

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION
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THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH PHONETICS AND LEXICOLOGY

COURSE PAPER

ON THE THEME:

***“THE MARKED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FULL
AND COLLOQUAL STYLES”***

Done by

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PLAN

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Introduction

“The extremely factor of reforms currently taking place in our country is the extremely qualified workforce.”

I. A. Karimov

Nowadays our country is looking like a big construction field, where new industrial enterprises, buildings of educational centers, changing and improving the outlook of towns and promote increase of the social economic and cultural level of life of the Uzbek people.

Uzbekistan is directly and purposefully going forward on its own way of development that is thoroughly and basically thought over by the President of the Republic. World wide reforms in multinational state during the years of independence are being effected and will be effected for the noble goal itself- peace, prosperity and happy life.

At present reputation and essence of science and scientists are increasing throughout the world. Because of rapid development of science and techniques, a number of countries develop thoroughly, they enter into the new way of progress and in that way improve their position. Essential work is carried out in our country in this matter too. No doubt that the Resolution “On accelerating the organization of scientific research activity” signed by President I.A.Karimov. And the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan also will be of high importance when organizing the scientific – technical activity and its development in the country.

Much attention is paid to the problems of the development of scientific and research work because the state will not have its future without all – sided elaboration of science. Taking this into account much attention in the Republic is attached to expansion of research work, efficient application of scientific achievements in various fields of the national economy.

The government policies of Uzbekistan have build up 50,000 new educational institutes annually for the past few years. More schools are yet required to fulfil the public demand. All the educational institutes of Uzbekistan aim at educational development. They follow certain principles, such as:

- Modifying and further improving the educational and socializing content
- Developing new schools, curriculum and textbooks
- Stress on individual capability and talent
- Vocational and Professional training, keeping in mind the changing economical needs

In fact the future of Uzbekistan is in the hand of the youth. For serving their motherland they must be healthy both physically and culturally. If children are paid attention by the childhood of them intellectual educated, and great people in future. To become this purpose a lot of activities are being made in the field of sport and education according to the orders of President I. A. Karimov.

In the system of education we attach a great importance to teaching pupils not merely liberal arts and vocational skills, but also required learning of foreign languages, for this is critical for them to maintain pro-active communication with their counterparts abroad, get extensive knowledge of everything that is going on around the globe, and command the august world of intellectual treasure.

Important in reforming the learning process and training highly qualified specialists in demand in the labor market have been higher education institutions. Within the past few years their number has increased twofold and now there are more than 230 thousand students enrolled at 59 universities and other higher education institutions.

In Uzbekistan, we have set up the successfully functioning branches of the leading educational institutions of Europe and Asia with a high international reputе and deep historical roots, including Westminster University, Management and Development Institute of Singapore, Turin Polytechnic University, Russian University of Oil and Gas, Moscow State University, Russian University of Economics. Bachelor's and master's majors in mechanical engineering, oil and gas business, information technologies, economics and business management, finance management, commercial law are taught in these higher educational institutions, and their graduates receive diplomas acknowledged across the globe.

During the years of independence Uzbekistan has established and is developing scientific and technical cooperation with the USA, the European Union, Japan, China, Republic of Korea, India and others. As their basis they have over 60 international agreements in the field of scientific-engineering cooperation and the protection of intellectual property. Partnership relations are established with the scientific and engineering associations of the European Union INTAS and INCO-Copernicus, NATO's scientific committee, the American Civil Research and Development Fund (CRDF), and the Ukrainian Scientific-Research Center. In 1999 about US\$4 million was allocated for Uzbek scientists as international grants to implement the scientific and engineering projects. The decree by the Cabinet of Ministers of the republic stipulates a number of financial privileges, including exemption from state payments and taxes for the international scientific-engineering programs implemented in Uzbekistan. Lately a number of joint scientific-engineering projects with the USA, Germany, India, and the CIS countries is carried out along

the priority trends on a bilateral basis. The republic regularly hosts international scientific-engineering seminars and conferences in various fields of natural, humanitarian sciences, medicine, agriculture, applied research, the innovation issues, the commercialization of science, the development and the transfer of technologies.

New higher educational institutions have appeared: the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Academy of State and Public Structuring, Academy of Armed Forces, Academy of Ministry of Internal Affairs. English language is the national language of GB, USA, Australia, New Zealand. The English language is also one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization. We are learning such kind language which serves to connect people all over the world, this language is the language of the official documents of international organizations. It is the language of world famous poets, writers, beginners of the English literature. So our President I. Karimov paying attention learning foreign languages.

