

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

THE PROSODICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE WORD
(On the basis of the materials of the English and Azerbaijani
Languages)

Speciality: 5704.01 – The theory of the language

Field of science: philology – linguistics

Applicant: **Sevinj Husameddin Garagozova**

Baku – 2021

The work was performed at the department of the “General Linguistics” at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

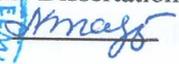
Scientific supervisor: prof. Doctor of Philological Sciences
Fikret Alovzat Aslanov

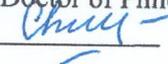
Official opponents: prof. Doctor of Philological Sciences
Bahar Jumay Jafarova

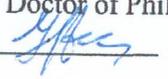
Doctor of Philosophy, assoc.prof.
Teyyub Arikh Guliyev

Doctor of Philosophy, assoc.prof.
Mahabbat Nadjaf Asadova

Dissertation council – ED 1.06 of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Chairman of the Dissertation council: academician
 **Mohsun Zellabdin Naghisoylu**

Scientific secretary of the Dissertation council:
Doctor of Philosophy on Philology, assoc.prof.
 **Sevinj Yusif Mammadova**

Chairman of the scientific seminar:
Doctor of Philological Sciences, assoc.prof.
 **Gulsum Israfil Huseynova**

INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work. Though the applying of the language carrying out the function of the communication method among people seems simple at first view, it is varied being the complicated process. That's why, the using from the rules of the constant language which formed in the process of the historical development by the users as the communication method from the language correctly and efficiently plays a decisive role in the field of the resulting of the communication process successfully. The analysis shows that, besides the normative rules having the semantic, grammatical structures, the prosodic features relating to the pronunciation of these units assume a decisive important in the realization of the language-speech units (syllable, morpheme, word, word combination, syntagma, sentence and etc.) according to different models. Though there have certain research works carried out related to the problem of prosodics in linguistics, it was not true to know that the problem has been solved completely, because the mechanism of the creation and application of the prosodic methods didn't find its needed resolving completely in linguistics yet. It came from that, the researchers (Palmer F.R., Baryshnikova K.K., Junisbekov A., Anthony F., Fox A., Günter G. And etc.) approached to this problem from different aspects as the research object. It is impossible to describe the live speaking without prosodic methods, because the intended idea is expressed not only with the lexical-grammatical methods, but also with the participation of the prosodic units. In this regard, the research of the prosodic units from the systematic and theoretical feature of the creation and working mechanism which forming the word in contemporary linguistics captures the attention with its scientific actuality.

Besides the semantic-syntactic and functional aspects of it, the research of the prosodic methods in systematically which forming the sequencing of the segments in the whole unit state that representing the word, making the word as the word is the actual being one of the problems thinking the linguistics for saying the extensive thought about the word that justified scientifically. The speech act is such a

complicated process that every three aspects of the language (semantic, grammatical and prosodic) activates together here and serves to the execution of the same functions – the transmission and accepting of the information among the communicants, the realization of the communication. Each of the unit realizing in this process and also the word is loaded with certain prosodic methods in the level of both the norm and the speech. The new variant of the unit pronounced in the level of these prosodic methods is appeared that it is differed from the others with their relevant and irrelevant features. The different features give the chance to define the expression of it by whom, though the expressed one has the same syntactic and grammatical structure. Thus, the signs of the pronunciation creating by the prosodic methods in the speech recognition acquire a special importance. According to this cause, the study of the prosodic features of the word from the theoretical and practical character is real in terms of contemporary linguistics.

Object and subject of the research. The prosodic structure of the word, the applying of its features by the theoretical and practical way was arranged the object of the research work. In the dissertation work, the prosodic structure of one and two syllabic words was taken as the object being the material of analysis in the Azerbaijani and English languages mainly.

The subject of the research consisted of from the generalization of common features of realization of the prosodic methods of the word systemizing them in the speech act.

