The present state of linguistics is characterized by the growing interest in stress (prominence) as a main index of semantico-syntactic differences. See, for example, in Russian:

\textit{jeshche + X (X\textsubscript{n} adds to X\textsubscript{n-1}): jeshche stakan chaju? (Another cup of tea?).}

\textit{jeshche + X (X adds to Y): jeshche stakan chaju? (And a cup of tea now?).}

\textit{Odin + X (a certain X); odin + X (one X); odin + X (only X); odin + X (one and only one X); odin + X (the same X); odin + X (there is only X and nothing more).}

\textit{Tol'ko on ne byl v Pariże (But he wasn't in Paris, you are wrong); Tol'ko on ne byl v Pariże (Everybody was in Paris, but he wasn't).}

However, the present state of phonetic and prosodic theory does not correspond to requirements of general linguistics. Namely, the intonation theory only assumes the presence of one main stress (the nuclear) and of emphatic (contrastive) stresses. The semantic interpretation of stress is not yet elaborated, and the stress usually is tied only with the notion of FSP (Actual sentence division). The following problems are not yet solved: 1) How many types of utterance stresses exist on the phonetico-prosodic level? 2) How many semantic categories correspond to these types? 3) What are these categories?

According to our concrete investigations, there are a minimum of 5 types of stress phonetically. They can sometimes co-exist in one utterance (speech unit). These types correspond to the following content components of an utterance: 1) the differentiation of actants; 2) presupposition and assertion; 3) the concrete situation; 4) the connection with text; FSP; 5) the category of definiteness.