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INTONATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE KAZAKH DISCOURSE

Annotation. The article deals with the discursive description of Kazakh intonation. The experimental-phonetic analysis of spontaneous speech in anthropocentric perspective has been done. Along with the semantic and syntactic features of intonation its pragmatic, cognitive characteristics have been described.

Keywords: Kazakh intonation, intonology, cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguistic culturology, discourse, sounding speech, presupposition, utterance, speech communication, accent.

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ИНТОНАЦИОННЫЙ АНАЛИЗ КАЗАХСКОГО ДИСКУРСА

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается дискурсивное описание казахской интонации. Произведен экспериментально-фонетический анализ спонтанной речи в антропоцентрическом аспекте. Наряду с семантическими и синтаксическими функциями интонации описаны ее прагматические, когнитивные характеристики.

Ключевые слова: Казахская интонация, интонология, когнитивная лингвистика, прагматическая лингвистика, лингвистическая культурология, дискурс, звучащая речь, предпосылка, высказывание, речевое общение, акцент.

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ҚАЗАҚ ДИСКУРСЫНЫҢ ИНТОНАЦИЯЛЫҚ ТАЛДАУЫ

Аннотация. Мақалада қазақ интонациясының дискурстық сипаты қарастырылған. Дайындықсыз сөйлеуге эксперименталды-фонетикалық талдау антропоцентристік аспектіде жасалған. Интонацияның семантикалық және синтаксистік функцияларымен қатар прагматикалық және когнитивтік ерекшеліктері сипатталған.

Тірек сөздер: Қазақ интонациясы, интонология, когнитивтік лингвистика, прагматическая лингвистика, лингвистикалық мәдениеттану, дискурс, дыбыстық сөйлеу, алғышарт, пікір айту, сөздік қатынас, акцент.

The research in relation to the intonation unveil great opportunities in researching new trends of linguistics associated with the text linguistics (discourse), **the cognitive linguistics, the pragmalinguistics, the psycholinguistics, and the linguistic culturology.** The intonology

is just the discipline where the most recent trends and tendencies of the linguistic science are concentrated, which provides a multilevel analysis of language phenomena, thus opening wide prospects to the researchers. Being a sign of sounding speech, intonation is closely connected with an oratorical skill, a theory of declamation, and acting skills. It is no mere chance that already the ancient Greeks and Romans paid attention to some elements of intonation and laid the basis for the study thereof under the oratorical skill.

Being an object of regard and study by different experts, the intonology covers a lot of areas of knowledge, both allied relatively dissimilar such as literary studies, stylistics, dramatic art and oratorical skill, psychology, philosophy, physics, informatics, culturology, anthropology, ethnology etc. But just due to the linguistic research, the intonation has achieved its theoretical understanding and formed as a science.

The science of intonation has passed some stages of development along with the linguistic science itself. For a long time remaining at the periphery of linguistics, it has currently taken a worthy place among other linguistic disciplines. Developing on the basis of fundamental concepts, methods and technique of the allied sciences, the intonology itself was conducive to the extension, increase and development of new trends of scientific knowledge (**cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics**) in the course of their integrity and interdisciplinary coordination. Moreover, with the origin of the **intonology**, some facts of language have been adequately covered, formalized in scientific theories, generating new fundamental ideas and outlining such linguistic phenomena and concepts as remained out of view for a long time.

For the last decades, pieces of speech falling beyond a statement become an object of linguistic research increasingly frequently. And the analysis thereof is performed from the different points of view: syntactic, lexical, and phonetic ones. A transition from the analysis of an isolated statement to that of the whole text is being observed in the field of intonology that extends opportunities to study a functional potential of intonation and to identify its substantial aspect.

In the scientific literature, linguistics of a text is often defined as a science studying «language in use», which is engaged in search of general regularities to build up a system of grammatical categories of a text with substantial and formal units of a different scope and complexity [3]. A text is understood as structure of any completed and coherent, independent and grammatically correct written text or oral statement at an emic level and as an actual realization of the said statement at an ethical level. As related to written texts, one can rely on the inner saying or reading of a person, who is writing or reading, the more especially as the existence of the intonation specifying continuation of the text, may be deemed to be a universal. And for written and oral texts, the absence of segment means instead of superfix ones (connectors) of the larger-than-the-sentence link in the beginning or in the end of texts is proveable. An initial and final sentences are not marked in relation to the connectors, which do not correlate correspond with the middle of a text. A more distinct downturn in the end of a text is not marked as well. On the contrary, a plurisegmental link is marked just as segment connectors, which consists in the intonation of continuation of a text.

The Soviet linguist T.M. Nikolaeva thinks that development of linguistics of a text was supported by studying phrasal and prosodic structures, and it is noted that in an oral statement, it is possible to establish a set of units of a minimal extension, which are syntagms - primary units of an oral statement [4].

A functional potential of intonational means extends in the transition from the analysis of an isolated statement to that of a coherent text.

