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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

CORRELATION OF WORD ORDER AND SENTENCE STRESS IN MODERN ENGLISH

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH

Actuality of the topic and the degree of research. The various processes that take place in society are reflected in the language and, consequently, the "speaking person" becomes the center of linguistic research. The effectiveness of verbal communication mainly depends on the ability to correctly use various means of language. It is known that the sounds, stress, melody, intonation pronounced in the process of communication form the material shell of what is said and heard. With their perception in the mind, concepts and thoughts are formed that reflect the semantic side of what was said. From this point of view, in order for understanding to occur, the syntactic and intonational features of the language are implemented as a single system. Incorrect pronunciation and incorrect arrangement of words makes it difficult to understand, leads to a confusion of thoughts between those who communicate. This means that in order to correctly convey a sentence, the listener needs to correctly use not only phonemes and prosodic elements, but it is also necessary to pay attention to syntactic features, in particular, to the order of words.

When transmitting information to speakers, as well as in the perception and understanding of information by listeners, word order and sentence stress play a key role. Therefore, the study of the correlation of word order and sentence stress has both theoretical and practical significance. When learning a foreign language, in addition to studying the prosodic structure of the language, it is also necessary to study the syntactic structure.

The word order and sentence stress of the English language separately have long been the objects of research in both foreign and national linguistics. J.Greenberg, M.A.K.Halliday, O.I.Musaev, D.Yunusov, K.A.Mehdikhanly, E.G.Bukhvalova and others have been studying the problem of word order. Prominent linguists such as F.Y.Veysalli, F.H.Zeynalov, T.M.Nikolaeva, N.D.Svetozarova, M.K.Nazarova and others wrote about the significance and patterns of sentence stress. However, the question of the correlation of word order and sentence stress in English has not been the object of special study

and has remained in the shadow of scientific research. In the linguistic literature there is no clear distinction between word and sentence stress, there is no clarity in the use of the term "sentence stress". Questions related to sentence stress occupy a relatively underdeveloped area of linguistics. The nature of sentence stress has not been fully studied, its varieties, and the definition of its meaning as a linguistic means are not sufficiently developed and delimited in linguistics.

From this point of view, our research work involves studying the correlation of word order and sentence stress in modern English-language television discourse, which is the relevance of our topic. Television discourse is a popular form of oral communication, which includes the direct interaction of its participants. The study of the syntactic and intonational characteristics of the speech of communicants in television discourse makes it possible to reveal the specifics of this form of spontaneous telecommunication. The material of the study is the scripts of the British television program "Panorama", broadcast on the BBC1 channel. The Panorama program was mainly hosted by internationally renowned interviewers and presenters. Panorama features insightful interviews with tough questions and sensitive topics, featuring well-known figures from all walks of life as they talk about the ups and downs of their lives.

The main goal of our research work is to determine the relationship of word order with the morphological system of the language, to investigate the influence of word order on the perception of content, to give a brief overview of suprasegmental units, to identify the relationship of sentence stress with other prosodic elements, to investigate the features of highlighting words with sentence stress in English sentences and to investigate the influence of this allocation to the formation of discourse. All of the above determines the relevance of the topic of our dissertation.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research work is the English-language television discourse, in particular interviews. The subject of the research work is the systematization and generalization of the results obtained from the study of the correlation of word order and sentence stress in English-language television discourse.

Aims and objectives of the research work. The purpose of the research is to study the correlation of word order and sentence stress in English television discourse, to establish how new information is presented in television discourse, as well as to study the results obtained.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks were set before the research work:

− to investigate the historical development of the word order in the English language;

− to investigate the relationship of word order with the morphological system of the language;

− critically analyze existing thoughts and ideas in linguistics related to the topic of research work;

− to identify and investigate the acoustic-perceptual and structural-functional nature of sentence stress;

− determine the functions performed by word order and sentence stress in the formation of discourse;

− to investigate existing theories in phonology related to sentence stress, as well as to investigate existing theories in grammar related to word order;

− to investigate the correlation of word order and sentence stress based on examples from English-language television discourse;

− analyze fragments of sounding English-language television discourse;

− check whether sentence stress and word order affect the selection of given information and new information.

The research methods. Since the subject of the study was the correlation of word order and sentence stress in English, in the dissertation work we mainly preferred the selection of dialogical interview and were based on the data of linguistic, contextual and auditory analysis of the sounding speech material. The examples were selected by continuous and selective sampling methods. The study involved a video from the television program "Panorama" of the British TV channel BBC1. The study was conducted on sentences taken from the record. The study was based on a communicative and

audiovisual approach to the study of the correlation of word order and sentence stress. In the course of the study, to study the influence of sentence stress and word order on the allocation of given – new, the proposals made by native English speakers during the interview were analyzed. The method of observation, the method of critical analysis, the linguistic method and the method of phonetic and intonation analysis were used to analyze the material.

The main provisions for defense are:

1. The traditional explanation of the concept of sentence stress in linguistics, and especially in foreign English-speaking linguistics, does not fully reveal the content of this concept;

2. In the formation of English-language television discourse, word order and sentence stress play an important role;

3. The role of word order and sentence stress for effective communication is irreplaceable;

4. Syntactic and intonational features play an important role in the formation of English television discourse.

5. The correlation of word order and sentence stress influences the distribution of old and new information in TV interviews.