On December 10, 2012 President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov signed a decree "On measures to further improve foreign language learning system". It is noted that in the framework of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On education" and the National Programme for Training in the country, a comprehensive foreign languages' teaching system, aimed at creating harmoniously developed, highly educated, modern-thinking young generation, further integration of the country to the world community, has been created. During the years of independence, over 51.7 thousand teachers of foreign languages graduated from universities, English, German and French multimedia tutorials and textbooks for 5-9 grades of secondary schools, electronic resources for learning English in primary schools were created, more than 5000 secondary schools, professional colleges and academic lyceums were equipped with language laboratories.

However, analysis of the current system of organizing language learning shows that learning standards, curricula and textbooks do not fully meet the current requirements, particularly in the use of advanced information and media technologies. Education is mainly conducted in traditional methods. Further development of a continuum of foreign languages learning at all levels of education; improving skills of teachers and provision of modern teaching materials are required.

According to the decree, starting from 2013/2014 school year foreign languages, mainly English, gradually throughout the country will be taught from the first year of schooling in the form of lesson-games and speaking games, continuing to learning the alphabet, reading and spelling in the second year (grade).

Also it is envisaged that university modules, especially in technical and international areas, will be offered in English and other foreign languages at higher education institutions.

The subject of my course paper is very interesting and worthy to discuss: “The marked differences between full and colloquial styles”.

The problem of my work is concerned with Theoretical Phonetics and Phonology.

The aim of my course paper is study deeply investigate the works of phoneticians and analyze the intonational styles of English.

In this work it is necessary to solve the following **primary objectives**:

1. Theoretically to comprehend and approve importance of studying pronunciation norms of English.
2. To analyze and compare the phonological features of English intonation.

During the work the following **methods of research** were applied:

1. The analysis of the scientific literature on a theme of graduation work;
2. The analysis of programs and internet resources such as official sites of foreign authors and websites of both domestic and foreign universities;

Practical value of the given theme is included in the formation of modern scientific resources for language learners and students of the Higher Education.

This course paper consists of the introductory, three chapters, conclusion and the list of used literature.

The chapters are: 1. Intonation and its manifestation

2. Styles of pronunciation and its types
3. Differences between full and colloquial styles

Chapter 1 Intonation and its manifestation

Intonation is a language universal. There are no languages which are spoken as a monotone, i.e. without any change of prosodic parameters, But intonation functions in various languages in a different way.

There is wide agreement among linguists that on perception level prosody is a complex, a whole, formed by significant variations of 1) pitch, 2) loudness (force) and 3) tempo (i.e. the rate of speech and pausation) is called intonation. Thus, prosody and intonation relate to each other as a more general notion (prosody) and its part (intonation).

On the acoustic level pitch correlates with the fundamental frequency of the vibration of the vocal cords; loudness correlates with the amplitude of vibrations; tempo is a correlate of time during which a speech unit lasts. [vrubel]

Each syllable of the speech chain has a special pitch colouring.

Intonation is present in every sentence and sometimes how we say something is more important than what we say. [sokolova]

Intonation is the variation of pitch, force of utterance and tempo. The pitch of intonation is expressed by the significant moves of the voice up and down. The force of utterance is expressed by the degree of loudness of syllables. The tempo is expressed by the rate of speech.

May I ask you a few questions? (interrogative)

What lesson did you have today?

Can I send an email, please?

What a lovely day today! (exclamation)

Happy new year! Happy birthday!

Don't close the door! (order)

But I don't want them to come. (declarative)

My husband is very fond of outdoor games.

There's a cat on the sofa and there's a telephone on a small table next to the sofa.

Intonation is a powerful means of human intercommunication. One of the aims of communication is the exchange of information between people. The meaning of an English utterance, i.e. the information it conveys to a listener, derives not only from the grammatical structure, the lexical composition and the sound pattern. It also derives from variations of intonation, i.e. of its prosodic parameters.

David Crystal in The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language [1997:173] offers the functions of intonation summarized as follows;

D. Crystal distinguishes the following functions of intonation.[11:122]

- Emotional function's most obvious role is to express attitudinal meaning -sarcasm, surprise, reserve, impatience, delight, shock, anger, interest, and thousands of other semantic nuances.