The aim and the tasks of the research. It consists of the analysing the features of the prosodic structure of the word in contemporary linguistics, the realizing of the generalizations related to the problem, systemizing the usage mechanism of the prosodic methods in the formation and pronunciation of the word, clarifying the features of the variation happening in the prosody of the word depending on the position in the sentence according to the materials of the Azerbaijani and English languages. The preparation of the recommendation related to the study of the problem of the prosody of word is one of the components of the aim intended in the research work. For succeeding to

the aim in front of us, the realization of the following duties is intended in the dissertation work:

- to analyse the existed theoretical literature related to the prosodic units, to sort out the thoughts nominated on the essence and function of it;
- to clear the problem of the role of prosodic units in the formation of the word;
- to clarify the prosodic features of the syllable and word;
- to choose, to systemize and to analyse the language material using as the material of analysis;
- to define and to base the methods using in the accomplishing of the work;
- to define the applied principles of the experiment and to analyse the material of the experiment on the basis of the program “PRAAT”;
- to analyse the prosodic exponents of the experimental material by the mathematical and statistical computations, to make the schedule and graph on the basis of the acquired facts, to compare, to define the similar and different features belonging to the prosodic systems of the Azerbaijani and English languages.

The methods of the research. The defining of the materials and the methods of the research exactly gave the chance for accomplishing the aim and the methods in front of us in the demanding level. The words used as the material of the analysis were taken from the dictionaries existed in the Azerbaijani and English languages.

Coinciding to the specificity of the research work, the methods of the experimental, linguistic and comparative analysis were used largely in research.

The basic provisions giving to the defence:

- the defining of the theoretical basics of the prosodic structure of word;
- the exacting of the role of prosodic methods in the transmission of information;

- being the relation of each word realizing in the sentence with the general prosodic features of the sentence participating in the prosodic features;

- the words used in the language are able to express the thought that using freely as participated in the formation of the thought expressed in the participation of the sentence. No doubt, being the difference of the pronunciation of such words having the same sound combination in this situation, as well the prosodic methods that accompany them;

- the defining of the changes happening in the prosody of them, depending on the types of words, structure, the burden of the meaning which is explained;

- the differing from the other language units of words according to the features of the prosodic structure;

- having the functional features of the word prosody;

- the systemizing of the similar and different features of the word relating to prosodic structure researching in different languages.

The scientific novelty of the research can be explained with this that to realize the incurring to which various changes of it inside of different syntactical constructions makes difficulty without defining the prosodic features of the word in the speech act. The acquired results weren't based from the scientific feature in the needed level and the content didn't find its scientific solving in the needed level, because the prosodic features of the words were explained superficially in the manuals dedicated to the phonetics of each two languages or in the research of the structures of intonation. From this reason, we have dedicated our dissertation to this content as considering the need that accomplishing the content as the research work separately.

The problem of the word prosody of the Azerbaijani and English languages and its feature, the mechanism of the using from the prosodic methods in the speech act was changed to the special research object here at first time.

Having the specific prosodic system of each language, the relation with the feature of the national language of the existed differential signs among two languages was proved on the basis of the realized analyses

in the work. At firstly, the mechanism of the using of word prosody in the Azerbaijani and English languages practically, and also the issues of the role of prosodic methods in the formation of the words was researched and compared in the dissertation work.

The results getting on the basis of the practical researches gave the chance to Azerbaijanis who want to learn English language as the foreign language for defining the interference mistakes exactly which encountered in this field and specifying the causes of these, and also showing the ways of eliminating of them. The research of the prosodic features of the words based on the live language materials gave the situation to define the norms of the pronunciation in the language exactly. The results that we got from the dissertation provided the formation of the new scientific thoughts belonging to the prosody of the word. All of these are the main factors providing the novelty of the dissertation work surely.