6. Word order and sentence stress change as carriers of old and new information.

Scientific novelty of the research work. The scientific novelty of the research work is the study of the correlation of word order and sentence stress in the English language. The study of the correlation of the phonetic and grammatical structure of the English language for this purpose is also considered a scientific novelty of the topic. The correlation of word order and sentence stress is investigated for the first time on the basis of English-language television discourse. Communicative and audiovisual approaches to the study of these phenomena are being implemented.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The study of the correlation of word order and sentence stress in modern English, as well as the conclusions and provisions obtained in the course of the study, can provide some assistance to the development and enrichment of the theory of oral discourse. The theoretical significance of the research work also lies in the fact that the conclusions obtained

here are the result of objective methods and subjective observations that can give impetus to the study of similar phenomena in other languages with the help of modern technical means.

The practical significance of the research lies in the fact that the results obtained can be used in teaching English in the classroom, in particular when teaching proper communication.

Approbation and application. The results and conclusions obtained from the research work are published in publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan. 6 articles and 7 theses were published on this topic in our country, 2 articles and 1 thesis abroad, and speeches were also made at scientific and practical conferences held in the republic.

The scientific and practical results of the research can be used in textbooks on phonetics, phonology, grammar of the English language.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The dissertation was performed at the Department of English Language and Literature of Khazar University. Various chapters of the dissertation were discussed at the department, the results of the research work were reported at the meetings of the department.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. Depending on the goals, objectives and provisions of the research work, the dissertation is organized in the following structure: introduction, three chapters, conclusion and list of references. The list of cited literature includes 199 titles: 31 of them are in Azerbaijani, 75 in Russian, 88 in English and 5 internet sites.

The total volume of the dissertation contains 238663 characters, excluding the list of literature used, of which the introduction – 6 pages, 8961 characters, Chapter I – 49 pages, 84046 characters, Chapter II – 45 pages, 72507 characters, Chapter III – 44 pages, 69939 characters, conclusion – 2 pages, 3210 characters.

THE CONTENT OF RESEARCH

The ***Introduction*** substantiates the choice of the topic, its relevance and elaboration, indicates the object and subject of research, defines the purpose, objectives and methods of research,

presents the main provisions submitted for defense, reveals the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the work.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called **"Word order and sentence stress: the traditional approach"** and is divided into 2 sub-chapters.

The first sub-chapter of the first chapter is called *"The study of word order in linguistics"*.

Among the current issues of modern linguistics, the study of the communicative side of the English language has an important purpose. It has to do with the processes by which the English language functions.

Words by themselves, or words connected randomly, have relatively little meaning – a fact known to anyone who has visited a foreign country armed only with a dictionary and does not speak the language. Therefore, knowing the ways in which words are linked to form sentences is very important.

In traditional grammar, words belong to grammatical categories (called parts of speech) based on their semantic properties (i.e. meaning), morphological properties (i.e. the range of different forms they have) and syntactic properties (i.e., the properties of the order of words related to the positions they can occupy in sentences). Word order is a linear sequence (from left to right) of words within a phrase or sentence[1].

A.Asefnejad writes that the process of perceiving speech and understanding it are inseparable from one another. The subject can look at a text or perceive by ear speech in any language unknown to him, while his understanding does not arise at all. The same condition occurs when a text in a language known to man is destroyed to such an extent that understanding each word, each part of a sentence does not lead to understanding the content[2].

In any language, the arrangement of words according to a certain rule for the formation of a sentence is called word order. The

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[1] Radford, A. An introduction to English sentence structure / A.Radford. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2009. – p.2, p.409

[2] Асефнежад, А. Влияние порядка слов на восприятие содержания высказывания: / автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук / – Воронеж, 2013. – с.7

word order is a historical category. In modern English, word order is one of the suprasegmental units[3].

English has a so-called SVO word order. This means that in an unmarked declarative sentence, the subject (S) is followed by the verb (V), which in turn is followed by the object (O). This is the word order we find in an English sentence like: John (S) ate (V) an apple (O)[4].

The ancient English language (500-1100) had a rich and complex system of synthetic forms. The noun in this period had grammatical categories of gender, case and number. In Old English, the adjective agreed with the noun in case, number and gender. Naturally, there were appropriate suffixes in the language for this. The categories of person and number in verbs were expressed through special suffixes, etc. Language, which is a direct product of human society, develops and changes in parallel with the development and change of society. The English language also did not stay away from the general language legislation, over time it developed and changed on the basis of its own laws of internal development. As a result of a number of events that occurred in the era of Middle English (1100-1500), in particular the phonetic event called the "Great Vowel Shift", a number of synthetic forms, suffixes peculiar to the English language began to weaken, and then fell out of use and disappeared[5]. The morphological system of the English language has undergone new changes since the beginning of the Middle English period, concerning the technique of language design and enabling the development of new grammatical meanings. Analytical forms were included in the system of the morphological structure of the English language, the formation of forms changed significantly[6]. The main feature characterizing the grammatical structure of the modern English language is analyticism. In other

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[3] Yunusov, D.N. Müqayisəli tipologiya / D.N.Yunusov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s.146

[4] Broekhuis, H. Word order typology / H.Broekhuis. – Amsterdam: Meertens Institute, – 2010. – p.1

[5] Musayev, O.İ. İngilis dilinin qrammatikası / O.İ.Musayev. – Bakı: Qismət, – 2007. – s.17

[6] Ярцева, В.Н. Историческая морфология английского языка / В.Н.Ярцева. – Москва; Ленинград: АН СССР. Ин-т языкознания, – 1960. – с.118

words, in modern English, syntactic connections between words in phrases and sentences are expressed mainly by form-words – auxiliary verbs, prepositions, articles, word order and other means. Currently, the morphological development of the English language has again received a synthetic direction[7].