- Grammatical function helps to identify grammatical structure in speech, performing a role similar to punctuation. Units such as clause and sentence often depend on intonation for

their spoken identity, and several specific contrasts, such as question/statement, make systematic use of it.

- Informational function helps draw attention to what meaning is given and what is new in an utterance. The word carrying the most prominent tone in a contour signals the part of an utterance that the speaker is treating as new information.

- Textual function helps larger units of meaning than the sentence to contrast and cohere. In radio news-reading, paragraphs of information can be shaped through the use of pitch. In sports commentary, changes in prosody reflect the progress of the action.

- Psychological function helps us to organize speech into units that are easier to perceive and memorize. Most people would find a sequence of numbers, for example, difficult to recall. The task is made easier by using intonation to chunk the sequence into two units.

- Indexical function, along with other prosodic features, is an important marker of personal or social identity. Lawyers, preachers, newscasters, sports commentators, army sergeants, and several other occupations are readily identified through their distinctive prosody.

Another use of intonation in English is that of transmitting feelings or emotions and modality and this forces it to harness emotion in the service of meaning.

As with words which may have two or more related lexical meanings so with intonation patterns one must indicate a central meaning with marginal variations from it. Most phrases and parts of them may be pronounced with several different intonation patterns according to the situation, according to the speaker's momentary feeling or attitude to the subject matter. These modifications can vary from surprise to deliberation, to sharp isolation of some part of a sentence for attention, to mild intellectual detachment. It would not be wise to associate a particular intonation pattern with a particular grammatical construction. Any sentence in various contexts may receive any of a dozen other patterns, cf.:

The most important grammatical function of intonation in the language family to which English belongs is that of tying the major parts together within the phrase and tying phrases together within the text – showing, in the process, what things belong more closely together than others, where the divisions come, what is subordinate to what, and whether one is telling, asking, commanding or exclaiming.

Many linguists in this country and abroad attempt to view intonation on the phonological level. Phonology has a special branch, intonology, whose domain is the larger units of connected speech: intonation groups, phrases and even phonetic passages or blocks of discourse.

The distinctive function of intonation is realized in the opposition of the same word sequences which differ in certain parameters of the intonation pattern.

Intonation patterns make their distinctive contribution at intonation group, phrase

and text levels.

Intonation patterns

Usually each sentence consists of one or more intonation groups, and each intonation group is characterized by a certain intonation pattern. The intonation pattern consists of the following parts:

1) The pre-head

2) The head

3) The nucleus

4) The tail

1) The pre-head – all unstressed and half stressed syllables which stand before the first stressed syllable are called the pre-head.

2) The head – syllables beginning with the first stressed syllable up to the last stressed syllable are called the head (stressed and unstressed syllables).

3) The nucleus – the last stressed syllable is called the nucleus.

4) The tail – all unstressed and half stressed syllables which stand after the last stressed syllable are called the tail.

Intonation and its components exist not only in oral speech, but in the written form of a language. In a written text the punctuation marks make the meaning of sentences clear to the reader. The writer's ideas, his emotions, feelings may be expressed by means of punctuation marks.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1) full stop (dot, point) | (.) |
| 2) comma | (,) |
| 3) the interrogative mark | (?) |
| 4) the exclamation mark | (!) |
| 5) colon | (:) |
| 6) semicolon | (;) |
| 7) double quotation mark | (“ ”) |
| 8) the dash | (--) |
| 9) the bracket (marks of parentheses) | () |
| 10) a series of periods (a row of dots) | (....) |

Tonogramm is representing of intonation in written form. Two horizontal lines show graphically upper and lower limits of our voice.

In tonogramm stressed syllables are marked with the dash and unstressed syllables are marked with a point. Long pauses are marked with two vertical lines and short pauses are marked with one vertical line.

[--] = stressed syllable

[.] = unstressed syllable

[//] = long pause (. ? !)

