are referred to intonation. English and American phoneticians explain intonation as the rise and fall of the tone of voice in connected speech. D.Jones writes: “Intonation can be explained as changes taking place in connected speech”⁹.

D.Crystal includes intensity - pitch of the voice and rhythm to the notion of intonation along with the change in the tone of voice¹⁰.

V.A.Vasilev explains intonation as the unity of melody of speech, sentence stress, quality of the sound (tembre) and tempo of speech and it allows the saker express his attitude, desires and emotions to the reality and to the content of speech of the speaker. It also includes the rhythm to the component of intonation¹¹.

A.M.Antipova explains intonation as the melody of speech, sentence stress, tempo, pause, rhtym and tembre.

M.A.Sokolova and others explain the changes in the tone, pitch and tempo of the voice (speed of the speech and pause) and others as a compound whole formed of their close relations.

The Azerbaijani phoneticians A.Axundov, S.Babayev, F.Veysalli, F.H.Zeynalov, F.A.Aslanov explain the notion of intonation in much broader sense.

A.Axundov writes: “Intonation consists of extralinear phonetic units, in other words, of complex of prosodic elements (melody, rhythm, intensity, stress, tembre, tempo, pause, etc.),

⁹ Gones, D. An outline of English phonetics / D.Gones. – Cambridge, – 1975. – p. 275

¹⁰ Crystal, D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of language / – D.Crystal. Cambridge University Press, – 1987. – p.189.

¹¹ Vasilyev, V.A. English phonetics / V.A.Vasilyev. – Moskva, – 1980. – p. 100.

phonogrammatic means which serve different syntactic meanings and categories”¹².

According to F.Veysalli, intonation cannot be defined as the change of the sound register from physical point of view, because it is not only the rise and fall of the tone of the voice, but also a compound phenomenon consisting of the intensity of voice, qualitative and quantitative changes of speech sounds and a pause.

Thus, the definitions of intonation by different scholars may be classified not by two approaches (narrow and broad), but by four approaches, which are narrow, partially broad, broad and much broader. The supporters of the narrow approach to intonation are D.Jones, R.Kingdon, and K.Pike, supporters of the partially broad approach are A.Gimson, D.Crystal and M.A.Sokolova, supporters of broad approach are G.P.Torsuev, V.A.Vasilev, F Veysalli, supporters of much broader approach are A.Axundov, A.M.Antipova. We attach great importance to the broader approach in the explanation of intonation¹³.

When it concerns the place and role of intonation in communication, it is possible to say that the place and role of intonation in the process of communication in connected speech is as important as the lexical and grammatical devices. Owing to intonation the sentence, which is a fact of language, begins to function as an utterance in the process of communication. The structure of a sentence, having the same lexical composition and grammatical structure, may be used in several utterances. For example: 'Shut the door (order). 'Shut the door (request). From this point of view intonation is of great importance in the determination of communicative and semi-communicative types of sentences. There are such words and expressions, which form the core of the connected speech, and which are not able to answer the demands of communication. Such units, which are not able to function as complete and independent sentences (interjections, parantheses, incomplete sentences, etc.) acquire the features of the predicative,

¹² Axundov, A. Azərbaycan dilinin fonetikasi / A.Axundov. – Bakı, – 1984. – s. 292

¹³ O'Connor, J.D. Phonetics / J.D. O'Connor. – Penguin Books, – 1977. – p. 246

nevertheless, intonation is able to create conditions for the expression of the thought. In connected speech intonation organizes the sentences with different syntactic structures, divides them into syntagms (intonation groups), makes the thought understandable. As an organizing mechanism intonation divides the text into small pieces, sentences, syntagms (intonation groups), on the one hand, unites them into a complete text, on the other hand. By distinguishing the sentences with the same lexical composition, grammatical structure function as distinctive, or phonological means.

The second sub-chapter called **“Structural elements and components of intonation”** reviews the thoughts, theories of the American and British linguists concerning the structural elements of intonation, the thoughts and considerations of linguists engaged in the study of English. The studies show that the theory of intonation has developed in two directions in the works of the British linguists. A group of linguists (D.Jounz, R.Kinqdon, O’Konor, A.Gimson, P.Rouch) suggest “the contour” theory. The second direction is the grammatic theory suggested by M.Halliday. The essence of the contour theory is that the tonal groups (syntagms) are taken for the study, or five groups are differentiated within the tonal group or intonation group: 1) prehead; 2) head; 3) body; 4) nucleus; 5) tail¹⁴.

