The report sets out a brief review of main trends in intonology of the latest decade, reveals contradictions in methods of one and same field of science, and a great need in common metalanguage. Two types of sentence accent are put forward: neutral sentence stress which is often found in the language, and sentence accent with special communicative and procedural characteristics.

The idea of a prosodic dictionary is put forward. The problems of colloquial speech intonation and the intonation of a text as a whole are raised.

1. We would like to summarise some new features in the intonology of the latest decade and find something in common in the seemingly uncorrelated innovations (and to try also to determine the problems of future investigations).

2. The melody is the main parameter for intonologists as before. Yet the approach to the description of the melodic contour has changed. The contour was described before as a set of levels, configurations of levels or a global line corresponding to a certain set of parameters. But in intonation, this phenomenon has only one relevant part (intonation centre).

3. The distinction of two frequency movements of melodic contour is new. In a song, there is the "main", or the "baseline" and some things like a wave pattern superimposed on the baseline, or a canvas. They are the "peaks" and the "valleys" of the contour. The "peaks" and the line of frequency peaks and valleys are the main features of the intonation contour, and the secondary one is the "valleys" and the base line.

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10. The melody is the main parameter for intonologists as before. Yet the approach to the description of the melodic contour has changed. The contour was described before as a set of levels, configurations of levels or a global line corresponding to a certain set of parameters. But in intonation, this phenomenon has only one relevant part (intonation centre).
That is why, in our opinion, there is no "definite accent" in the accent of Russian. We usually mentioned in Russian literature the "definite accent" as a vowel sound that is close to the dissonant accent (see the pronunciation of the letter "e" in the words "brazina mazina").

Thus, the typological feature of intonation in the 80-ies is the accentual distance in the pronouns case. Connected with this are some problems of expression form. Namely,

1/ How many pronoun cases can there be in one sentence? What do they depend on? Do they correspond to one another or not? If not, what are the rules of correspondence?

Some linguists believe that the stressed syllable in the main word is really accentuated in all cases. This hypothesis is supported by G.N. Kuznetsova, O.A. Kuznetsova, and others. However, our new hypothesis is different. For example, in the word "brazina mazina" the stressed syllable is not accentuated. This indicates that there are several cases where a word is accentuated without a corresponding stress.

It is to be noted that in "definite accent" cases the whole verb-group is accentuated. We would like to see further studies on this aspect. For example, in the word "brazina mazina" the stressed syllable is also accentuated.

Sometimes "stress" is considered as an absolute value. In this case, we have to compare all the definitions in intonation papers in Russian and the pronouns cases with the semantic properties and are used in one context. For example, "stress" is considered as a property of the whole verb-group. It is interesting to know how many different cases of "stress" are used in one context.

Alas, the semantic properties of a word and the properties of the whole verb-group are not corresponding. It is not possible to analyze the temporal aspect of such a word and its properties. The question is very important and will be reviewed in the next issue.

This difference in semantic properties of "stress" and "definite accent" is explained by our recent studies. In this case, we have to compare all the definitions in intonation papers in Russian and the pronouns cases with the semantic properties.

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B. The new feature in intonometry is the introduction of the intonation into the intonometric analysis. At present two main sets of elements are outlined. First of all, it turns out that certain intonation classes are inclined to attract the accent of prominence. It concerns some of the elements 24/15, intensifying adverbial phrases or adverbs, which are another class of lexemes that are inclined to be prosodically weak, not prominent, their segmental features to some extent mixed up with pronicodic reasons may be modified.

In the second place words may have distinct prosodic coloring. The distinction is connected with words pronomoatic conjunctions. For example, words with semantics of "it" have a different intonation than words with semantics of "small" and "at.

The appraisal of the word is important too. Words with the so-called "be" semantics have a different pronunciation from those with "good" semantics. Thus the arises a new idea to compose a dictionary of prosodical potentiality of lexemes (their prominence and phonation possibility). It is very important to know the degree of universality in such dictionaries.

2. The last point of my paper is devoted to the text intonation (of course, the list of problems is still open). We know that the connected and integral text has its own structure. This intonological sphere has much in common with phonology and phonological units' intonation (see J. D. Frowemy paper in this Symposium).

References