[/] = short pause (, ; :)

In the process of speech our voice goes up and down. And the highest point is called intonation. There are 3 pitch levels are distinguished in tonogramm:

The high level

The mid level

The low level

The interval between the pitched syllables is called the pitch range. The pitch range may be: Normal, Wide(high), Narrow(in low and high levels)

The main nuclear tones

The nucleus is very important in speech, because the whole speech melody is centered on the syllable which is the nucleus of the intonation pattern. There are eight nuclear tones in English, they are:

The Low fall tone [.]	Паст пасаювчи оханг
The High fall tone [']	Баланд пасаювчи оханг
The Rise fall tone [^]	Кўтарилиб пасаювчи оханг
The Low rise tone [.]	Паст кўтарилувчи оханг
The High rise tone [']	Баланд кўтарилувчи оханг
The Fall rise tone [.]	Пасайиб кўтарилувчи ўханг
The Rise fall rise tone [~]	Кўтарилиб пасайиб кўтарилувчи оханг
The Mid level [>]	Ўрта даража оханг

Chapter II Styles of pronunciation and its types

Intonation plays a central role in stylistic differentiation of oral texts. The pronunciation of one and the same person may be different on different occasions: for instance, when delivering a lecture, speaking over the radio, or giving a dictation exercise, when talking to official persons or chatting with intimate friends. These different ways of pronouncing words are called "**Styles of Pronunciation**". An intonational style can be defined as a system of

interrelated intonational means which is used in a certain social sphere and serves a definite aim in communication.

The pronunciation of one and the same person may be different on different occasions: for instance, when delivering a lecture, speaking over the radio, or giving a dictation exercise, when talking to official persons or chatting with intimate friends. These different ways of pronouncing words are called "Styles of Pronunciation".

The distinctive principle of styles of Pronunciation is the degree of carefulness with which words are pronounced. We differentiate: 1) the full style form 2) the colloquial style the full style is characterized by a slow tempo and a careful pronunciation. Words are pronounced in their full form, without vowel reduction or loss of consonants.

The colloquial style differs from the full style both in tempo and in clearness. This type of style, in its turn, is subdivided into: 1) the careful colloquial style; 2) the careless colloquial style.

These 2 styles differ in the degree of carefulness and in tempo. The former (the careful style) is characterized by obligatory assimilations, the latter (the careless style) by a number of non-obligatory assimilations, e.g. I should like to see her.

[ai Jud 'latk tu si: ha]

[at Jad 'latk ta si- ha]

[at |t 'laik ta st a]

In studying a foreign language one should begin by learning the words in their full form, then master the careful colloquial style, it is of no use to learn rapid careless colloquial style.

There are different classifications of stylistic variants of pronunciation. Some authors distinguish the following principal styles for practical purposes:

Informational style (or formal style)

Scientific (or academic) style

Declamatory style

Publicist style

Familiar (conversational) style

Styles of speech or pronunciation are those special forms of speech suited to the aim and the contents of the utterance, the circumstances of communication, the character of the audience, etc. As D. Jones points out, a person may pronounce the same word or sequence of words quite differently under different circumstances.

Thus in ordinary conversation the word and is frequently pronounced [n] when unstressed (e.g. in bread and butter ['bredn 'butə], but in serious conversation the word, even when unstressed, might often be pronounced [ænd]. In other words, all speakers use more than one

style of pronunciation, and variations in the pronunciation of speech sounds, words and sentences peculiar to different styles of speech may be called stylistic variations.

Several different styles of pronunciation may be distinguished, although no generally accepted classification of styles of pronunciation has been worked out and the peculiarities of different styles have not yet been sufficiently investigated.

D. Jones distinguishes among different styles of pronunciation the rapid familiar style, the slower colloquial style, the natural style used in addressing a fair-sized audience, the acquired style of the stage, and the acquired style used in singing.

L.V. Shcherba wrote of the need to distinguish a great variety of styles of speech, in accordance with the great variety of different social occasions and situations, but for the sake of simplicity he suggested that only two styles of pronunciation should be distinguished: (1) colloquial style characteristic of people's quiet talk, and (2) full style, which we use when we want to make our speech especially distinct and, for this purpose, clearly articulate all the syllables of each word.

The kind of style used in pronunciation has a definite effect on the phonemic and allophonic composition of words. More deliberate and distinct utterance results in the use of full vowel sounds in some of the unstressed syllables. Consonants, too, uttered in formal style, will sometimes disappear in colloquial. It is clear that the chief phonetic characteristics of the colloquial style are various forms of the reduction of speech sounds and various kinds of assimilation. The degree of reduction and assimilation depends on the tempo of speech.

S.M. Gaiduchic distinguishes five phonetic styles: solemn (торжественный), "scientific business (научно-деловой), official business (официально-деловой), everyday (бытовой), and familiar (непринужденный). As we may see the above-mentioned phonetic styles on the whole correlate with functional styles of the language. They are differentiated on the basis of spheres of discourse.