The theoretical and practical importance of the research is explained with that the generalizations belonging to the mechanism of the using from the prosodic methods in the speech process were realized and the theoretical thoughts were given here. Surely, the getting results are important on the basis of the preparation of universals of the general language theoretically which related to the prosody in the language. The given theoretical thoughts can be used in the general theoretical linguistics, and also in the preparation of the field of prosody of the theoretical phonetics in the comparing Azerbaijani and English languages in dissertation. The research work is also important from the practical feature, because it can be benefited in the mastering of the abilities of the pronunciation from the results of the work truly, in the recognition of the speech largely. The getting results can be used in the arranging of the seminars and lectures dedicated to different aspects of the prosody in the phonetic lessons, in the preparation of the methodical materials.

The approbation and the applying of the work. Relating to the basic provisions of the realized research, the lectures have been delivered in the meetings of the department of Foreign languages at Azerbaijan Economic University, in the seminars operating at

Azerbaijan University of Languages about the theoretical problems of linguistics, in the republic and international conferences belonging to linguistics. The result of the research reflected itself in the 9 printed articles.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation was accomplished at the department of “Foreign languages” at Azerbaijan Economic University and has been discussed there.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, the conclusion, the list of literature. The introduction of dissertation consists of 6 pages, the first chapter is 31 pages, the second chapter is 39 pages, the third chapter is 55 pages, the conclusion is 2 pages and the literature section is 15 pages and the list of abbreviations is 1 page. The dissertation consists of a total of 154 pages, consists of 240, 084 symbols.

THE BASIC CONTENT OF THE WORK

The actuality of content and the usage rate of the research work is based, the object and the subject of research, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research, the basic provisions giving to the defence are defined, the information about the scientific novelty of the research, the theoretical and practical importance of the work, the approbation and the applying of the work, the name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished, the volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign is given in the part of “**Introduction**” of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled as “**From the history of the research of prosody in linguistics**”. All of the aspects of the language (phonological, morphological, syntactic, phonetic, semantic and etc.) operate interrelated in the realization of the units of different level language and speech using in the transmission and accepting of information among the addresser and addressee in the accomplishing its own function of the language as the method of

communication. To redeem to the rules of the language norm makes easier to the work of the participants of communication and causes to the resulting of the communicative process successfully in this situation.

“If the speaker and the listener say something to each other, then they are talked; if they talk, then they say the word to each other and exchange the idea with words.”¹

But each of the word cannot express the thought. In this meaning, it is possible to disagree with this argument which put forward. Each of the word performs as the component of the syntactic units using for the expressing of certain idea. Only in the live speech act, certain word can accomplish the function of carrying the relative thought depending on the context in the dialogical speech. In this situation, the additional prosodic methods are used in the expressing of that word.

The words using in the process of communication are not only consist of arrangement of the segmental units, but also they turn into the whole with additional methods for expressing certain meaning. These methods were called the prosodic methods in linguistics (N.S.Trubetzkoy, R.Jakobson, D.Jones, L.R.Zinder, F.Veysalli and etc.). The linguistics who notes the grammar and prosody is related to each other in language (T.M.Nikol, Pounras, Peshkov, Bolinger, Hallidey) have shown the opposite relation of them. Though certain thoughts related to prosodic methods of the word were nominated, the difficulties appeared in the field of the language events (the syllable component of the word, the role and the nature of the word stress) knowing an important for the act of speech in the study of language, because the problem hasn't learned from the theoretical feature mainly. That's why, the study of the structure of alive speech plays an important role nowadays (D.Jones, A.M.Antipova, L.R.Zinder, K.K.Barishnikova, S.M.Gayduchik, F.Veysalli, D.Yunusoz, A.D.Janusbeyov, Y.A.Dubovski, L.V.Zlatontsova, G.P.Torshayev, O.Dikushina, B.Pamkina, Marshall, S.Zeynalova and etc.). Besides the different aspects of the language (semantic, grammatical and etc.) on the basis of