F.A.Aslanov writes that the use of the expression "order of parts of the sentence" reflects reality more than the use of the expression "word order". He notes that the terms "word" and "part of the sentence" are units that belong to different tiers of the language. A "word" is a unit that relates to lexicology, and a "part of the sentence" is a unit that relates to syntax. Unlike words that represent a lexical unit separately, the parts of a sentence are expressed in various words, phrases, and even sentences, and are considered as an object of syntax. What is the purpose and criterion of the order of arrangement? Undoubtedly, the answer to this question is related to the functions of the words included in the sentence and which part of the sentence they are. Thus, the use of the expression "the order of the parts of a sentence in a sentence" reflects reality more[8].

Q.Sh.Kazimov notes that the concept of "word order" is different from the concept of "order of parts of the sentence". When we say word order, in addition to the order of parts of the sentence, we mean the place of parentheses, vocatives, postpositions, conjunctions, particles and interjections in the sentence[9]. We use the term "word order" in our dissertation work, since the locations of both the parts of the sentence and the positions of parentheses, vocatives, etc. in a sentence are important for our research.

The words in an English sentence are arranged in a certain order, which is fixed for each type of sentence, and therefore make sense. We find several principles that determine the word order in a sentence, so the word order performs several functions – grammatical, emphatic or

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[7] Musayev, O.İ. İngilis dilinin qrammatikası / O.İ.Musayev. – Bakı: Qismət, – 2007. – s.14, s.20

[8] Aslanov, F.Ə. Dildə "söz sırası" və "cümlə üzvlərinin sırası" ifadələrinin işlənilməsinə münasibət // ADU Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri. Respublika elmi-praktiki konfransının materialları, – Bakı, – 2016, – s.64

[9] Kazımov, Q.Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Sintaksis / Q.Ş.Kazımov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2017. – s.163

communicative and linking. These functions manifest themselves in different locations of the parts of the sentence[10].

The speaker's choice regarding the applied pragmatic functions and the order in which the words should be implemented can be considered as a reflection of the decision to organize the message in accordance with a specific message management mode. The choice of word order is considered as a reflection of a certain communicative strategy on the part of the speaker. The communicative strategy defines a range of pragmatic functions that the speaker can apply when constructing a message and which ultimately determine the form that the message will take. The study of word order variation allows us to understand the nature of motivations and goals that encourage the speaker to choose one model of utterance construction rather than another in order to achieve a higher pragmatic adequacy.

The second sub-chapter of the first chapter is called ***"The study of sentence stress in linguistics"***.

A prerequisite for the existence of each linguistic unit is the invariability of the connection between meaning and sound. In cases of destruction of the sound shell, an empty set of sounds or words is formed, the linguistic unit disintegrates, because the connection of a certain sound with meaning is lost. All sound units of the language are divided into linear (segmental) and non-linear (non-segmental / supersegmental / suprasegmental) units. Linear sound units of language include sounds. They are called linear because in speech they are located one after another: it is impossible to pronounce several sounds at once. Any type of recording clearly shows the linearity of speech. Speech sounds can form countless combinations[11].

S.D.Katsnelson writes that phonemes, the smallest speech segments, when combined with each other, predetermine the possibility of dividing the speech stream into segments of various formats. He notes that the sequence of phonemes itself, without the help of non-segmental means, does not have articulation and is

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[10] An English grammar. Morphology. Syntax / N.A.Kobrina, E.A.Korneyeva, M.I.Ossovskaya [et al.] – Saint Petersburg: Union, – 1999. – p.277

[11] Буланин, Л.Л. Фонетика современного русского языка / Л.Л.Буланин. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1970. – с.8

unpronounceable; for this, additional means are needed[12].

Speech consists not only of linear units – sounds that make up segmental units of the language. There are also prosodic means in speech. Prosodic means of speech characterize the sounds of speech not individually, they characterize the whole sound sequence. Intonation belongs to non-linear, prosodic, sound units. Intonation is a system of units that has a plan of content and can distinguish meaning[13].

Different opinions about content, explanation and components i.e. constituents of intonation can be grouped into narrow and wide approaches.

British phoneticians D.Jones, L.E.Armstrong and I.C.Ward, R.Kingdon, J.D.O'Connor, A.C.Gimson, P.J.Roach and others and American linguists D.L.Bolinger, G.L.Trager and H.L.Smith, K.L.Pike and others explain the concept of intonation in a narrow sense, they emphasize that intonation consists of one component, i.e. melody, which is a change in the pitch of the voice.