The other way of classifying phonetic styles is suggested by J.A. Dubovsky who discriminates the following five styles: informal ordinary, formal neutral, formal official, informal familiar, and declamatory. The division is based on different degrees of formality or rather familiarity between the speaker and the listener. Within each style subdivisions are observed. M.Sokolova and other's approach is slightly different. When we consider the problem of classifying phonetic styles according to the criteria described above we should distinguish between segmental and suprasegmental level of analysis because some of them (the aim of the utterance, for example) result in variations of mainly suprasegmental level, while others (the formality of situation, for example) reveal segmental varieties. So it seems preferable to consider each level separately until a more adequate system of correlation is found.

The style-differentiating characteristics mentioned above give good grounds for establishing intonational styles. There are five intonational styles singled out mainly according to the purpose of communication and to which we could refer all the main varieties of the texts. They are as follows:

Informational style.

Academic style (Scientific).

Publicistic style.

Declamatory style (Artistic).

Conversational style (Familiar).

But differentiation of intonation according" to the purpose of communication is not enough; there are other factors that affect intonation in various situations. Besides any style is seldom realized in its pure form

Informational style occurs in formal speech without giving the speech any emotional color. And it is mostly used by radio and television announcers when they read weather forecasts, news and etc. It is stylistically neutral.

Scientific style is called academic style too. The speaker's purpose in scientific style is not only to direct the listener's attention to the message. Scientific style is mostly used by university lecturers, schoolteachers and by scientists in formal and informal discussions.

Declamatory style is more emotional and it demands a special training. This style is mostly used in stage speech, in reciting poems, and reading aloud fiction.

The intonation patterns which express the speaker's will is characteristic for publicistic style. The aim of this style is to influence on the listener, and to make him believe that the speaker's interpretation is only the correct one. It is mostly used by politicians, radio and TV commentators, participants of press conferences and the judges in the courts.

Familiar style is characteristic for the English of everyday life. So it mostly occurs in the speech of the members of the family group and in the speech of intimate friends and also among the well-acquainted people.

An intonational style is a many-faceted phenomenon and in describing, for example, the intonational identity of familiar (conversational) style one has to take into account that it occurs in the spoken variety of English, both in one-sided (monologue) and balanced (dialogue) types of conversation, in spontaneous, non-public, informal discourse .

Informational style occurs in formal speech without giving the speech any emotional color. And it is mostly used by radio and television. When using informational style the speaker is primarily concerned that each sentence type, such as declarative or interrogative, command or request, dependent or independent, is given an unambiguous intonational identity. The sender of

the message consciously avoids giving any secondary values to utterances that might interfere with the listener's correct decoding the message and with inferring the principal point of information in the sentence. So in most cases the speaker sounds dispassionate.

The characteristic feature of informational style is the use of (LowPre-Head +) Falling Head + Low Fall (Low Rise) (+ Tail), normal or slow speed of utterance and regular rhythm.

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Example ;

"You will all have seen from the handouts which you have in front of you that I propose to divide this course of lectures on the urban and architectural development of London into three main sections, and perhaps I could just point out, right at the beginning, that there will be a good deal of overlap between them. They are intended to stand as separate, self-contained units. Indeed, I would go as far as to say that anyone who tried to deal entirely separately with the past, the present, and the course of development in the future, would be misrepresenting the way in which urban growth takes place.

Now by way of introduction, I'd like to try and give some indication of how London itself originated, of how developmental trends were built into it, as it were, from the very outset; and of how these trends affected its growth. It started, of course, not as one, but as two cities. The Romans built a bridge across the Thames at a point where the estuary was narrow enough to make this a practical proposition, and the encampment associated with this bridge grew up on the north bank of the river."

Declamatory style is more emotional and it demands a special training. This style is mostly used in stage speech, in reciting poems, and reading aloud fiction. In declamatory style the emotional role of intonation increases, thereby intonation patterns used for intellectual, volitional and emotional purposes have an equal share. The speaker's aims to appeal simultaneously to the mind, the will and feelings of the listener by image-bearing devices. Declamatory style is generally acquired by special training and it is used, for instance, in stage speech, classroom recitation, verse-speaking or in reading aloud fiction.