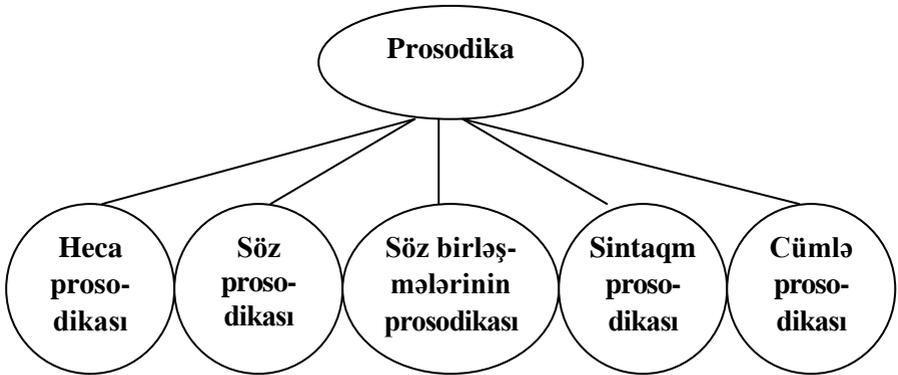
¹Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Azərbaycan dilinin üslubiyatı / Ə. Dəmirçizadə . – Bakı: Azərtədrisnəşr, – 1962. – s.5

the materials of different languages, its semantic part, as well the prosodic features of the language units (syllable, word, word combinations, sentence and etc.) have been looked through.

*Prosody is the complicated language event. In this meaning, the studying of the features of relevant function accomplished in the communicative process and the place of it in the general structure of the language is important. The meaning of each word is defined just in the process of speech, in the sentence and in the associative relation of other words.*² For example: The word “düşmək” (başa düşmək, yerə düşmək, dilə düşmək and etc.) in the Azerbaijani language, the word “perfect” (per`fekt, `perfekt) in the English and German languages express different meaning depending on the using in which syntactic and semantic structure. For example, though the word “perfect” is used for expressing the best speech of someone in the English language, the using from the word “perfect” was accepted as the norm for showing the usage of the sentence in the Perfect Tense Form.

Though certain works were realized in the field of the study of prosodic structure of the language (D.Jones, R.Jakobson, G.P.Torsuyev, A.M.Antipova, O.Tsaxer, T.M.Nikolayeva and etc.), the controversial situations aren't less there. Depending on the field of studying of prosody in language, it is possible to define the following types of it. It can be reflected as the form of scheme.

²Медникова, Э.М. Значение слова и методы его описания Э.М.Медникова. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1974. – с.43



Though the methods of prosody are the same in different languages, the applied fields of them are different too as seeing from the scheme. These types of prosody are related densely in the speech act and complete each other. Though the different measured segments creating these units are arranged in the horizontal line systematically, the prosodic methods accomplish their communicative functions spreading over those segmental units. For example:

My father is doctor and works hospital.

Mənim atam həkimdir və hospitalda işləyir.

This syntactic construction needs to coordinate these units (my, father, is, doctor, and, works, hospital; mənim, atam, həkimdir, və, hospitalda, işləyir) arranging in the horizontal line by the help of the prosodic methods for changing the different measured syllables, words, word combinations, syntagmas to the whole in the form of sentence. Only in this situation, the syntactic unit can express the thought as the sentence. In case of the prosodic methods change the syllables to the whole which create the word combining them in the situation of the lexical unit in the level of the word, they can combine the words and word combinations, but not syllables in whole in the level of sentence.

The abstract model of the intended word related to expression of certain meaning is getting concrete in the expression of the individual in speech act. Only in this time, the expresser accepts the new prosodic

features. The prosodic methods are different not being homogeneous for all of the languages. It is known from the literature of the linguistics that, “*the word stress was disputed during the speaking from the prosody of the word in many times*”.³ In this case, the issues such as the rhythm, temp and the structure of the syllable passed to the background.

