ABSTRACT

The report generalizes from the results of a long-term investigation carried out by the author. This research is based on the material of languages belonging to different morphologo-syntactical types. The general problem is outlined as "The interaction of intonational and lexico-grammatical means of language", the particular one being "The establishment of the types of semantic relations between intonation and lexico-grammatical means" with regard to the character of distribution, opposition and the amount of semantic meaning. The relations holding between intonation and lexico-grammatical means are typified oriented on "deep" interpretation of intonational facts their presentation at the abstract level irrespective of details. These types of semantic relations are regarded as language universals. The analysis of the types of semantic relations such as semantic harmony, sameness, inclusion, overlapping, exclusion is designed to disclose purely intonational semantics. Theoretical assumptions are based on the experimental data obtained by means of auditory and electro-acoustic analyses and processed with the computer.

Different types of semantic relationships holding between intonation and LGM can be established taking into consideration the character and amount of semantic meaning, the character of opposition and distribution, their interrelation and interdependence. Intonational and LGM in the flow of speech may stand out as semantically one-directional possessing in their meanings some general semantic elements and multidirectional, those not having common semantic elements. The former are classified as being comparable presented in all their varieties depending on whether they coincide or do not coincide in meanings, the latter - as being incomparable. This opposition comprises intonation and LGM as two objects knit together in such a way as their general meaning can not represent one object without representing the other, that is to say, the members of the opposition form a single unity. The analysis of the semantic features of objects under comparison discloses their different oppositions, being realized in the flow of speech.

The following types of semantic relation between intonation and LGM seem to be most essential: semantic "harmony", the relations of sameness, inclusion, overlapping, exclusion.

The relation of "semantic harmony" between intonation and LGM is relevant for semantically one-directional relations between intonation and LGM when all the means merge entering into an integral unity and without diminishing functional value of each other make up a single semantic whole. Intonational features being constant, and to a lesser extent dependent (or independent) on the context.

This type of relationship between intonation and LGM is clearly traced in the utterances, formed on the basis of sentences of different typical meaning, and, hence, different semantico-syntactic structure. Observing intonation with reference to its "harmony" with LGM resulted in what has proved to be essential - a syntactic hierarchy of classes of sentences being different as to the correlation with different types of the process of thinking. As it is known, the whole domain of what can be manifested in sentences is divided into two different classes: the class of thoughts and the class of facts and events. "Thoughts are the products of rational, analysing and generalising activity" (2; 320). Facts are all that is becoming the property of our consciousness through immediate observation and perception, "sensual perception of reality at the speech moment" (3; 144). Accordingly distinction is made between two kinds of sentence (4; 139 и др.): perceptive (идёт дождь. меня звонят) and logically mediat-
Assuming a certain homogeneous level syntactic signification means used to express cognitive power of consciousness the hypothesis is that the two kinds of forms of thinking, on the one hand, at the empirical level of perception, and on the other hand, at the level of logical analysis and synthesis, having different linguistic forms are differentiated intonation units by the nature of accentuation. The sentences containing the verbal result of mental operations on the signifier denoting in particular notions, laws, categories, and also such mental operations as comparison, contrasting, logical classification etc., are shaped by means of two-accented intonation, each of the predicative components - subject and predicate are said to be accentually marked.

Accentually-intonated intonation of these utterances is opposed to unaccentualized one-accented intonation represented by sentences of the perceptive type verbally reflecting phenomena, facts, features, links of denotations being observed in real world.

One-accented/two-accented intonation in addition to LGM is a formal indicator of such interrelated language forms setting off sentences to different categories due to the presence of predicative-noun patterns, namely, localization/non-localization, i.e., the degree of prominency regarding the features of an additional semantic feature is contained in a wider scope of meaning created by the other component. Those may be, for instance, the relations between the intonation of a question with the meaning of problematic or categorical reliability of epistemic modality and formal means for expressing modal meanings (particles, parenthetical and modal words, granting a degree of certainty on the part of the speaker in the truth of the utterance: hardly possible assumption, has been suggested, etc.) in non-verbal patterns admitting formal verbs which do not render any information but some stylistic colouring and "edited" due to redundancy (resultado - ha resultado, ha resultat, ha resultat).

