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COMPARISON OF INTONATION IN CHINESE AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

СОПОСТАВЛЕНИЕ ИНТОНАЦИЙ В КИТАЙСКОМ И РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Макалада интонация, мелодика изилденип, типологиялык классификация жагынан ар кандай топторго кирген кытай жана орус тилдеринин грамматикалык байланыштарын туюнтуу каражаттарынын талдоосу салыштырылды. Тилдерди салыштырмалуу изилдөө ар кандай улуттардын өкүлдөрүнүн, ар кандай типологиялык топтордогу тилдердин ортосундагы байланыштардын кеңейишинен улам, тилдердин структурасын изилдөө зарылчылыгына алып келет.

Өзөк сөздөр: грамматика, тоналдуулук, интонация, кытай тили, салыштыруу, синтаксистик түзүлүш, орус тили, классификация, талдоо, сөздүн ирети.

В статье анализируются интонация и мелодика, сопоставляется анализ средств выражения грамматических отношений языков китайского и русского, которые в типологической классификации относятся к разным группам. Сопоставительное изучение языков всегда имеет актуальность в силу того, что расширяющиеся контакты между представителями разных национальностей, носителями языков различных типологических групп, что приводит к необходимости изучения структуры языков.

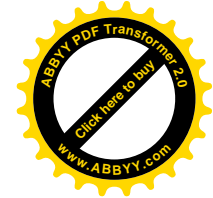
Ключевые слова: грамматика, тональность, интонация, китайский язык, сопоставление, синтаксическая структура

This article discusses the intonation, the melody analyzes, the analysis of the means of expressing the grammatical relations of the Chinese and Russian languages compares, which in terms of typological classification belong to different groups. Comparative study of languages is always relevant due to the fact that expanding contacts between representatives of different nationalities, speakers of languages of different typological groups, which leads to the need to study the structure of languages.

Key words: grammar, tonality, intonation, Chinese, collation, syntactic structure

Intonation is such an effective tool for influencing the interlocutor that it can even change the meaning of the statement. In different languages, intonation is used in different ways. Interpersonal communication involves the establishment of relationships between people. In order for it to happen most effectively, peacefully, without conflict situations and misunderstanding, it is necessary to understand the national and linguistic characteristics of the partner. Representatives of different peoples and cultures differ from each other. There are not only external differences between peoples and cultures, but also internal, psychological ones. National psychological characteristics play an important role in the communication of people.

It should be noted that in the Chinese language, intonation or, more precisely, melody, is used mainly at the level of prosodic organization of words and forms the general verbal contour of a word. Tonal / verbal contours basically remain unchanged for any intonation; only very strong emotions can sometimes change them beyond recognition.



In the Russian language, the first place is given to the concept of the form of a word, understood in the narrow sense of this word as a system of declension and conjugation. In addition to the form of the word, word order at the syntactic and suprasyntactic levels, various kinds of service words and intonation take part in the organization of the sentence-utterance.

The division of words into parts of speech leads to the logical harmony of grammar and the meaning of the paradigm as a system of forms of all variable parts of speech. The use of service parts of speech is associated with this parameter. Intonation acts as a super-segmental means superimposed on segment units. The word order in Russian at the syntactic level is relatively free, not rigid, but at the suprasyntactic level it is set by the speaker's communicative task and is implemented in two, maximum three versions.

Intonation, along with word order, acts as an important means of expressing syntactic relations, plays a role in expressing the completeness of thought, in the design of a sentence [1].

Being one of the main features of a sentence, intonation gives a word or a group of words completeness - predicativeness, turning them into a unit of verbal communication - a sentence; it expresses the semantic center of the message - rhema, defines the communicative type of the sentence - narration, question, command, divides the speech stream into sentences, and sentences - into speech bars and syntagmas, and at the same time connects words into speech bars, syntagmas, sentences.

The intonation means include the melody (tonality) of speech, the system of stresses and pauses, and the rate of pronunciation. All listed funds are actively involved in the design of the current division of the proposal. According to II Kovtunova, intonation is in close and complex relationship and interdependence with the word order, therefore, the words included in the sentence and located in it in a certain order are always simultaneously included in one or another intonational phrasal scheme [2].

The main intonation means are tonal means. Each speaker has a different average tone of speech. But in some places of the speech bar and phrase, there is an increase or decrease in tone.

In the Russian language, there are six basic intonation structures (abbreviated as IS). Each of them has a center - the syllable on which the main stress falls (bar, phrasal or logical). The pre-center and post-center parts of the speech cycle are also distinguished, which in some cases may be absent. For example: "Наступило лето"; "Дверь не заперта"; "Где книги? Здесь". The pre-center part is usually pronounced in a medium tone. The main distinguishing features of intonation structures are the direction of tone movement in the center and the tone level of the post-center part.

Intonation is an important means of forming a statement and revealing its meaning.

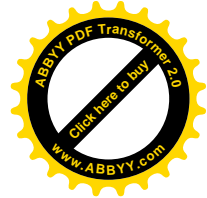
In utterance, intonation performs the following functions:

- 1) distinguishes between communicative types of utterance - narration, question, motivation;
- 2) determines the emotional coloring of the sentence - the statement;
- 3) reveals the subtext of the statement;
- 4) forms the statement into a single whole;
- 5) distinguish between parts of the statement according to their semantic importance;
- 6) characterizes the speaker and the communication situation.

The first function of intonation refers to the language system, the rest are associated with the speech sphere. The specificity of the intonation of individual languages is associated, first of all, with the type of verbal stress, depending on which the functional load of the intonation components is redistributed.