It should be noted that though the English and American linguists think that intonation consists of one component, that is, of melody, but if we pay attention to their views concerning intonation, including the elements within a tonal group, tonal levels, pauses between tonal groups, it is possible to say that they indirectly speak of other components of intonation¹⁵.

The Russian linguists engaged in English studies (G.P.Torsuyev, V.A.Vasilev, A.Antipova, M.A.Sokolova and others.) note that the intonation has such components as the change of the pitch of tone of voice (melody), sentence stress, tempo, tembre, rhythm and pause.

¹⁴ Antipova, A.M. Система английской речевой интонации / A.M.Antipova. – Moskva, – 1979. – с. 7

¹⁵ Rouch, P. English phonetics and phonology / P.Rouch. – Cambridge, University Press, – 2009. – p. 130

The third sub-chapter is called “**Tonative analysis of discourse**”. It should be noted that when speaking about discourse, its main points move to the forefront. First of all, formation of the discourse is based on social and extralinguistic factors. Secondly, discourse analysis obliges to take into consideration mainly the stylistic issues, functions of the language, intention, hope, desire, interests of the speaker and others. Thirdly, discourse analysis moves to the forefront mostly speech acts, that is, description, interrogation, praise, explanation, pardon, refusal and others. These features inherent to discourse give reason to say that it is mostly connected with oral speech.

Among the factors serving the formation of internal relations of discourse, intonation, prosodic-intonation means of the English language, which are distinguished by their specific features, there are also lexical, grammatical and phonetic units.

In intonative analysis of discourse each component of intonation has its own function. So that, the dynamic element (sentence stress) stresses certain content words in discourse, separates them from the stressed words, that is, from function words, juxtaposes them in the utterance from rhythmical point of view. Some linguists give preference to presenting them in the form of stanzas for better analysis and understanding the pieces of stream of sounds in connected speech¹⁶. For instance:

there was a hook.
on the top of the stairway.
and my father was pickig me up.
and I got stuck on the hook.
up there.
and I hadn't had breakfast.
he wouldn't take me down.
until I finished all my breakfast.
because I didn't like oatmeal either.

Here the underlined words and word combinations bear new information and they function as bearers of stress tone.

¹⁶ Gee, G.P. Discourse analysis / G.P.Gee. – London and New-York, – 1999. – p. 100

Here the first line introduces “the hook”. The second line shows where the “hook” is. The third line shows the action hitched to “the hook”. The other lines, which follow, function as bearers of information, which catches the sight. Here the stream of sounds in the speech of the child, who introduces the discourse, corresponds to a clause and differs from the speech of an aged person. So that, the deciphering ability of the aged people is relatively more conscientious than that of the children, therefore the pieces of sound streams in their speeches are relatively long. We are to note that the repetition of lexical words are also allowed in communication, and as they function as the bearers of the old information, they remain beyond the stress and tone. For instance, as the words “on the hook”, “got”, “finished” are the bearers of the old information, therefore they remain beyond stress and tone.

The striking, salient feature of information in English is signalled by nuclear tones and change of their directions, and this melodic component is of great importance. For instance:

Speaker A: 'Have you read any good books lately?

Speaker B: Well, I have read a 'shocking, book, recently.

[Goes on to describe – the book].

If we look at the answer of “Speaker” B, we may observe the followings: Though in the answer of ”B” there is not a word having the meaning of “well”, such words have interesting discourse functions. This word helps to relate the information between the sentences. In the answer personal pronoun “I”, auxiliary word “have” and “a” being an article remain beyond stress and tone, the words “read” and “book” being known have weak stresses. In this answer “shocking” functions as the bearer of new information, it is conveyed more conspicuously from the point of stress and tone. By showing the new information in the utterance, it creates a kind of confrontation and at the same time relates the intonation groups to each other.

The temporal component has also an important role in conveying the information in discourse. Tempo, pause and rhythm are referred to the temporal component. The beginning and the end of speech are usually characterized by slowness. Tempo plays not

less importance in conveying modal-emotional information. So that, the feelings of *grief, fear, indifference* are inclined to increasing the tempo in the utterances expressing such emotions as impatience, self-restraint, endurance, the tempo of speech is inclined to acceleration. The syntagm of pause has an organizing function and a semantic function at the same time. For instance:

There was no love lost / between them //

There was no love / lost between them//.