The usage of familiar (conversational) style is typical of the English of everyday life. It occurs both within a family group and in informal external relationships, namely, in the speech of intimate friends or well-acquainted people. In such cases it is the emotional reaction to a situational or verbal stimulus that matters, thereby the attitude- and emotion-signalling function of intonation here comes to the fore. Nevertheless intellectual and volitional intonation patterns also have a part to play.

Pattern One. (Low Pre-Nucleus +) Low Fall (+ Tail)

Model: Can you do it alone? Of .course I can.

Stimulus

Response

Whose pen is this?

Patricia's.

Who can say it?

I think Mary can.

Pattern Two. (Low Pre-Head +) Falling Head + Low Fall (+ Tail)

Stimulus

Response

When are we-to go there? Sometime towards the end of next month.

He is a reliable fellow. What makes you think he is honest?

Pattern Three. (Low Pre-Head +) High (Medium) Level Head + Low Fall (+Tail)

Stimulus

Response

What about the jacket? It won't do at all.

What's the time, please? Four o'clock.

Pattern Four. (Low Pre-Head +) Low Level Head + Low Fall

Stimulus

Response

What would you like for dinner? I don't know.

What's that tray made of? It's made of wood.

Pattern Five. (Low Pre-Head +) Stepping Head + Low Fall (+Tail)

Stimulus

Response

I hate cabbage. So do I.

I can't hear Julia. Neither can I.

Chapter III Differences between full and colloquial styles

Styles of speech or pronunciation are those special forms of speech suited to the aim and the contents of the utterance, the circumstances of communication, the character of the audience, etc. As D. Jones points out, a person may pronounce the same word or sequence of words quite differently under different circumstances.

Thus in ordinary conversation the word *and* is frequently pronounced [n] when unstressed (e.g. in *bread and butter* ['bredn 'butə]), but in serious conversation the word, even when unstressed, might often be pronounced [ænd]. In other words, all speakers use more than one

style of pronunciation, and variations in the pronunciation of speech sounds, words and sentences peculiar to different styles of speech may be called stylistic variations.

Several different styles of pronunciation may be distinguished, although no generally accepted classification of styles of pronunciation has been worked out and the peculiarities of different styles have not yet been sufficiently investigated.

D. Jones distinguishes among different styles of pronunciation the rapid familiar style, the slower colloquial style, the natural style used in addressing a fair-sized audience, the acquired style of the stage, and the acquired style used in singing.

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In informal fluent discourse there are examples of utterance where the effect of intellectual intonation is neutralized, eg:

MARY: ...I can live like other people, make my own decisions, decide for myself what I should or shouldn't do!

MACFEE: Aye.

MARY (ecstatically): Oh its .WONDERFUL, } .MARVELLOUS,]

^VHEAVENLY, | DE----- LIGHTFUL!

(P. Ableman. "Blue Comedy")

L.V. Shcherba wrote of the need to distinguish a great variety of styles of speech, in accordance with the great variety of different social occasions and situations, but for the sake of simplicity he suggested that only two styles of pronunciation should be distinguished: (1) **colloquial style** characteristic of people's quiet talk, and (2) **full style**, which we use when we want to make our speech especially distinct and, for this purpose, clearly articulate all the syllables of each word.

The kind of style used in pronunciation has a definite effect on the phonemic and allophonic composition of words. More deliberate and distinct utterance results in the use of full vowel sounds in some of the unstressed syllables. Consonants, too, uttered in formal style, will sometimes disappear in colloquial. It is clear that the chief phonetic characteristics of the

colloquial style are various forms of the reduction of speech sounds and various kinds of assimilation. The degree of reduction and assimilation depends on the tempo of speech.

CONCLUSION

Intonation is a language universal. There are no languages which are spoken without any change of prosodic parameters but intonation functions in various languages in a different way.

There are two main approaches to the problem of intonation in Great Britain. One is known as a contour analysis and the other may be called grammatical.

The first is represented by a large group of phoneticians: H. Sweet, D. Jones, G. Palmer, L. Armstrong, I. Ward, R. Kingdon, J. O'Connor, A. Gimson and others. It is traditional and widely used. According to this approach the smallest unit to which linguistic meaning can be attached is a tone-group (sense-group).

The grammatical approach to the study of intonation was worked out by M. Halliday. The main unit of intonation is a clause. Intonation is a complex of three systemic variables: tonality, tonicity and tone, which are connected with grammatical categories. Tonality marks the beginning and the end of a tone-group. Tonicity marks the focal point of each tone-group. Tone is the third unit in Halliday's system. Tones can be primary and secondary. They convey the attitude of the speaker. Halliday's theory is based on the syntactical function of intonation.