Soviet linguists L.V.Shcherba, L.R.Zinder, G.P.Torsuev, V.A.Vassilyev, E.Y.Antipova, M.A.Sokolova, S.F.Leontyeva, O.I.Dickushina and others interpret the concept of intonation in a broad sense.

Azerbaijani phoneticians A.A.Akhundov, S.M.Babayev and M.G.Garayeva, F.Y.Veysalli, F.H.Zeynalov, F.A.Aslanov explain the concept of intonation in a broad sense.

It is clear from the above analysis that there is no consensus among linguists about the components of intonation. In our study, we prefer a broad approach to explaining intonation, sharing the idea that intonation consists of six components (speech melody, sentence stress, tempo, rhythm, pause, and timbre).

F.H.Zeynalov gives the following definition of sentence stress: *"Sentence stress is an accentuated-dynamic component of sentence intonation, which includes the whole set of interrelated stresses in*

[12] Кацнельсон, С.Д. Фонемы, синдемы и промежуточные образования // Фонетика. Фонология. Грамматика. Сб. статей к 70-летию А.А.Реформатского, – Москва: Наука, – 1971, – с.138
[13] Бурая, Е.А. Фонетика современного английского языка / Е.А.Бурая, И.Е.Галочкина, Т.И.Шевченко, – Москва: Академия, – 2009. – с.133, с.135

strength, through which phrases are organized, a specific meaning is formed and its perception is ensured"[14].

M.K.Nazarova distinguishes three main types of sentence stress in English: syntactic, logical and emphatic[15].

It should be noted that we do not use the term "logical stress", but use the term "contrastive stress". Regarding this issue, we adhere to the opinion of F.Y.Veysalli. He writes that the possibility of highlighting each word in a sentence under the influence of the context is not the result of logical stress. This requires contrast, with the help of which the speaker chooses the order of words in accordance with the need of communication. If the speaker needs to emphasize a certain word, then he puts the stress on it. F.Y.Veysalli notes that some linguists call this type of stress logical, but it is not at all clear what logic has to do with it. Logic studies the laws of thought, which is inseparable from language[16].

There are several interrelated factors that in discourse affect the selection of words with sentence stress, determine the distribution of the place of sentence stress and are important for determining the degrees of sentence stress.

Thus, how exactly the speaker chooses the intonation of the sentence is important for communicating what is being said, in addition to the main meaning of the sentence. The melodic contour conveys additional information about the modality of the sentence, its declarative or interrogative status, as well as about the speaker's attitude to what he is saying and how he expects the listener to react. Conversely, the type of illocution and speech act transmitted by the speaker affects the choice of contours and individual tones.

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[14] Зейналов, Ф.Г. Сопоставительное исследование фонетических характеристик фразового ударения в английском и азербайджанском языках: / автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. / – Тбилиси, 1984. – с.7

[15] Назарова, М.К. Типология фразового ударения в современном английском и таджикском языках // – Худжанд: Ученые записки Худжандского государственного университета им. академика Б.Гафурова. Гуманитарные науки, – 2014. №4(41), – с.118

[16] Вейсялли, Ф.Я. Элементы общей и частной лингвистики / Ф.Я.Вейсялли. – Баку: Мутарджим, – 2011. – с.75

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **"Word order and sentence stress change as a factor of communicative effectiveness"** and is divided into 2 sub-chapters.

The first sub-chapter of the second chapter is called *"The information structure of discourse as a reflection of pragmatic motivation"*.

F.Y.Veysalli writes that pragmatics is an aspect that studies the relationship between linguistic signs and those who use them for communication (the speaker and the listener). Pragmatics studies the meanings expressed by speakers, as well as the rules of communication and the rules for using language. Pragmatics is the contextual exploration of meaning[17].

As it is known, one of the urgent problems of modern linguistics is the study of textual and discursive relations and their distinctive features. Although works on this issue have been published in foreign linguistics, as well as in Azerbaijani linguistics, a complete and reliable definition of the content of the concepts of text and discourse is still controversial. F.Y.Veysalli gives the following definition of discourse: *"Discourse is a coherent speech, a spoken text"[18]*. It follows from this that text is peculiar to language, and discourse is peculiar to speech and speech act. The text is more like a language, and discourse is a pretext for speech.

The structure of discourse consists of three separate but interrelated components: the structure of the sequence of statements (called a linguistic structure), the structure of goals (called an intentional structure) and the state of focus of attention (called a state of attention / attentional state)[19].

Information structure is an area of linguistic research that studies how speakers encode instructions to the listener on how to process a message regarding their temporary mental states. For this purpose, sentences are segmented (divided) into parts that convey

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[17] Veysəlli, F.Y. Dilçiliyin əsasları / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2013. – s.303
[18] Veysəlli, F.Y. Dilçilik ensiklopediyası. / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – I cild, – 2006. – s.207
[19] Grosz, B.J., Sidner, C.L. Attentions, intentions, and the structure of discourse // Computational Linguistics, – 1986. Vol. 12, №3, – p.175

known and as yet unknown information, usually designated as "theme/topic" and "focus"[20].

In other words, when we study the structure of information, we consider the choice that the speaker makes when deciding how to express the message or the propositional content that he wants to convey. These choices, which affect both grammatical and phonological structure, reflect the speaker's assessment of the listener's current mental state (knowledge, awareness, etc.). The speaker chooses certain options rather than others to help the listener process the message correctly, for example, to indicate which parts of the utterance are already known to the listener and which represent new information[21].