The analysis of functioning prosodic means within the linguistics of a text enables to find out influence of an intonational structure of a text, or an utterance upon the intonational contours of elements constituting it, to reveal a **cognitive function** of prosodic parameters in the semantic

and pragmatic organization of a text, to describe properties of intonation in the realization of an interphrase link and in the accentuation of informative pieces according to the extent of importance, and also in the performance of a function of an aesthetic influence on a person.

In studying different properties of a text, **the cognitive aspect** of the text and its pragmatics arouse the greatest interest. The analysis of texts (discourses) involving social, **mental and psychological** qualities of an individual in the range of interests of the intonology makes it possible to estimate a process of communication and speech behaviour of a person under natural conditions. In case of the cognitive aspect based on a versatile approach to the text elements, and to the subject, who perceives and produces information and guided certain strategies his/her cogitative activity subject to the speech reality in a specific communicative situation, the analysis of intonational data is realized more fully and deeply.

The cognitive analysis of intonational components enables to refer to the pragmatical factor, and to the presupposition theory. In the linguistic literature about the presuppositions, it is written quite enough. Semantic and pragmatical presuppositions are distinguished. They are defined as preliminary knowledge, available with the communicants, of a communicative situation, previous speech acts, a speech context where an intercourse is developed, all preceding the act of communication. The presuppositions regulate relations between the communicants long before the time of the beginning of the act of communication. Entering into an act of communication, both partners expect that they have some general «information on the world», which will let them to keep to the reference points and limits, known to both of them, in the process of communication [1].

The prosodic means participating in the design of texts (**discourses**) and imparting various semantic meanings can be indicators of different types of **presuppositions**. The articulation of an utterance with prosodic elements predetermines the availability and the location of the said presupposition. For example, subject to the accentuation of words, it is possible to describe the presupposition of the following utterance:

Қарлығаш // биыл емтиханды «беске» тапсырды.

This year, Karlygash// has got full marks in her examination.

Presupposition: Nobody has got full marks in the examination other than Karlygash.

Қарлығаш биыл // емтиханды «беске» тапсырды.

This year//, Karlygash has got full marks in her examination.

Presupposition: Last year, she was not so successful.

Қарлығаш биыл емтиханды «беске»// тапсырды.

This year, Karlygash has got **full marks**// in her examination.

Presupposition: Formerly she had the other notes.

The presupposition refers to the facts well-known to the listeners, and it is still not a illocutionary act but just a base for it. The presupposition of an utterance changes if its articulation changes. The articulation of an utterance in along with the accentuation determine the presupposition. The illocutionary act constituting confirmation of an utterance, according to the examples, is accentuated with prosodic means. The accent and the intonation serve as indicators of illocutionary forces producing a speech act. There are several types of speech acts such as a demand, a statement, an advice, gratitude, a warning, a question, a greeting, and congratulation, which regulate relations between the communicants. And the statement in a proposition is a speech act, which is to attach a true significance to the proposition.

If to refer to the actual articulation theory, one can note that this is nothing else but a rheme, i.e. what is asserted, and it is, as well known, always accented by acoustic parameters of speech. According to J. Searle [6], the communicative presupposition of a promise means that the

addresser expresses an appropriate proposition having designated his/her future action therein, which is desirable for the addressee.

Commenting on the systematization of speech acts recommended by J. Searle, which purpose is to ensure that «words correspond to the world» and «the world corresponds to words», E.V. Kluyev notices that adaptation of the world to words is done by the addresser, and the task of the addressee is to adapt words put at his/her disposal to the world, and to return to the same referent, who has provoked the addresser to pronounce words [1].

The study of the theory of speech acts may be an incentive in the development of the current trends in the linguistics associated with a versatile analysis of sounding speech at a superfix level with all its intra- and extralinguistic features. In the expression of different types of speech acts, a substantial part is assigned to the prosodic means subject to the speech situation. It appears that speech acts universal for all languages can differ by differential prosodic attributes, and it should be noted that based on the experimental data it was found that some speech acts (a demand, an advice, a statement, a question), according to their distinctive acoustic parameters, correspond to the intonemes found out due to the Kazakh material. In terms of the **cognitive** and pragmatic approach, the analysis of prosodic means enables to determine a ratio between the semantic and intonational characteristics, and to describe a deep nature of interaction between the intonational units and the other communicative units. The intonational characteristics of a text, which are a combination of several sentences closely interrelated by implication, express a fuller development of an idea as compared to a particular sentence, the same producing the single intonation, sense and structure. The larger than the sentence units express such a complex idea, which cannot be expressed within the simple and complex sentences, thus they constitute a dismembered text, in which relatively independent sentences find their completion in the end of the whole unity. A text is segmented with pauses accompanied by the changes in the intonation contour, the tempo, and the intensity, and utterances are united by implication using prosodic means. And the articulation of such text admits modifications subject to the purposes and the desire of the speaker.