The first semi-chapter of the first chapter of dissertation was dedicated to the applying of “**The problem of prosody and its role in the communicative process**”. As shown here, the prosody is the event related to the live speech directly and is getting variation by the influence of different factors. In this situation, the differentiation of the units including to prosody is needed. The world languages differ from each other not only for the phonological, grammatical, semantic and the other features, but also for its prosodic features, prosodic structures in the same time. First of all, let’s clarify the usage of the term “prosody”, its essence, because the prosodic feature of the word is being one of the most actual and controversial issues in the field of phonetics of each language. Each of the pronouncing word is characterizing with the prosodic signs (stress, tone, temp, intonation and etc.) from the acoustic and articulatory feature and is opposed to the other units for these symbols. For example, though the words *‘perfect* and *per’fect* using in the English language consist of the sequence of the same phonemes and they are differed from each other easily from the listener and speaker in the speech act. The dictator differing this is the prosodic sign. The first and the second word are differed from each other with the accent feature. The stress is expressed as the dominant factor in the differentiation of the meaning of words. In the dictionary belonging to phonetic-metric terminology, A.Ivanova noted that *the quantitative character of the syllables include to the object of the research of*

³Абдуллаев, Ш. Место и природа словесного ударения в современном азербайджанском языке: / Автореф. дис. ... канд.филол. наук / – Баку, 1964, – 18 с.; Алекберли, Г. Природа ударения слова в азербайджанском и русском языках// – Баку: Ученые записки АГУ, – 1949. – с.69-84.

*prosody as the elements knowing relevant of the speech from the metric feature.*⁴

The same prosodic structure was happened in the analysis of the material of the Azerbaijani language.

The words existed in the language differ for their prosodic structures as the differentiation for their semantic-grammatical structures. For example: it wasn't true to identify the prosodic structure of one-syllabic words with the prosodic structures of two-syllabic words, because the structural and functional features of the prosodic methods are being the changeable character depending on surrounding on which unit of the language.

Though the communicators aren't seen by the prosody in the communicative process, it is clear the being of which character of the speech among them by listen the speech (sincere, controversial, sorrowful, joyous and etc.). We can recognize the speech for certain technics at the last moment in the communicative process. And we say finally: *the speaker is Fatima, and then we can meet the level of the individual language.*⁵ To become definite this or the other language unit is meant during to say the level of the individual language in the individual speech.

The analysis of the materials of language shows that the features of the usage of vowel and consonant phoneme in the word are different. There have such words that they consist of one or two and more phonemes. For showing this difference, we reflect the component of the phonemes in the sound as signing the vowels with V, the consonants with K including to the word.

The phoneme structure of the word changes, because each of the word is expressed in different forms in the speech acts. For example:

1. *The words kitab, kitablar, kitabı and etc. in the Azerbaijani language;*
2. *The words book, books and etc. in the English language;*

⁴ Иванов, А. Словарь фонетико-метрической терминологии / А.Иванов. – Москва: Академия, – 2005. – s.615

⁵ Koseriu, E. Ümumi dilçiliyə giriş / E.Koseriu. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2006. – s.196

3. *The words das Buch, Bücher, Buches and etc. in the German language.*

As the main unit of prosody, the prosodemia, the prosodic phoneme, collateral phoneme was given.⁶

