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## **ACOUSTIC ANALYSIS OF PROSODIC ORGANIZATION OF ENGLISH REFUSAL UTTERANCES**

Today's developing world and our constantly broadening scientific, cultural and business contacts with people from English speaking countries lead to the increased need for correct coding and decoding of emotional expressions during communicative interaction with representatives of different cultures. Considering this, the study of sociolinguistic peculiarities of prosodic organization of refusal utterances as one of the most frequently used kinds of emotional expressions of dialogue speech becomes important.

The purpose of this work is to establish the patterns of prosodic organisation of English refusal utterances, actualized by speakers of different socio-cultural levels.

In order to achieve this goal, we carried out an acoustic analysis of the English refusal utterances, actualized by the speakers of high, mid and low socio-cultural level [2], and grouped them according to our four main classes of reasons of utterances generation: «I do not want to», «I can, but I do not want to», «I want to, but I cannot», «I cannot» [1].

Then, the experimental material was exposed to acoustic processing using the Praat, WaveLab, SpectralLab and CoolEditPro programs, which measured, recorded and normalized the pitch, the intensity and duration of refusal utterances.

The study of tone, dynamic, and temporal characteristics of refusal utterances at the acoustic level allowed to establish their invariant prosodic models. Thus, according to the results of the analysis, it was established that the dominant features of the invariant prosodic model of the refusal utterances actualization belonging to the class of reasons "I do not want to" at the acoustic level are: an extended frequency range of the utterance, the pitch maximum variates from mid-high to high rates within the intonation group, the localization of the pitch on the head and nucleus of the first intonation group, the domination of low and mid-high tone

level of the intonation group beginning and the domination of the low and mid-lower levels of the tail, the predominance of a positive tone interval at the juncture of adjacent intonation groups of the refusal, localization of the intensity maximum at the head of the first intonation group, the domination of the mid and extended intensity range, the mid and long duration of an utterance, the short and mid pauses at syntagms junctures.

The invariant prosodic model of the refusal utterances actualization belonging to the class of reasons "I can not" is represented by: the id and extended frequency range of the utterance, the pitch maximum variates from the mid-high to high rates, the pitch maximum is mainly on the head of the first and second intonation groups, the low and mid-low tone level of prehead and low and mid-low tail, the domination of the positive interval, the localization of the intensity maximum at the head and the nucleus of the first intonation group, the mid and extended range of the utterance intensity, the mid and increased duration of the refusal utterances and also the short duration of the pause at the juncture of intonation groups.

The typical features of the invariant prosodic model of the refusal utterances actualization belonging to the class of reasons "I want, but I can not" are: the mid and extended frequency range of the utterance, the pitch maximum variates within the limits of mid-high and high rates, the localization of the pitch maximum at the head and the nucleus of the first intonation group, the mid-low and med-high tne level of beginning and low tone level of ending the utterance, the domination of the positive interval at the juncture of adjacent intonation groups, the localization of the intensity maximum on the head and the nucleus of the first intonation group, the mid range of utterance intensity, the mid and long duration of the utterance, short pauses.

The invariant of the prosodic model of the refusal utterances actualization belonging to the class of reasons "I can, but do not want to" is: mid and extended frequency range of the utterance, the pitch maximum variates within the limits of mid-high rates, the localization of the pitch maximum at the head of the first and second intonation groups, the mid-low and mid-high tone levels of the beginning and low and mid-low levels of ending, the domination of the positive interval, the localization of the intensity maximum at the head of the first and second

intonation groups, as well as in their nucleus, mid and extended range of utterances intensity, the mid and long duration of utterances and, in general, the short duration of the pause.

It is worth mentioning that the results of the comparative analysis of the auditory and acoustic features of prosodic models of the refusal, actualized by the speakers of different socio-cultural levels, revealed only minor differences and therefore the identity of the invariants of the intonation models established experimentally in our work.

The acoustic analysis allowed to identify the most typical intonation parameters that allow distinguishing the sociocultural levels of the speakers during the expression of refusal utterances by them: the type of prehead, the tone level of the beginning, the tone range of the intonation group, the type of speech melody, the tone level of the beginning of terminal tone, the inter-syntagmic tone interval and the duration of the pause.

### **References:**

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### **АКТУАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ВИВЧЕННЯ ПАРЕМІЙ**

Паремійний фонд української та англійської мов має свої унікальні особливості, однак існують спільні риси, на основі яких можна виділити універсальні характеристики вживання їх у мові. Носії мови не лише знають сенс прислів'я та ситуації, в яких їх слід