It should be noted that the tempo component is variational depending on the situation, psychological state of the speaker. So that, in description the tempo is slow, but rhythm is mainly stable. In common daily discourse in the voice, which expresses hesitation, there is not a pause, a stable rhythm, etc. Thus, the attitude of intonation to discourse displays itself in two ways: 1) intonation directs the attention of the listener to two main topics in discourse, to the new information; 2) intonation regulates the behaviour of the interlocutor in the process of speech.

The third chapter is called “**Intonation and discourse structure in English**”. This chapter consists of three sub-styles. The first sub-chapter is called “**The explicit model of discourse structure**”, it deals with the theories of linguists concerning the explicit model of discourse structure and the components of the structure of discourse.

The latest studies show that structuring of information defines the factor of success of comprehension¹⁷. Well-formed discourse with a logical structure is understood well. Let us pay attention to the sentences within one discourse with different succession:

a) *Sue won't go out with John unless he shaves off his beard and stops drinking.*

He still has beard this morning.

He hasn't bought a razor in three months.

Also, he was at bar last night with his old college buddies.

His friends had to drive him home at the end of the evening.

¹⁷ Məmmədov, A. Diskurs tədqiqi / A.Məmmədov, M.Məmmədov. – Bakı: BDU, – 1916. – s. 22

b) At the end of the evening, John was driven home by his friends.

In the last three months, John has not bought a razor.

Sue won't go out with John unless he shaves off his beard and stops drinking.

John has his beard this morning.

John was at a bar last night with his friends from college.

Here the order of sentences in point (a) is more connected and natural than in point (b), though the same information forms their contents. So that, the order of words in point (a) allows grasp the information more easily than in point (b), because there is no consecutive order of sentences.

It should be noted that in verbal communication a part of information sent by the text appears explicitly, that is, in a visible form. In certain cases a part of information is conveyed implicitly, comprehension of the rest of the text is left for the receiver. Let us pay attention to two examples below:

1. John banged his head. He fell over.

2. John fell over. He banged his head.

The interpretation, content of the first discourse is *John is banging his head*. The action takes place before his fall.

The interpretation of the second discourse is *John first fell over and then banged his head*. In these two discourses temporal consequence is confronted and in an identical case different accidental relations are manifest. In such analysis the implicit moments are signalled by lexical means in discourse structure. So that, by adding the word "then" in this discourse the temporal consequence of action makes explicit the relation between the two sentences.

John banged his head. Then fell over.

These scholars, who describe the model of discourse structure, say that the discourse structure has three components: 1) linguistic structure (the text itself, segments of discourse); 2) intentional structure, that is, the aim of each segment of the discourse); 3) attentional structure, that is, keeping in the focus of attention the centre of the content of discourse.

The interrelation of these components forms the explicit model of the structure of discourse.

The second sub-chapter is called **“The explicit and implicit models of the structure of intonation”**. This sub-chapter deals with the traditional and “autosegmental” approaches to the notion of intonation. As it was noted at the beginning, according to some scholars, in English the structural models of intonation are not transmitters of modal-emotional attitude and emotions of the speaker. With it they ignore the the explicit model of intonation and approach to intonation from an autosegmental point of view¹⁸.

The conducted studies (I.Lehiste, 1975; Lehiste and Wang, 1977; Lehiste, 1982; Kreiman, 1982; Grozs and Hirschberg, 1992; Hirschberg and Nakatani, 1996) show that prosodic paragraph, or correlates as discourse segments have been found in the hierarchic structure of discourse. So that, these scholars conducted two types of experiments to discover the phonetic correlates. The first type of experiment was conducted on the auditors. In it the main goal was to determine the role of acoustic factors in signalling the borders of paragraphs and segments. It was discovered that the first sentence of the paragraph is signalled by the pitch of frequency of the main tone as a phonetic (acoustic) factor.

As another factor the degree of length of pause in the paragraph has been marked. So that, the pauses in the borders of the paragraph are longer in comparison with the border of the sentence. Besides, the low frequency of the main tone in the borders of paragraph are relatively longer than between the borders of sentences. Besides, the low frequency of the main tone in terminal tone display itself at the end of the units of discourse.

It should be noted that the results obtained from the experiments referring to the phonetic correlates of discourse structure, including high frequency at the beginning of the paragraph and low frequency at the end, different lengths between the borders of the

¹⁸ Herman, R. Intonation and discourse structure in English: phonological and phonetic markers of local and global discourse structure / R.Herman. – The Ohio State University, – 1998. – p. 112

utterance are not sufficient for the discourse in English as the inventory of phonetic correlates of discourse structure.