In the Chinese language, which has meaningful tones, melody is not the most important component of phrasal intonation, and the leading role in the organization and the leading role in the organization of the utterance belongs to the dynamic and temporal parameters.

Intonation is in close relationship with syntactic and lexical-semantic means of forming an utterance and text. She can act simultaneously with these means, enhancing their effect, or commenting on the absence of some of them, for example, unions.



The syntactic structure of a sentence predetermines intonation, but not directly, but indirectly - through actual and syntagmatic division. In other words, intonation depends not so much on the structure of the sentence itself, as on the actual and syntagmatic division that is due to this structure. Conversely, intonation shows what is the division in each given case [3].

It is known that with the help of intonation, any syntactic structure of a sentence can be divided in different ways: one is presented as something already known, the other as something new. But usually in speech, the general situation and structure of each sentence almost unambiguously predetermine the division of the given sentence and, consequently, its intonation. It is not by chance that the speaker arranges words and phrases in one order or another, chooses one or another sentence structure; for each syntactic construction, each structure is characterized by one kind of articulation, one intonation realization. [4]

Let's take the following syntactic constructions for example:

他看完了这本书 Tā kàn wánle zhè běn shū - Он прочитал эту книгу.

这本书他看完了 Zhè běn shū tā kàn wánle - Эту книгу он прочитал.

他把这本书看完了 Tā bǎ zhè běn shū kàn wánle - Он эту книгу прочитал.

Each of the given syntactic constructions, depending on the actual situation of speech, can have different articulations and, as a result, different intonational implementations. Dividing the first structure with the usual statement of fact, narration and when answering questions:

1) 他看完了这本书 Tā kàn wánle zhè běn shū ? - Tā // kàn wánle / zhè běn shū; - Он прочитал эту книгу?;

2) 他看完了这本书没有? Tā kàn wánle zhè běn shū méiyǒu? - Tā kàn wánle // zhè běn shū. - Он эту книгу прочитал или нет?

But at the same time, each of these structures also has its usual, most characteristic division. From this point of view, all syntactic structures fall into two large groups: a group of structures, more or less free in relation to the actual division, and a group of structures with a given (predetermined) division, characterized by the usual order of words and structures that predetermine one or another division. An example of structures of the first group are constructions of the type: 他看完了这本书 Tā kàn wánle zhè běn shū - Он прочитал книгу. 这本书很好 Zhè běn shū hěn hǎo - Эта книга хорошая. 他是学生 Tā shì xuéshēng - Он студент.

Such structures have their most characteristic and usual articulation and intonation for them. This is the intonation of a message, a general statement of fact. The structures of the second group are characterized by word order, which is perceived as an inversion in relation to the usual construction; special service words and constructions are often introduced into their composition:

1. 他看完了这本书 Tā / kàn wánle / zhè běn shū - Он прочитал эту книгу.

2. 这本书他看完了 Zhè běn shū, // tā kàn wánle - Эту книгу он прочитал.

3. 他看完了这本书 Tā / kàn wánle / zhè běn shū - Он прочитал эту книгу.

4. 他把这本书看完了 Tā / bǎ zhè běn shū // kàn wánle - Он эту книгу прочитал.

The altered word order, special service words that make this word order possible, predetermine the articulation and, consequently, the intonation of these structures. If, for example, the speaker brings the addition 这本书 zhè běn shū - this book to the exposition, then by doing so he immediately draws a boundary in the actual division of this sentence and predetermines its intonation: 这本书 zhè běn shū // 他看完了 Tā / kàn wánle / .

A different intonation, as a result of a different division, will take place if there is a service word 把 bǎ in the sentence. The construction with this service word in modern Chinese is specially designed to highlight the verb predicate and everything that follows it. In this example, we will have articulation 他把这本书看完了 Tā / bǎ zhè běn shū // kàn wánle - Он эту книгу прочитал.



So, according to one or another intonational realization of a sentence, we can judge, first of all, about its division: into which rhythmic groups, into which syntagmas this sentence is divided, which syntagmas or groups of syntagmas in the communicative plan represent the starting point, which is the core of the utterance, what elements of syntagmas in the starting point or in the nucleus of the utterance stand out more or less.

A topic in Chinese can also be emphasized intonationally. This is shown by previous studies.

[5] However, in the Chinese language, particles and special syntactic constructions are usually used as the main means for highlighting a topic.

In the Russian language, in most cases, the word order and intonation are determined by the actual division, therefore, special syntactic constructions are much less common. Special syntactic constructs operate at the level of actual articulation, often in conjunction with word order, to reinforce the theme.

It follows that in Russian, intonation changes the meaning of a sentence, which cannot be said about Chinese; intonation in Chinese has an auxiliary function, and does not change the meaning of a sentence.

Intonation is significant not only for oral speech, but also for writing. Both in Russian and in Chinese, interrogative sentences are very often used, in which the speaker's desire to learn something or to make sure of something is expressed by special language means. In order to successfully communicate with representatives of other nations and cultures, it is necessary to have an idea not only about the language, but also about the peculiarities of intonation, which can be fundamentally different in different languages, which is very important in the modern world when the process of communication between peoples takes place.

A prerequisite for the development of communication skills and abilities is mastering the skills of correct pronunciation. Communication is not possible without mastering pronunciation skills, since violation of pronunciation norms significantly complicates the communication process. The phonetic level of a language is closely related to other language levels, and phonetic units determine lexical and syntactic units.

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