The founder of the American school of intonation K. Pike in his book «The Intonation of American English» considers «pitch phonemes» and «contours» to be the main units of intonation. He describes different contours and their meanings, but the word «meaning» stands apart from communicative function of intonation.

There is wide agreement among Russian linguists that on perception level intonation is a complex, a whole, formed by significant variations of pitch, loudness and tempo closely related. Some Russian linguists regard speech timbre as the fourth component of intonation. Neither its material form nor its linguistic function has been thoroughly described. Though speech timbre definitely conveys certain shades of attitudinal or emotional meaning there is no good reason to

consider it alongside with the three prosodic components of intonation, i.e. pitch, loudness and tempo.

M. Sokolova and others write that the term prosody embraces the three prosodic components and substitutes the term intonation. It is widely used in linguistic literature, it causes no misunderstanding and, consequently, it is more adequate. They feel strongly that this term would be more suitable for their book too, but, unfortunately, it has not been accepted in the teaching process yet.

Many foreign scholars (A. Gimson, R. Kingdon) restrict the formal definition of intonation to pitch movement alone, though occasionally allowing in variations of loudness as well. According to D. Crystal, the most important prosodic effects are those conveyed by the linguistic use of pitch movement, or melody. It is clearly not possible to restrict the term intonation by the pitch parameters only because generally all the three prosodic parameters function as a whole though in many cases the priority of the pitch parameter is quite evident.

D. Crystal distinguishes the following functions of intonation.

- Emotional function's most obvious role is to express attitudinal meaning -sarcasm, surprise, reserve, impatience, delight, shock, anger, interest, and thousands of other semantic nuances.

- Grammatical function helps to identify grammatical structure in speech, performing a role similar to punctuation. Units such as clause and sentence often depend on intonation for their spoken identity, and several specific contrasts, such as question/statement, make systematic use of it.

- Informational function helps draw attention to what meaning is given and what is new in an utterance. The word carrying the most prominent tone in a contour signals the part of an utterance that the speaker is treating as new information.

- Textual function helps larger units of meaning than the sentence to contrast and cohere. In radio news-reading, paragraphs of information can be shaped through the use of pitch. In sports commentary, changes in prosody reflect the progress of the action.

- Psychological function helps us to organize speech into units that are easier to perceive and memorize. Most people would find a sequence of numbers, for example, difficult to recall. The task is made easier by using intonation to chunk the sequence into two units.

- Indexical function, along with other prosodic features, is an important marker of personal or social identity. Lawyers, preachers, newscasters, sports commentators, army sergeants, and several other occupations are readily identified through their distinctive prosody.

Let us consider the components of intonation.

In the pitch component we may consider the distinct variations in the direction of pitch, pitch level and pitch range.

Two more pitch parameters are pitch ranges and pitch levels. Three pitch ranges are generally distinguished: normal, wide, and narrow. Pitch levels may be high, medium, and low.

Loudness is used in a variety of ways. Gross differences of meaning (such as anger, menace, and excitement) can be conveyed by using an overall loudness level.

The tempo of speech is the third component of intonation. The term tempo implies the rate of the utterance and pausation. The rate of speech can be normal, slow and fast. The parts of the utterance which are particularly important sound slower. Unimportant parts are commonly pronounced at a greater speed than normal.

Any stretch of speech can be split into smaller portions, i.e. phonetic wholes, phrases, intonation groups by means of pauses. By 'pause' here we mean a complete stop of phonation. We may distinguish the following three kinds of pauses:

1. Short pauses which may be used to separate intonation groups within a phrase. .
2. Longer pauses which normally manifest the end of the phrase.
3. Very long pauses, which are approximately twice as long as the first type, are used to separate phonetic wholes.

Functionally, there may be distinguished syntactic, emphatic and hesitation pauses.

Syntactic pauses separate phonopassages, phrases, and intonation groups. Emphatic pauses serve to make especially prominent certain parts of the utterance. Hesitation pauses are mainly used in spontaneous speech to gain some time to think over what to say next. They may be silent or filled.

