LINGUISTIC MECHANISMS OF WORD ACCENTUAL PROMINENCE IN THE TEXT

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ABSTRACT
A new approach in intonological - the introduction of lexico into intonological analysis is put forward in this paper. We try to show that the relationship between lexical meaning and accentuation is based on certain linguistic factors. The mechanism of this relationship can be described if we take into account the text-forming potential of word accentuation.

INTRODUCTION
Following T.M. Nikolayeva we distinguish two functionally different types of word prosodical prominence in the utterance:
1. the neutral sentence stress (SS) which refers to the plan of expression and serves as a mean of syntagma phonetic organization and intonational segmentation of speech;
2. the sentence accent (SA) which is related to the semantic level and determines the weight of the utterance and is determined by the context and communicative intention of the speaker (4, p. 486-487).

Our research deals with word accentual prominence (AP) (the term was proposed by T.M. Nikolayeva (5) as "a textual communicative phenomenon" (p. 37). In the recent years scientists accepting the idea of functional difference between these types of accent are inclined to treat AP as an independent object of study. Nowadays the attention of Russian intonologists is concentrated on such problems as the description of linguistic factors as regards the SS and SA (7); the accentual phrase structure (7); the interaction between words semantics and AP (6, 10) on the one hand, and AP and text organisation (1, 8), on the other hand.

Taking into account the latest results in the investigation of AP's functions in spontaneous speech we state that there exist certain semantic regularities in the accentuation of various lexical classes within a given type of text. We try to establish these regularities by examining modern Russian Scientific Discourse texts. The context analysis of accentuation potential in RSD thus facilitates the perception of a spontaneous monologue. In this connection, certain types of functional and auxiliary words at the beginning of syntagmas and accentuation of addressee as well as initial components of nominative word-combinations and attributive constructions may acquire a strong AP.

1. Linguistic Factors of AP Realisation in RSD

The context analysis of accentually marked elements in the utterance brings us to the conclusion that word accentuation in RSD is regulated by a number of closely interrelated factors such as: thematic and situational text parameters; lexical meaning of the word and its syntactic position; different conceptual loads as well as pragmatic orientation of the utterance.

Let's consider the mentioned factors in detail:
1. Strong AP in RSD may be laid on the so-called key-words of the message (names, proper names, titles, etc.) conveying information about the theme and communicative act.
2. Regularly accentually prominent become groups of words with appraisal, qualitative and attitudinal meanings in their meanings.
3. As a rule, the thematic and other lexical elements in the utterance are emphasized within given syntactic contexts (connections may be expressed in the following ways: y x... x i Y; i i i i i i Y Y; ne to i ko i, no i i, ne i, a Y; kak i, tak i Y etc.).
4. AP of the speaker often singles out and determines the boundaries of speech segments in RSD thus facilitating active perception of a spontaneous monologue. In this connection, certain types of functional and auxiliary words at the beginning of syntagmas and accentuation of addressee as well as initial components of nominative word-combinations and attributive constructions may acquire a strong AP.

5. Accentually marked in RSD are usually those connected with thematic relations (AP marks either theme or rheme T - T; R - R).

6. Semantically interrelated lexemes may also be accentuated if their word accentual prominence is regulated within given syntactic contexts (connections may be expressed in the following ways: y x... x i Y; i i i i i i Y Y; ne to i ko i, no i i, ne i, a Y; kak i, tak i Y etc.).

RESULTS
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2. Evaluation of Word and a Group of Words Accentuation Potential in RSD

Exposing different parts of speech accentuation in RSD we came to a conclusion that word accentual potential in discourse can be evaluated objectively. For this purpose we introduce a special criteria: the relative accentuation index (1) showing the ratio between the number of cases when the word (group of words) is found in the accent position and the number of cases of non-accent positions in the text.

Accentuation of the parts of speech in RSD may be presented as a following scale:

1. Adjectives, adverbs and their Prosodical Proper-
2. Conjunctions
3. Pronouns
4. Particles
5. Prepositions

As seen from the scale, adjectives, adverbs and predicatives - words with wide qualitative semantics - top the list as regards the relative accentuation index. Accentuation potential of auxiliary is lower if compared with meaningful words.

In the way we qualified the AP indexes of particular meanings of the most frequently used in RSD words as well as accentuation indexes of some lexemes, lexicosemantic groups and wide semantic zones of the text.

It is necessary to note that AP potential of different lexical groups, separate lexemes and their meanings varies greatly within one particular part of speech.

The analysis of accentual structure and semantics of attributes and combination (adjective-substantive) in RSD (7) testifies to this fact.

The latest results of our research can be presented in the following way:

1. If we consider nouns, we'll see that the greater accentual load is laid on the lexical units characterising an object or a person from different points of view (1 = 1,30) as well as on those denoting qualities, properties and speaker's attitudes (1 = 1,27).
2. Among the adjectives high 1-index are lexemes with opposition/comparison zones (1 = 2,7) as well as lexemes denoting the highest degree of some proper-

ty (1 = 2,2) and attitudes (1 = 1,1).

3. We can observe different AP abilities of words within separate lexical classes. For example, among Russian pronouns declined like adjectives, high accentually marked is lexeme drugoi (1 = 1,55), medium AP-index characterizes lexeme edin (0,81) and karoi (0,79).

The majority of pronouns of this type are within the range of low accentual indexes: nas (0,44), nikon (0,41), yes (0,40), tot (0,39), etc.

4. As regards the total accentual loads in RSD qualifying semantic zone possesses the highest degree of AP (1 = 0,73) and nominal one - the lowest (1 = 0,427).

CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained give sufficient grounds to state that such parameter as relative accentual index of accentuation should be listed as one of linguistic characteristics of a word when it is regarded as a discourse unit.

As soon as we can measure AP potential of words we can take a new approach towards classification of lexics based on the relative accentual values of lexemes and their text loads. This research will continue decomposing a "dictional model of pre-semantic potentiality of lexeme (their prominence and prominence possibility)" (4, p.490).

The main thesis of our work comes as follows: all the semantic sense components (denoting qualifications, speaker's attitudes, modality, affectation, text orientation) are usually pro-actively marked in the form of AP of some lexical elements in RSD.

REFERENCES


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