	İngilis dilində	Azərbaycan lində	Alman dilində
1.	eye, I [aɪ]	O [o]	Ei [ai]
2.	See [si:]	əl [əl]	An [an]
3.	And [ənd]	Süd [sü:d]	Schön [ʃ ö:n]
4.	Black [blæk]]	qənd [qænd]	Band [bant]
5.	Ramble ['ræm.b]]	sərçə [sərtʃə]	Frucht [frokʏt]
6.	Strange [streindʒ]]	məktəb [mæktæp]	Strand [ʃtrand]
7.	Sprocket ['sprəkɪt]]	Qınamaq [qınamağ]	Kutschieren [kutʃi:rən]
8.	Sprinkle ['sprɪŋ.kl]]	qəflətən [qəflætæn]	Kundschaft [kuntʃaft]
9.	Economical [,i:kə'nom.i.kəl]]	Bağlayıcı [bağlayıcı]	Komponist [kompo nist]
10.	Dispirited [dɪ'spɪr.ɪ.tɪd]]	əkinçiliyi [ækɪntʃılıyɪ]	Komparieren [kompari:rən]
11.	contentment [kən'tentmənt]]	Qoyunçuluğu [qoyuntʃuluğu]	Kulmination [kulminatsio:n]
12.	Displacement [dɪ'spleɪs.mənt]]	Qoyunçuluğun [qoyuntʃuluğun]	Kommunikation [komunikatsio:n]
13.	Representation [rep.rɪ.zen'teɪ.ʃən]]	ölkələrimizin [ölkələrimızın]	Klassifikation və s. [klasifikatsio:n]

⁶ Ахманова, О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов / О.С.Ахманова. – Москва: Сов. Энциклопедия, – 1966. – с.367

The prosodic methods are ruled by the laws of the language, but not chaotic in the level of the word. Any of the event (unit) being norm in the language expresses itself as the norm in that speech.

The second semi-chapter of the first chapter of dissertation is entitled as **“The role of the parameters as tone, intensity, temporal, temp, rhythm in the formation of the prosodic structure of the word”**. First of all, the issues such as the features of the acoustic parameters, the usage frequency, are being the opposite relation with each other in what level must be clarified for the defining of the prosodic structure of the word. It must be noted that, *according to the time, the spoken language hasn't been interested in by the linguists to the middle of the previous century.*⁷ Last periods, the interest was increased to this field. First of all, we considered advisable to give the information about each of these parameters in the research work related to this problem.

*The tone is the physical feature of any sound. During the pronunciation, the vocal cords start to action by shaking from the zero point under the influence of the air flow. The repetition of the sounds appearing after the vibration makes the voice. The character of the tones is being different depending on the speed of the action of the vocal cords.*⁸ The low vibration of the vocal cords is caused to the creation of the low frequency sounds, but the fast movement is caused to the appearing of the high frequency sounds. The height of the tone can be characterized in some forms. In some sources, *it was noted that the frequency of the tone is the highest level of vibration frequency of the vocal cords during the unit of the time. And this arranges the identity with the general physical legality related to the creation of the sound. The height of the sound depends on the frequency of the vibration of the substance. The frequency is the opposite proportional with the mass of*

⁷ Pampino-Marschall, B. Die Silbenprosodie / B.Pampino-Marschall. – Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag, – 1990. – s. 2

⁸ Lexikon sprachwissenschaftlicher Termini: / Hrsg. R.Conrad – Leipzig: VEB-Verlag, – 1985. – s. 252

*the substance, is direct proportional with the tension of it. If the substance is being slim and intensive, its frequency can be more and the getting voice can be high.*⁹

*It can be approached to the syllable as the phonetic whole in the third semi-chapter of the first chapter entitled as “**The opposite relation of the word prosodies and syllable**”.*¹⁰ The vowel phonemes arrange the core, nucleus of the syllable in many times in the arrangement of the vowel+consonant or vice-versa. For example, in the English language: /ænd/, /hə:d/, /vu:nd/, /bulit/, /æbsəlu:t/ and etc.

In the Azerbaijani language: /su/, /sən/, /dad/, /kənd/, /çörək/, /məktəbli/ and etc.

The nuclear of the syllables was created by the vowels [æ, ə, u:, ə, ə, u:] in the English language, by the vowels [u, ə, a, ə, ö, ə, ə, i] in the Azerbaijani language in the noted samples.