Due to the fact that the combination of word-forms in these cases is sufficient to form predicative minimum intonation in itself does not render any relevant information and is in semantic harmony with LGM forming the general semantic essence of the sentences.

The striking contrast can be found with two-member noun patterns, having the meaning of the qualifier of the subject (in the type: Hanson - Hason, where the presence of both the components being related to each other as parts and the whole is obligatory. Intonational articulate杆ness on syntax correlates with the absence of morphological and syntactical links between the components, independent status of the subject, its inability to be a subjugated enlargement of the predicative, the pause (at a zero juncture) is intensifying confidence in the subject/quality of it; the subject is a concrete single state of a person, experienced at the moment of speaking the phrase - a constant feature, abstracted from a definite place and time.

Thus intonation being one-accented or two-accented is one of the intonational features which is in full accord with LGM of the clause, being differing as to characteristic of reflecting phenomena in the real world and its correlation with different types of the process of thinking.

In sentences of the perceptive type verbally reflecting phenomena, facts, features, links of denotations being observed in real world, one-accented/two-accented intonation in addition to LGM is a formal indicator of such interrelated language forms setting off sentences to different categories due to the presence of predicative-noun patterns, namely, localization/non-localization, i.e., the degree of prominency regarding the features of an additional semantic feature is contained in a wider scope of meaning created by the other component. Those may be, for instance, the relations between the intonation of a question with the meaning of problematic or categorical reliability of epistemic modality and formal means for expressing modal meanings (particles, parenthetical and modal words, granting a degree of certainty on the part of the speaker in the truth of the utterance: hardly possible assumption, has been suggested, etc.) in non-verbal patterns admitting formal verbs which do not render any information but some stylistic colouring and "edited" due to redundancy (resultado - ha resultado, ha resultat, ha resultat).

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intonation correlated with the expression of subjective evaluative modality and LGM for expressing it.

The relation of overlapping. This type of relation holds provided that intonational and LGM are semantically multi-directional being related to each other as incompatible opposites and there appears a new "average" meaning between the amounts of meanings of the components.

This phenomenon can be observed, for instance, in utterances whose semantic structure combines both the meaning of exhortation expressed by either a grammatical or a lexical form and the meaning of uncertainty that the exhortation would be performed (realized) and, hence, the stimulus to a verbal reaction (whether the speaker is able to perform this action), expressed by a rising intonation. The main representative of the group of stimuli evoking a response is a question (syncretically combining the elements of intellect and volition) which enables as to speak about concurrence in such utterance of the meanings of exhortation and a question: requests - Разрешите посмотреть, журнал? Помогите мне; offers - Хотите посмотреть? Купите книгу; invitation - Не хотите потанцевать, приходите в гости; advice - Не читайте по утрам и т.д.

As the opposites - intonation (as a general semantic feature) a stimulus to a speech reaction and LGM differentiating between semantic meanings are different but equal in rank features they are related to each other as equippolent. Their distribution does not fully coincide and is correlated with the degree of intensity of exhortation: the greater the degree of intensity the more definite is the speech context in which exhortation is sent to a definite performer (ст.: Не хотите попорядить? - Не разговоривайте.)

The relation of exclusion. This relation is relevant for the cases when intonational and LGM are semantically multi-directional, when the meanings they represent are remote from each other having no common elements and being in disjunctive opposition.

With their interaction in producing the general semantic effect the dominant role is played by intonation: Как можно молчать! (Нельзя молчать). Хорош друг (in the sense of "плохой друг"), Вот книжка (in the sense of "хотите купить книжку?" - in a bookshop).

Intonation (as well as true sense) are actualized in speech situation. Since the members of this opposition do not have common contexts they are in complementary distribution to each other.

The types of semantic relationships holding between intonation and LGM are regarded as language universals. The disclosure of them makes it possible to establish regular connections between the character of realization of intonation in its interaction with LGM in a context, the character of opposition of interrelated means in different positions in the text, their semiotic relevancy/irrelevancy.

Semiologically relevant is considered to be the orientation on the functional actualization of a speech signal for the distinctive function of intonation which is opposed to semiologically irrelevant purely intonational function of identifying the utterance.

Literature
1 For a detailed discussion see:
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