Let's consider spontaneous oral speech as a dialogue where the interlocutors engage in a conversation to achieve communicative purposes in a situation of conversation. Utterances are exchanged in the unity of semantic, structural, **pragmatic and cognitive aspects**. The pragmatic orientation of the dialogue determines structural and grammatical specificity of utterances, which are characterized by ellipticity and incompleteness:

1. - Today we shall go to dacha.
2. - When shall we go?
3. - In an hour...
4. - By what shall we go? // By bus?
5. - No, by the neighbour's car. // Call Marat right now quickly!
6. - What shall we do in the dacha?
7. - We shall water fruit // and vegetables.
8. - Shall we gather apples?
9. - Just ripe ones...
10. - And what about cucumbers and tomatoes?
11. - We'll gather red-ripe and headed ones as well.
12. - Take your bags and bags // and get ready as soon as possible!
13. - We'll come back just in the evening.

For a successful dialogue between the interlocutors, there should be necessary conditions and preconditions. In other words, the addresser and the addressee entering into a communicative act should have a common subject matter. The content and the tonality of intercourse usually depend

on the addresser initiating speech communication, and on the common speech presuppositions. The so-called **frames**, speech situations, on which background communicative acts occur, are closely connected with common presuppositions. In the said dialogue, the subject matter develops about a trip to the dacha. The beginning is realized in the first utterance, and the ending in the last, the thirteenth one. The subject matter is developed from the second to the twelfth utterance. There are different communicative types in the dialogue (narrative, interrogative, and incentive). The dialogical unity is provided with a link of question-answering conversational turns, which volume depends on the personality of the interlocutors with their specific **communicatively speech strategy and tactics**. The participants of the dialogue in the said particular situation use a minimum of verbal means filling verbal information due to the nonverbal communication - intonation, mimicry, and gestures.

In the said example, many intonemes are realized: an intoneme of a special question, and intonemes of categorical and polite order. Some words (when, by what, quickly) are accented with the maximum values of frequency of the basic tone, intensity and duration. The tempo of pronouncing sentences depends on their type. Thus, the intoneme of the order is realized in a slow tempo, the intoneme of the general question - in an average tempo of pronunciation. As regards the amplitude of intensity, it is average for all intonemes other than the intoneme of categorical order characterized by a high amplitude of intensity, and the intoneme of completeness having a fading amplitude of intensity and constituting the ending of the text. The descending tone of a low level of the ending, the reduction of intensity and the loudness of the final sentence in combination with a long pause are an indication of the final completion of the larger-than-the sentence unity as the completed prosodic phenomenon.

In the dialogue (**discourse**) being analyzed, we have a typical pragmalinguistic situation where the addresser tries to show the necessity of a trip to the country, and he/she has a full mental picture of what they will do in the country. The pragmatics studying language, when in use together with intonation, plays a key role in the speech act. Due to the components of intonation and subject to the speech situation, various shades of meanings, purposes and intentions can be imparted. There occurs an exchange of information in communication between the addresser and the addressee made by the communicants towards each other, and the prosodic means are of paramount importance in the expression of different communicative functions.

Being a sign of oral speech, intonation is realized in speech communication performing different **cognitive and distinctive functions**. The superfix means are demonstrated particularly clearly in spontaneous unprepared dialogical speech where the addresser and the addressee engage in conversation on a free subject matter. Spontaneous speech has its peculiar features, for example, in generating an utterance, one interlocutor often interrupts the other, and as a result, a usual syntagmatic articulation intertwines with a hesitative one. The segmentation of the said discourse depending on the context and the communicative situation, is done through psychological pauses and other prosodic components. In the text there are voiced pauses (ə-ə) and hesitation pauses, which are the indicators of spontaneous speech.

The intonational means are one of the main indicators of **the cognitive activity** and the pragmalinguistic relations in the speech communication. Neutralization of intonemes is often seen in the unprepared speech due to the variation of differential distinctive features. The pragmatic presupposition at the level of the superfix phonetics acts as a precondition of a successful communication. Functions of the components of intonation in the implementation of the universal general linguistic laws of economy and compensation are especially clearly demonstrated on the basis of the material of the Kazakh spontaneous speech. The universal principle of economy set up by the French linguist Andre Martiné [2] is concretized on the temporal parameters, and the law

of compensation of Russian and Soviet linguist A. M. Peshkovskiy [5] is confirmed by the tonal characteristics of spontaneous speech.

As our analysis has shown, the intonation provides the most natural access to **the consciousness, the cogitative and cognitive processes** and is in close interrelation with the semantics. As a result of the experiment, we managed to find out that the prosodic means can «speak» about a greater or smaller semantic significance of utterances. And, as a rule, the acoustic parameters (tonal levels, a level of intensity, average syllable duration) make themselves evident the most clearly in the communicative acts, which contain more weighty information, since the meaningful information obtained in the course of the cognitive activity of a person, and which has become a product of its processing, finds its expression in speech forms, fully promoting to the realization of its content. When transferring information data, which are less significant for the recipient, intonational characteristics of utterances are neutralized by reason of their collaterality. The intonation is of paramount importance in imparting any **shades of meaning**, being a form of expression of the content, and it is directly proportional to the semantic fullness, and as the data of the prosodic parameters of speech have shown, the more the meaning, the clearer the intonation.

Thus, the analysis of a small fragment being an sample of spontaneous speech, shows that the discourse description of texts at the superfix level subject to the semantic and cognitive factors is promising and expands the horizons of new trends of linguistics.

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