In linguistic research in the field of pragmatics, special attention is paid to who sends the text. The sender of the text uses linguistic means (pronouns, adverbs, particles, articles, word order, etc.) to express his interests and intentions, and thus forms the information structure of the discourse. The information structure of the discourse is based on the confrontation or opposition of two poles brought to linguistics by the Prague Linguistic School and called "theme" and "rheme", and then "old" and "new" information, "stressed" and "unstressed", as well as by other terms.

Thus, we investigated the interaction of phonological and syntactic means in the implementation of the information structure. Prosody or word order are preferred strategies for encoding the meaning of an information structure. Both means are used interchangeably or in combination.

The second sub-chapter of the second chapter is called *"Pragmatic motivation of word order and sentence stress change in discourse".*

The participants of the discourse use various linguistic means (word order, sentence stress, etc.) to implement the information

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[20] Matić, D. Information structure in linguistics // – Amsterdam: Elsevier Ltd, International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences, – 2015. Vol. 12, – p.95

[21] Kroeger, P. Basic Concepts in Information Structure: Topic, Focus, and Contrast // GIALens, – 2017. Vol. 11, №1, – p.1

structure of the discourse in order to embody pragmatic attitudes, goals and intentions. These linguistic means express hidden meanings, provide a more complete perception of the semantic space of communication. The study of pragmatic factors influencing how people use language means in the process of communication, as well as the study of the information structure of discourse makes it possible to penetrate deeper into the sender's intention and understand the communicative/functional content of discourse as a whole.

In any discourse, it is not difficult to detect the presence of a certain pragmatic moment. The addressee, performing his communicative task in speech, chooses certain means of language, thereby determining his attitude to them and their attitude to himself. The addressee organizes and builds the language means so that they make it possible to correctly decode the text, thus realizing the relationship of the language signs to the addressee.

Users of the language express ideas according to their intentions (what they want to say). In addition to the syntactic and grammatical rules of a particular language, the word order also depends on the context and meaning of linguistic elements in terms of the relevance of information. Linguistic participants arrange linguistic elements according to the importance of the information they provide (from less important to more important).

Word order in English plays an important communicative role. The arrangement of the elements of the utterance reflects the communicative intention of the speaker, serves as a means of organizing a predicative construction. Neutral and stylistic marked (modified) word order are separated. A neutral word order is an order of words without a certain pragmatic or stylistic marking[22].

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[22] Шатилов, А.С., Шатилова, М.О. Особенности порядка слов в информационных сообщениях (на примере новостных сайтов) // Динамика языковых и культурных процессов в современной России. Вып. 5. Материалы V Конгресса РОПРЯЛ, – Санкт-Петербург, – 2016, – c.579

When an utterance, in addition to transmitting information, has an additional pragmatic function, the corresponding information order of words is changed[23].

The English language does not have a repertoire of syntactic coding of the information structure and resorts mainly to phonological means, namely stress and intonation. However, in English there are certain pragmatically marked constructions, for example, cleft sentences, passives and topicalization, which are used for the same purposes as changing the order of words in Russian[24].

We believe that the change in sentence stress is due to the following provisions: 1. Sentence stress can change the relation of a statement to the fact of reality. 2. Sentence stress is able to distinguish between emotional and modal shades of utterance. 3. Sentence stress divides the speech stream into semantic units and organizes them. 4. Sentence stress is able to distinguish between communicative types of utterances. 5. The position of the nuclear tone, i.e. the main sentence stress, is able to distinguish the meaning of individual statements, distinguishing their semantic and syntactic components (parts of the sentence). 6. The main sentence stress conveys the relationship between words according to the degree of importance. The main sentence stress highlights the most important part of the phrase in terms of information – the information core of the utterance. 7. Sentence stress regulates speech interaction.

Thus, tonic contours show the subjective reflection of speakers of the significance of the referent. A rising or falling tone is basically a means of bringing to the fore a communicatively and informatively important, according to the subject of speech, speaker. Thus, sentence stress reflects the individual explanation of the situation by the speaker, regardless of the novelty or givenness of the intonationally emphasized word. Basically, the results of the study are evidence that in colloquial speech, sentence stress in most cases performs the

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[23] Ocampo, F. Word order variation in spoken Spanish in constructions with a verb, a direct object and an adverb // Cognitive and Communicative Approaches to Linguistic Analysis, – 2004. Vol. 51, – p.358

[24] Dyakonova, M. Information structure development: Evidence from the acquisition of word order in Russian and English // Nordlyd, – 2004. Vol. 32, №1, – p.93

function of recreating the information structure of the utterance in accordance with the subjective intention of the speaker, rather than showing the objectively assigned information content of the elements.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called **"The role of word order and sentence stress in the information structure of a TV interview"** and is divided into 2 sub-chapters.

The first sub-chapter of the third chapter is called *"The effect of correlation of word order and sentence stress on the distribution of new or important and old information in a TV interview"*.

The information status (new or old information) of a sentence element can be transmitted in at least three ways: 1) using word order (i.e., given information usually precedes focused/new information); 2) using certain lexical units and syntactic constructions (e.g., using cleft constructions); and 3) using prosody.