The articulatory and acoustic changes related to the syllable in the process of the pronunciation reflected themselves in the structure of prosody in each of the language that, this change introduced to the prosodic structure of the word which the syllable includes here, finally.

The theory of muscular tension about the syllable spread more in the field of the phonetics. This theory was improved more by L.V.Sherba. According to this theory, the syllable is the unit pronounced during the period of the impulse of the muscular tension. Each of the impulses consists of three phases. In the first phase the increasing of the tension, in the second phase the increasing of the tension to the maximum level, in the third phase the decreasing of the tension again is happened. This kind of fact was observed during the analysis of the experimental material. For example: If the impulse of the tension was distributed equally over all of the organs of speech during the pronunciation, in this time the voice, the breathing and the main tone is getting increase in the pronunciation of the syllable. Certainly, this

⁹ Dilçilik ensiklopediyası: / prof.F.Veysəllinin redaktəsi ilə. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – c. 1: – 2006. – s. 142

¹⁰ Yadigar, F. German dilçiliyinə giriş / F.Yadigar. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2003. – s. 255

process is related to the pronunciation of the consonants. Each of the consonant is pronounced either with strong ending (the increasing of the muscular tension gradually), or with strong beginning (the decreasing of the tension), or with two peaks (being in the middle of the decreasing) depending on the position. In this situation, the boundaries of the syllable are being different; in the first the border of the syllable is crossing before the consonant, in the second is crossing after consonant, and in the third is crossing from the middle.

One of the factors influencing to the prosodic structure of the word is the structural features of the syllables creating them. If the vowel arranging the core of the syllable is long in each language, thus the syllable is pronounced long and it expresses itself in the pronunciation of the word at last, it means that more time spends to the pronunciation of the word.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled as **“Prosodic means and their peculiarities”**. The communicative process is concluded successfully only in that time that the prosodic methods only are used coinciding to the internal structure of the language in that process. Though all of the prosodic means serve to the same aim, they are differed according to their natures. The prosodic means belong to the segments of the speech – the units as the syllable, word, word combination, syntagma, sentence, text on all of the levels in the speech act.

In case of the prosodic means are related to all units belonging to text starting from the syllable structure of the language, the intonation is used in the level of syntagma and sentence. The prosodic means serve to the formation of the speech act and provide the separation of the speech flow to the parts in this process or vice versa, secure the combination of separate parts in whole. The prosodic means were called as the supersegment or suprasegmental means in the literature of linguistics. Depending on the calling of them with different names, all of them serve to the same aim and they are synonym words. Only by the help of these means, the units consisting of the same segmental sequences are differed. For example, when the stress puts in the first component of the word “a blackbird”, that word causes to the creation of a new lexical

unit as combined the component its own environs using after itself /ə`blæk`bɜ:d/. Then, the stress combined both the segments in the syllables here, and the components of the complex words. Otherwise, /ə`blæk`bɜ:d/ - black bird – each of the components were differed with the stress. The distinctive function of the stress was observed here. But it also noted that, the differentiation of the word and word combinations are not easy according to the stress in the English language.

The combination of one synsemantic word with autosemantic word is usually called the phonetic word in the English language. For example: “On the table” /ənðə`teɪbl/. These units created in the language were pronounced as the indivisible unit under one syllable. The different features created in the comparing of the sonsemantic word with the autosemantic word depending on the usage of which position in the prosodic features of them.

We can show the followings as the means arranging the base of the word prosody of each language. According to the features of these exponents, the words are differed in the language:

- stress-accent, the relative voice power. Intensity.
- the relative tone frequency expressing itself in the level of the syllable
- the temporal method, the quantitative feature related to the pronunciation of the language units.
- the features as the timbre, rhythm and pause.

It is not true to consider the segmental sequence not accompanied with these means for the communication as the live language. This kind of language remembers us the artificial language getting by the machine.