Each syllable of the speech chain has a special pitch colouring. Some of the syllables have significant moves of tone up and down. Each syllable bears a definite amount of loudness. Pitch movements are inseparably connected with loudness. Together with the tempo of speech they form an intonation pattern which is the basic unit of intonation. An intonation pattern contains one nucleus and may contain other stressed or unstressed syllables normally preceding or following the nucleus. The boundaries of an intonation pattern may be marked by stops of phonation that is temporal pauses.

Intonation patterns serve to actualize syntagms in oral speech. It may be well to remind you here that the syntagm is a group of words which is semantically and syntactically complete. In phonetics actualized syntagms are called intonation groups (sense-groups, tone-groups). Each intonation group may consist of one or more potential syntagms, e.g. the sentence / think he is coming soon has two potential syntagms: / think and he is coming soon. In oral speech it is normally actualized as one intonation group.

The changes of pitch, loudness and tempo are not haphazard variations. The rules of change are highly organized. No matter how variable the individual variations of these prosodic components are they tend to become formalized or standardized, so that all speakers of the language use them in similar ways under similar circumstances. These abstracted characteristics of intonation structures may be called intonation patterns which form the prosodic system of English.

Some intonation patterns may be completely colourless in meaning: they give to the listener no implication of the speaker's attitude or feeling. They serve a mechanical function — they provide a mold into which all sentences may be poured so that they achieve utterance. Such intonation patterns represent the intonational minimum of speech. The number of possible combinations is more than a hundred but not all of them are equally important. Some of them do not differ much in meaning, others are very rarely used. That is why in teaching it is necessary to deal only with a very limited number of intonation patterns, which are the result of a careful choice.

Styles of speech or pronunciation are those special forms of speech suited to the aim and the contents of the utterance, the circumstances of communication, the character of the audience, etc. As D. Jones points out, a person may pronounce the same word or sequence of words quite differently under different circumstances.

Thus in ordinary conversation the word *and* is frequently pronounced [n] when unstressed (e.g. in *bread and butter* ['bredn 'butə]), but in serious conversation the word, even when unstressed, might often be pronounced [ænd]. In other words, all speakers use more than one style of pronunciation, and variations in the pronunciation of speech sounds, words and sentences peculiar to different styles of speech may be called stylistic variations.

Several different styles of pronunciation may be distinguished, although no generally accepted classification of styles of pronunciation has been worked out and the peculiarities of different styles have not yet been sufficiently investigated.

D. Jones distinguishes among different styles of pronunciation the rapid familiar style, the slower colloquial style, the natural style used in addressing a fair-sized audience, the acquired style of the stage, and the acquired style used in singing.

L.V. Shcherba wrote of the need to distinguish a great variety of styles of speech, in accordance with the great variety of different social occasions and situations, but for the sake of simplicity he suggested that only two styles of pronunciation should be distinguished: (1) colloquial style characteristic of people's quiet talk, and (2) full style, which we use when we want to make our speech especially distinct and, for this purpose, clearly articulate all the syllables of each word.

The kind of style used in pronunciation has a definite effect on the phonemic and allophonic composition of words. More deliberate and distinct utterance results in the use of full vowel sounds in some of the unstressed syllables. Consonants, too, uttered in formal style, will sometimes disappear in colloquial. It is clear that the chief phonetic characteristics of the colloquial style are various forms of the reduction of speech sounds and various kinds of assimilation. The degree of reduction and assimilation depends on the tempo of speech.

S.M. Gaiduchic distinguishes five phonetic styles: solemn (торжественный), "scientific business (научно-деловой), official business (официально-деловой), everyday (бытовой), and familiar (непринужденный). As we may see the above-mentioned phonetic styles on the whole correlate with functional styles of the language. They are differentiated on the basis of spheres of discourse.

The other way of classifying phonetic styles is suggested by J.A. Dubovsky who discriminates the following five styles: informal ordinary, formal neutral, formal official, informal familiar, and declamatory. The division is based on different degrees of formality or rather familiarity between the speaker and the listener.

The style-differentiating characteristics mentioned above give good grounds for establishing intonational styles. There are five intonational styles singled out mainly according to the purpose of communication and to which we could refer all the main varieties of the texts. They are as follows:

1. Informational style.
2. Academic style (Scientific).
3. Publicistic style.
4. Declamatory style (Artistic).
5. Conversational style (Familiar).

But differentiation of intonation according" to the purpose of communication is not enough; there are other factors that affect intonation in various situations. Besides any style is seldom realized in its pure form.

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