The role of the word order in the actual division, which turns out to be a reflection of the communicative and informational significance of the statement, is very large.

Word order and its change (inversion) are the means of language that play an important role in the formation of the information structure of discourse[25].

J.P.Broderick writes that, as a rule, a falling or rising nuclear tone verbalizes new information, and a falling-rising nuclear tone verbalizes available information. Given information is usually voiced by phonologically unstressed syllables in intonation units[26].

D.Brazil distinguishes two systems of English tones: the proclaiming tone and the referring tone, which refers to the already known. To the proclaiming tones he refers the falling and rising-falling tones, to the referring tones he refers the falling-rising and rising tones. The utterance element, used with a falling tone, conveys new information. The element of the utterance, used with a falling-rising tone, conveys known information. In other words, the

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[25] Məmmədov, A.Y. Diskurs tədqiqi / A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Məmmədov, – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti, – 2013. – s.18

[26] Broderick, J.P. Discourse intonation and speaking English as a second language // Deseret Language and Linguistic Society Symposium, – 2001. Vol. 27, Iss. 1, Article 2, – p.1

proclaiming tone conveys new information, and the referring tone conveys already known information.

D.Brazil considers two options for the use in a conversation of the following statement *Mary Brown is a teacher*:

ˇbraʊn ˈmɛəri | ɪz ə ˌtiːtʃə ‖

In this case, the topic of conversation is Mary Brown, used with a falling-rising tone, given information. Meaning of the statement: and by the way, this Mary Brown is a teacher. The word "teacher" is used with a falling tone, new information.

ˈmɛəri ˌbraʊn | ɪz ə ˇtiːtʃə ‖

In this case, the conversation was about teachers. The word "teacher" is used with a falling-rising tone, given information. Meaning of the statement: since we are talking about teachers, Mary Brown belongs to them. Mary Brown used with a falling tone, new information[27].

After the title of the text *A Glimpse of Baku*, introducing information about its content, the first phrase *Baku is the capital of Azerbaijan* can be read with a rising or falling-rising nuclear tone on the subject, since the reader already knows that it will be about this city.

In the tone system proposed by C.Gussenhoven, the meaning of falling and falling-rising nuclear tones is correlated with the description of D.Brazil. However, C.Gussenhoven groups the rising tone separately. C.Gussenhoven analyzes the sentence *The house is on fire* with three nuclear tones:

ðə `haʊs ɪz ɒn faɪə ‖ (I am informing you that the house is on fire) (Falling tone, new information)

ðə ˇhaʊs ɪz ɒn faɪə ‖ (I remind you that the house is on fire) (Falling-rising tone, known information)

ðə ´haʊs ɪz ɒn faɪə ‖ (It is up to you to determine for yourself whether this information is part of your knowledge)[28].

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[27] Brazil, D. The communicative value of intonation in English / D.Brazil. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2004. – p.69-69, p.83

[28] Gussenhoven, C. On the grammar and semantics of sentence accents: / doctoral dissertation / – Dordrecht, 1984. – p.18-20

Thus, information is a contradiction between what is already known or predictable, and what is new or unpredictable. It is the interaction of the new and old that generates information in the linguistic sense. Therefore, an information unit is a structure consisting of new and given information. There is a close semantic connection between the information structure and the thematic structure. But although they are related, given information + new information and the theme + rheme are not the same thing. The theme is what the speaker chose as a starting point. This information is what the listener already knows or information available to the listener. The theme + rheme is oriented to the speaker, and given information + new information is oriented to the listener. But both of them, of course, are chosen by the speaker. It is the speaker who defines both structures, mapping one onto the other in order to give the discourse a complex texture and thereby link it to the environment. Within any particular scenario or set of contextual conditions, the speaker can use the potential determined by the situation, using the thematic and informational structure to create an amazing variety of rhetorical effects.

Using the material of English television discourse, we will analyze the participation of word order and sentence stress in the implementation of the communicative organization (communication center) of the English utterance.

By the communicative approach to the study of word order and sentence stress, we mean a set of principles concerning the goals of the study of word order and sentence stress in real live communication, the study of word order and sentence stress not on separate, isolated examples of sentences taken from books, magazines, etc., but the study of word order and sentence stress in context, in a real sounding discourse. Under the influence of the context and the situation in which communication takes place, the abstract meaning of the word order and sentence stress develops into their concrete meaning. The communicative approach involves immersion in the language process, which provides a more natural environment for research. The study of the conditions of successful communication provides an unambiguous understanding of the discourse.

In the light of the communicative approach to word order and sentence stress studies, our requirements were as follows: 1. The material for the study should reflect the natural use of language in real communication. 2. For the preliminary hearing, a more complex and voluminous text was proposed, which fully reflected the functions of word order and sentence stress. Along with the fact that the text was studied by ear, there was also a written version of the text. Thus, the listening process proceeded simultaneously with speaking and reading the material. 3. The functionality of this approach assumes the visibility, the evidence of the used word order and sentence stress in real activity, in a certain situation. 4. The entire interview in the video was listened to and viewed.

