I.INTRODUCTION


Opposition "stability-variability" is one of the most essential in the study of the movement of any particular language in space and time. Although a comparatively large number of studies have been dedicated to this problem, some of the aspects remain, however, unclear.

1.2. Territorial Variability of Intonation System.

Certain approaches to linguistic intonation have been identified between the communicative and emotional aspects (10), associating the latter with modality, or between the logical and attitudinal (emotional) functions of intonation (1). On the other hand, some linguists consistently excluded the emotional (attitudinal) function of intonation from the scope of linguistic analysis.

2. Reasons for Different Approaches to Linguistic Function of Intonation.

a. Structural approach (2, 3). Some advocates of this approach, however, do not deny the fact that the emotional and intellectual (emotional, attitudinal) function of intonation is conveyed simultaneously. Hence, there seems to be a great deal of overlap and interaction between the intellectual and expressive (emotional, attitudinal) levels.

b. Integrated Approach. Analysing the above-mentioned approaches, Ladd et al. (4, 5) quite rightly point out that the aim of the first approach (approach A) is to produce quantifiable descriptions of both the medium (the non-segmental information transmitted) and the message (the non-segmental part of the speech signal) and the second approach (approach B) to attempt to state correlations between the two.

3. Some Advocates of this approach, however, do not deny the fact that the emotional and intellectual (emotional, attitudinal) function of intonation is conveyed simultaneously. Hence, there seems to be a great deal of overlap and interaction between the intellectual and expressive (emotional, attitudinal) levels.
directly with attitude judgments, but should be taken as evidence about the phonetic correlates of the intonational contrasts posited in the linguistic description. They also note that although "shortcomings and methodological difficulties in both approaches to "intonation and attitude" are quite apparent even to enthusiastic proponents of one view or the other, ... insofar we find evidence both for categorical distinctions in intonation and for the direct expression of attitude." Ladd et al. (5) nonetheless conclude that an approach that carefully distinguishes intonation from paralinguistic cues and designs its studies with that distinction in mind will be the most productive way to investigate the role of intonation in expressing attitude.

3. CONCLUSION
3.1. Approach
In the present study we primarily adopted the first approach (approach A) with the above-mentioned distinction in mind.

3.2. Parameters
For convenience, we grouped the attitudinal, emotional, modal meanings, studied in the course of the comparative analysis into five scales:
- certain - uncertain;
- surprised - not surprised;
- approvingly-disapprovingly;
- friendly - not friendly;
- concerned - uninvolved.

Secondly, the task was to determine which audible prosodic characteristics correlate with the above-mentioned modal meanings. Therefore, the following measurements were taken: delimitation, type of communicative centre (logical and emphatic), contours (type of head, pitch and range), type of intonational tone (its final section, angle, pitch and range characteristics, in particular) loudness, tempo, rhythm, timbre colouring (especially in the emphatic segments of the text).

Thirdly, comparative analysis of national intonational varieties of English is carried out in two kinds of speech activity: spontaneous reading and speaking (both male and female versions).

3.3. Results
a). Constant features: the given national varieties of English exhibit a great deal of stability primarily in expressing more "intellectual", logical information.

b). Variable features: the given national varieties of English reveal a certain amount of variability of intonation system in expressing attitudinal, emotional, modal meanings (see supplement).

4. REFERENCES
4. Halliday W.A.K. Intonation and Grammar in British English.-The Hague,