When reviewing the linguistic literature dealing with the intonation of the English language, it becomes evident that certain prosodic correlates tell of themselves, which derive from the variation of tonal units of intonation structure. For instance, that low and high pitch of tone of the English language in pre-tact position, different scales vary in the scale position due to its level and due to its direction. In the nuclear position simple, compound, compositional tones and their variations, extension and contraction of diapason, break of the scale, intensification of the sense of sentence by different means, realization of the meanings of attitude are realized by means of prosodic devices in the structural elements of the components of intonation.

From this point of view by means of each communicative type of sentence in English it is possible to express, to convey and to accept modal-emotional shades of meaning. So that, it is possible to convey 60 meanings by means of declarative sentences, 30 meanings by means of general questions, 32 meanings by means of special questions, 24 meanings by means of imperative sentences, 24 meanings by means of exclamatory sentences¹⁹. All these meanings of attitude are exchanged by means of prosodic components of intonation in the process of communication.

Each change, variation, which takes place in the structural element of intonation in speech, fulfills a certain function and signals the listener in the structure of discourse. Change of a tonal unit in speech from prosodic point of view is a signal to the intention of the speaker, to his attitude, and in this case any change taking place in tonal units is aimed at the bearers of a certain content.

In the recent years there have emerged different approaches to the analysis of intonation. It is widely spread particularly in the studies of the American scholars²⁰.

¹⁹ Selesnev, V. Exercises in intonation of colloquial English / V. Selesnev. – Moscow: Higher School Publication, – 1983. – p. 210

²⁰ Rouch, P. English phonetics and phonology / P. Rouch. – Cambridge University Press, – 2009. – p. 144

In autosegmental approach two tones - high and low tones are taken as a basis. So that, they have been symbolized by the letters “H” (high tone) and “L” (low tone). The movement of the tone of sound from the high to the low level is marked by the combination of HL. The syllables having individual stresses are marked by the symbols H, or L, the joint movement of the tone of voice is marked by a star (*). In addition, H and L tones are joined by the borders of sentence or utterance. The border of the main unit of tone (equivalent to a complete pause //) is given by the symbol of % (per cent). Let us pay attention to an example: the sentence “*It is time to leave*” is marked by a stress-tone method as below: *It is ‘time to leave.*The alternative variant of this sentence from autosegmental point of view will be as shown below:

H* H* L%

It is ‘time to `leave.

So that, instead of marking the falling tone in the word “*leave*” the high part of the tone H and low part L and the border of the word is shown by the sign of %.

It should be noted that in this system there is another sign of border, which corresponds to semi-pause in this system and it is shown by (-) and is always used close to the signs of H, or L. This sign which corresponds to semi-pause comes before the sign % which marks the border of the sentence. Let us pay attention to the explicit and implicate forms of the sentence below:

We ,looked at the ,sky | and saw the clouds (traditional tone - signs of stress)

L* L* H- H* H* L - L%

We looked at the sky | and saw the clouds (autosegmental signs).

Disclosing his attitude to autosegmental analysis of intonation P. Rouch notes that autosegmental analysis abridges all the phenomena of intonation and analyses it within the frames of two (high and low) tones, other tones, particularly compound tones, which cover several syllables and others remain outside of the analysis. Along with it, P. Rouch expresses his critical views to autosegmental approaches of the English phoneticians (A. Cruttenden,

D.Ladd, I.Roca and W.Johnson)¹. We think that the autosegmental approach to intonation is opposed to the traditional-explicit model of intonation. We share the views of the English phoneticians and note the unfitness of autosegmental approach to intonation from practical point of view.

The third sub-chapter is called “*The functions of intonation and their relation to the components of discourse structure*”. It deals with the views concerning the components of discourse structure of intonation.

What concerns the functions of intonation, in Modern English four main functions of intonation are distinguished: 1) attitude function; 2) accentual function; 3) grammatical function; 4) discourse function. The attitude function of intonation allows express the positive or negative emotions and attitude of the speaker to people, things and events. For instance:

A: *How is your father getting on?*

B: *He has been off the work for a fortnight.*

A: *What's the matter with him?*

B: *He has gone down with a bad cold and I am terribly anxious about my father.*

A: *'Don't worry. Everything will be all right. Don't worry. Everything will be, all right. ('Don't worry. Everything will be, all, right.).*

In this example of discourse the final sentences of A may be expressed by two different intonation models from the point of view. If these sentences are expressed in High Fall+Low Rise model, they denote *friendly, inspiring, assuring* attitude, but if it is expressed by Fall - Rise, it will express consolatory attitude.