The study of the word order and sentence stress occurred during the presentation of speech, which can be defined as showing the word order and sentence stress in action, showing the functioning of the word order and sentence stress in speech. The perception and study of word order and sentence stress by ear was followed by syntactic and phonetic analysis of the sounding material. During the auditory and intonation analysis, the speech of the participants of the TV interview was intoned, the peculiarities of the participants' pronunciation characteristics were characterized. Examples in the form of speech samples from the text of the discourse of the English TV interview were given with phonetic signs. Such speech patterns fully reflect the function of the grammatical and phonetic phenomena under study and make it possible to visually pay attention to the forms that were previously perceived by ear. Such phonetic signs are excellent for graphically displaying the features and qualities of speech/pronunciation, which are distinctive only in oral speech. The direction of movement of the tone was determined, sentence stresses were placed, the locations of pauses, types of pauses, etc. were determined. Consequently, in our dissertation research, all the examples from the interview text were given with phonetic signs. This audio-visual approach revealed the essence of our dissertation research.

The second sub-chapter of the third chapter is called *"Word order and sentence stress change as carriers of new or important and old information in a TV interview".*

During the dissertation research, we checked the influence of

word order and sentence stress on the information structure of a sentence in English-language television discourse. They really affect given and new, the information structure of the sentence.

The material for the study was an interview with the "Panorama" program on BBC1, which was shown on television in November 1995. "Panorama" is a British documentary program about current events. Interviewers and presenters of the program are famous for the tough and direct questions they ask the guests of the program. The first broadcast of the program was in 1953 – the longest-running news program in the world. The program is also broadcast worldwide via BBC World News in many countries. The material of the dissertation research is an interview of British journalist and news anchor Martin Henry Bashir and Diana, Princess of Wales for the BBC Panorama program. The choice of this program and this interview for research is due to several reasons: firstly, this program is one of the highest-rated programs on British television, regularly broadcast since November 11, 1953, secondly, the communicants (the interviewer and the interviewee) are native speakers, the English accent of this interview is the British standard pronunciation – the standard accent of standard English in England, which differs from the regional accents of England, thirdly, by choosing an interview as the material for our study, we were able to analyze the recording of natural speech and determine the influence of the context of the situation on the word order and sentence stress of the interview participants. We believe that television interviews of this kind provide access to a huge resource of natural English, which is often so difficult to find. The interview provides a much more authentic form of the English language, both from the point of view of discourse and prosodic point of view. The dialogue of a television interview is the most natural form of unprepared, spontaneous speech: it is in spontaneous speech that a variety of linguistic units is realized. This type of dialogue differs from the dialogues used in phonetics lessons, which are clearly pronounced by professionals, with correct smooth speech and the language in them is relatively formal and controlled. Sometimes the language of a television interview can be considered grammatically incorrect or not pure (careless pronunciation of words, not always clear articulation of sounds), but it should be pointed out that

the manifestation of such phenomena is quite normal for this type of speech. It is such phenomena that give the main stylistic feature to a television interview.

Another reason for choosing this interview is the easy availability of the analyzed material. The spoken language of television is an easily accessible resource of authentic spoken English.

The script of this interview is available at the following internet link:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/special/politics97/diana/panorama.html

The video recording of the TV interview is available at the following internet link:

https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2821878244736584

A television interview is a multifaceted event involving the participation of verbal/linguistic and non-verbal/non-linguistic means (facial expressions, gestures) in establishing a dialogue, conveying thoughts and feelings. Extralinguistic factors (the speaker's state of health – physical condition, mood – mental state, education, upbringing, character, socio-cultural level of the speaker, social status of the speaker, the relationship of the speakers, the place, the situation of the dialogue, the communication situation, the topic of conversation, the pronunciation habits of the individual, etc.) at the time of the conversation affect the communicative features and structure of the interview. Here, information is transmitted through various means, such as word order, intonation, facial expressions, gestures, and so on.

So, the sounding corpus consists of the text of an interview for the BBC channel made by two native speakers of standard British English.

The duration of the interview is 54 minutes 34 seconds. Next to each analyzed sentence, the time of uttering this sentence during the interview is given in parentheses.

Outcomes of the dissertation are given in the **conclusion**. The study of the correlation of word order and sentence stress on the material of the British version of English in the dialogic discourse of a television interview leads us to the following conclusions:

1. Research shows that in modern linguistics, the attention of researchers engaged in the study of word order and sentence stress has been focused and concentrated on the study of these phenomena separately, the study of the correlation features of word order and sentence stress has not been given sufficient attention.

2. The specificity of the discourse of a television interview is revealed. During the analysis of a wide corpus of the studied material, the communicative, perceived and intonational features of the speech of the interview participants were highlighted. A distinctive feature of the discourse of a television interview is its dependence on the time factor, i.e. its linearity. The speech flow is irreversible, therefore, in the process of its generation, everything that has already been said must be retained in the memory of both interlocutors for the successful continuation of the act of communication.

3. The exact information value reported by the speakers depends on the combination of intonation (sentence stress, etc.) and linear position (word order). The communicative structure of an English utterance finds its realization precisely in the interaction of sentence stress and word order.

