

INTONATION OF STATIC URBAN LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTIONS IN ENGLISH PROSE

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In spite of a relatively sufficient level of researching description and its kinds, in linguistics English landscape descriptions' prosodic characteristics have been beyond any scientific attention. In view of this, the objective of the paper is to ascertain English static urban landscape descriptions' prosodic characteristics by means of performing its auditory analysis. Studying the intonation distinctive features of these landscape descriptions made it possible to substantiate the invariant intonation pattern, which enables their oral actualisation.

Methodological grounds to the study of English prose static urban landscape descriptions comprise a functional and communicative approach to researching the peculiarities of landscape descriptions' intonation organisation (Artjomov, 1974; Kalyta, 2001), general theoretical phonetic and phonological statements in terms of mechanisms and laws of phonetic segmental and suprasegmental units' functioning in the text oral actualisation (Taranenko, 2017; Brazil, 1997; O'Connor, 1984), the principle of conserving the utterance emotional-and-pragmatic potential (Kalyta, Taranenko, 2012; Kalyta 2018). Differentiation of landscape descriptions (Humeniuk, 2009) was made according to eight criteria, among which locality type is the main characteristics of the descriptions under study. Studying of static urban landscape descriptions' intonation organisation resulted in creating the model of multilevel language units' interaction in oral actualisation of landscape descriptions (Humeniuk, 2011).

The experimental study programme included the following steps: the choice of language material and its presenters, landscape descriptions' auditory analysis by phoneticians, summary of the experimental results and their linguistic interpretation. The suggested methodology guaranteed a succession of experimental material corps formation and sequence of auditory analysis. Observance of all the experimental phonetic study programme and methodology stages made it possible to fulfil static descriptions' auditory analysis and make adequate interpretation of the obtained results.

The carried out auditory analysis enabled us to ascertain the invariant prosodic pattern of static urban landscape descriptions: a mid-raised head, functioning of all kinds of scales, low-falling and low-rising terminal tones, mid and widened pitch range, positive widened and negative wide intersyntagmatic pitch interval, positive mid and widened interval variants between the pre-head and head, negative mid, narrow tonal interval in the segment "scale – nucleus", perceptive and intrasyntagmatic pauses, moderate and slowed down tempo, moderate loudness.

The developed classification of landscape descriptions' linguistic features and multilevel language units' interaction model in actualising the aforementioned descriptive fragments may serve as a theoretical ground for the further developing a fuller classification of not only landscape descriptions, but also other kinds of this composite-and-speech form and their realisation specifics. The data, obtained during the auditory analysis, prove that static urban landscape descriptions have a specific intonation organisation, which enables their correct identification according to their type (urban) and kind (static). We think that the results presented in the paper may serve as a starting point for a further scientific research of prose descriptions in the field of text linguistics, stylistics, general phonetics and intonology in mono- and multisystem languages.

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