The accentual function of intonation is expressed in such cases, when it attaches relative importance to lexic-semantic words and makes them more conspicuous, on the one hand, it forms the rhythm of speech, the information provided by the content of the sentence, the energy content of the meanings of attitude expressed by the speaker.

The grammatical function of intonation in connected speech is realized by the syntagmatic division of sentences having different

syntactical structures, in indicating the borders of syntagms, intonation groups, in determining the communicative types of sentences, in removing the ambiguity in the sense of sentences.

What concerns the relation of intonation to the components of discourse structure, first of all, it is necessary to note that the accentual function of intonation share the components (linguistic, intentional, attentional) of discourse structure. So that, the accentual function of discourse structure, which forms the energy content of discourse text in the plane of expression is represented by syntactic, emphatic and contrastive stree and functions as the guide of the melody.

The prosodic signs, which represent the realization of grammatical function of intonation and realize the attitude function prosodic signs demonstrate themselves in the agreement of attentional component of discourse structure.

The studies connected with the study of phonetic (prosodic) correlates of discourse structure allows come to the following results:

1. The analysis of the components of discourse structure to the functions of intonation and its relation to the prosodic features, which realizes these functions show that in the plane of expression each component has its prosodic correlates. So that, the aggregate of prosodic signes in the plane of expression function as the bearer of information (linguistic, intentional, attentional), they become prosodic correlates of discourse structure and in the plane of content it functions as the representative of information.

2. The interrelated analysis of the components of discourse structure shows that there is a kind of conformity, dependence, correlation among the contents of each component of discourse stucture and prosodic components, which realize and implement into life the functions of intonation from structural-functional point of view.

3. The linguistic component of discourse structure is realized by means of prosodic signs, which realize the grammatic function of intonation (descending tone from fhe low, rising tone from the low, graded scale, low level pre-tact, post-tact, elements, sentence and intra-syntagm pauses). One of the main features of grammatical

function is the sentence stress, which removes the polysemi, and a special pause.

4. The intentional component of discourse structure is realized by means of prosodic features (high level pre-tact, tone decending from high, tone rising from high, directed scale descending from high, directed scale rising from low, high scale, scandentscale, widening of diapason, breakage of the scale, contraction of the scale, emphatic stress, compositional tones, etc.).

5. The total energy content of the discourse is realized by the accentual function of information. The accentual function of intonation occupies a sharing position among other functions. The static stress (bearers of stress in lexical units), kinetic stress (bearers of tonic stress), emphatic stress, which intensifies the emotiveness, contrastive stress, which signals the semantic structure of information, form the accentual function of prosodic bearers. The accentual structure of discourse forms its source of energy. Depending on the intention, aim, emotional-modal state of the speaker in different situations distribution of the energy content of discourse variationalises the prosodic components of intonation, and this conditions the implementation of different functions of intonation.

The main provisions of dissertation have been reflected in the following works of the author:

1. The role of Thematic-Rhematic progression in the development of meaning // – Baku: BSU, The Actual Problems of Study of Humanities, – 2014, №1. – p. 43-49
2. The relation of discourse, intonation and meaning // – Baku, The XIX Republican Scientific Conference for the Doctorates and Young Researchers, – 2015. – p. 44-46
3. Semantic field of complex Falling-Rising tone in the English texts // – Baku: Qafqaz Universiteti, III International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers. – 17-18, April 2015. – p. 1075-1077
4. On the terminological definition of discourse in cognitive linguistics // – Baku: AUL, Language and Literature, №5, Vol. 7, – 2016. p. 50-52

5. On the content of discourse intonation analysis in English // – Baku: BSU, The actual problems of study of Humanities, – №2, – 2018. – p. 23-27.
6. The factors that determine conditions of discourse dynamics // – Baku: BSU, Scientific works (Language and Literature Series) №1, – 2018. – p. 25-28
7. Functions of intonation in English and their relation to the components of the structure of discourse // – Moscow: Bulletin of the Moscow State Linguistic University. Series 1 Philology, №4 (95), – 2018. – p. 83-87
8. The place of intonation in the communicative process // Interuniversity International Congress, Higher School: Scientific Research. – Moscow, – 2021. – p. 79-86

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