4. Although it is generally believed that the accentuated elements are new information, and unaccentuated elements are old information, the study showed that the picture is much more complicated. For example, if the newly presented referents are accentuated, not all the accentuated referents are necessarily new. In the analyzed samples of oral speech, the most obvious is the fact that the elements preceding the "new" were often intonationally highlighted. In this way, the speaker produces a prosodic focus of the utterance, in advance attracting the attention of listeners to the fact that an information-important fragment of the message will follow.

5. Given and recoverable information is mostly denoted by nouns or substantive groups with the definite article "the" or by demonstrative pronouns expressing the previously mentioned person or thing. In oral speech, this information is usually omitted (elliptical). New information is usually expressed by nouns or substantive groups with the indefinite article "a/an" or by the

substantive group with the demonstrative pronoun "this" referring to an indefinite person or thing.

6. The information structure (given-new) and the communicative structure (theme-rheme) of the sentence may not coincide, i.e. the theme is not always given information, and the rheme is not always new information.

7. The results show that the word order, in contrast to the standard assumptions in the theoretical literature, plays only a secondary role in marking the information structure of the English sentence. English mainly uses phonological markers (sentence stress).

8. In television discourse there are sentences in which the parts of the sentence are either adverbials or objects, but the word order is direct, the predicate follows the subject.

9. The choice of the interviewer's prosodic model depends on the pragmatic purpose of the message, the expected impact that should be exerted on the interviewee.

10. Known and new information are distinguished in the sentence. The latter is the nucleus, the information center of the sentence and is made prominent by the nuclear tone, i.e. the main sentence stress. However, the study showed that it is not always possible to draw a sign of equality between the new information and the position of the main sentence stress.

The main provisions and conclusions of the dissertation are reflected in the following publications:

1. Сафарзаде, А.Э. Порядок слов как средство выражения отношения между словами в англоязычном тексте // Тезисы материалов III международной научной конференции «Современные проблемы прикладной лингвистики», – Баку: – 25-26 октября, – 2018, – с.245-246.

2. Сафарзаде, А.Э. О роли семантического и ритмического факторов при выделении слов фразовым ударением в английском языке // Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 96-cı il dönümünə həsr olunmuş XXIV ənənəvi elmi-praktik konfransının məqalələr toplusu, – Баку: – 2 май, – 2019, – с.287-291.

3. Safarzade, A.E. Sentence stress as the essential element of effective communication in English // Görkəmli dilçi alim, müasir Azərbaycan əlifbasının müəllifi Afad Qurbanovun 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş "Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri" beynəlxalq elmi konfransının materialları, – Баку: – 6-7 июня, – 2019, – c.89-91.

4. Сафарзаде, А.Э. Дифференциальные особенности типов фразового ударения в английском языке // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XXIII respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Баку: – 3-4 декабря, – 2019, – c.206-208.

5. Сафарзаде, А.Э. Степени фразового ударения в английском языке // Материалы международной научной конференции «Межнаучная интеграция: лингводидактический, лингвокультурологический и психолингвистический аспекты», – Сумгаит: – 19-20 декабря, – 2019, – c.63-64.

6. Сафарзаде, А.Э. Сущность английского фразового ударения // Сборник статей по материалам международной научно-практической конференции «Актуальные вопросы современной науки и практики», – Уфа: – 21 декабря, – 2019, – c.211-216.

7. Сафарзаде, А.Э. Изменение порядка слов и фразового ударения как фактор коммуникативной эффективности // – Тольятти: Балтийский гуманитарный журнал, – 2020. Том 9, №3(32), – c.315-319.

8. Сафарзаде, А.Э. Порядок слов и фразовое ударение в английских высказываниях, состоящих из одинакового набора слов // – Днепр: Вісник Університету Імені Альфреда Нобеля. Серія «Філологічні Науки», – 2020. №2(20), – c.229-236.

9. Сафарзаде, А.Э. Функциональный аспект порядка слов в английском языке // – Баку: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2021. №7, – c. 89-96.

10. Сафарзаде, А.Э. Главное фразовое ударение (ядерный тон) как способ передачи новой или старой информации // – Баку: Gənc tədqiqatçı, – 2021. Том VII, №2, – c.176-179.

11. Сафарзаде, А.Э. Порядок слов как содержательная и историческая категория // – Баку: Актуальные проблемы изучения гуманитарных наук, – 2021. №3, – с.113-115.

12. Safarzade, A.E. A brief theoretical study of sentence stress // Материалы I Международной научной конференции «Стратегия устойчивого развития: глобальные тренды, национальные опыты и новые цели», – Мингячевир: – 10-11 декабря, – 2021, – с.299-301.

13. Safarzade, A.E. On the problem of basic function of English word order // Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti, Ali Baş Komandan İlham Əliyevin 60 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş "Xarici Dillərin Tədrisinin Aktual Problemləri" Respublika elmi-praktik konfransı tezislər toplusu, – Баку: – 23 декабря, – 2021, – с.157.

14. Safarzade, A.E. Correlation of word order and sentence stress as a factor disambiguating the communicative purpose of the sender // – Баку: Язык и литература, – 2021. №2, – с.40-44.

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16. Səfərzadə, Ə.Ə. Söz sırası və cümlə vurğusu cümlənin mənasını formalaşdıran supraseqment vahidlər kimi // – Баку: Язык и литература, – 2022. №2, – с.28-32.

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