It is known that, the main function of the word syllable consists of the differentiation of the words, syllables, the other word and syllables, the combination of the syllables in one whole in the monosyllabic words, the segments including to the word. And for that, we can looked through the word stress as baking of the word stress after chosen one of the syllables in the word. Non-compliance of this in the speech act causes to be incomprehensible of the speech.

The analysis is showed that, the prosodic structure of the two-syllabic words were not the same with the prosodic structure of the three-syllabic words. Except this, both the two-syllabic words, and the three-syllabic words had the different prosodic features among themselves. And it depends on the putting the stress onto which syllable in those units. Though, the noted samples (/bulitin/,/mənu:və/) consist of three syllables, the position of the stressed syllable wasn't the same in them. Thus, the prosodic structure wasn't the same in the words consisting of the same numbered syllable. Certainly, the place of the stressed syllable in the word must be considered.

In the Azerbaijani language, if some exceptions were not considered, the stress mainly puts on the last syllable of the word. Though adding the additional suffixes to the word changes the stress structure of the word, the change doesn't happen according to the position. For example: ək - ək`in, əkin`çi - əkinçi`lik

Not only the word stress is the differentiation one of the syllables with this or the other methods in the word, but also is to reflect the features in the stressed syllable where haven't in unstressed syllable in the same time.

The indicators reflecting the tension, intensity of the main tone and the temporal features of the word pronounced separately have been high in the comparing with the indicators of the word in the last position inside the sentence. For example: in the English language: “*man*”, “*woman*”, “*The man comes*”, “*I see the man*”; in the Azerbaijani language: “*quş*”, “*bayquş*”, “*Quş uçdu*”, “*O, quş ovladı*” and etc. The information about each of them was got analyzing the indicators of the noted units on the announcers. The facts showed again that, each of the word changes to the carrier of different prosodic indicators as including to certain syntactic structure of each word.

“The role of the parameters as tone, intensity, temporal, temp, rhythm in the formation of the prosodic structure of the word” was attracted to the analysis in the second semi-chapter of the II chapter.

The factors influencing to the changing of the tone are different in the pronunciation of the word. The frequency of the main tone (FMT) isn't being the same level from the beginning to the end of the word

during the pronunciation of the word not only in the English, but also in the Azerbaijani language. The frequency of the main tone is being variation depending on the features of the structure and position of the syllable, the attitude of the syllables to the stress. Depending on the context and situation, the aim which expressed in the English language, the frequency of the main tone was founded its expression in different structures during the pronunciation of them.

The role of the temporal parameter is undeniable in the formation of the prosodic structure of the word. While we are saying the temporal feature of the word, the time spending to the pronunciation of this or the other word is considered first of all. Certainly, the length and the shortness in different languages are being various characters in the phonological level. The length and the shortness in the level of the phoneme are considered the relevant sign for vowel in the English and German languages being from the Germanic group. For example, in the English language: beat [bi:t]; bit [bɪt]; sheep [ʃi:p]; ship [ʃɪp]; pot [pɒt]; poot [pɔ:t]; shot [ʃɒt]; short [ʃɔ:t]; cut [kʌt]; cart [kɑ:t]; much [mʌtʃ]; March [mɑ:tʃ]; pool [pu:l]; pull [pʊl]; fool [fu:l]; full [fʊl]; in the German language: staat [ʃta:t]; stadt [ʃtat]; Beet [be:t]; Bett [bet]; Kahn [ka:n]; kann [kan]; Ofen [ɔ:fən]; offen [ɔfən]; Miete [mi:tə]; Mitte [mɪtə]; Ratten – raten; Füllen – fühlen and etc.

Surely, the length expresses as the main differential sign in the noted samples and the opposited words differ for only this distinctive sign. Being or not being of that sign causes to the change in the meaning structure of these words. But let's note that these long-vowel syllables are pronounced in different length depending on the position and phonetic coverage.

The changes happening related to the temporal parameter in the prosodic structure of the word are the changes happened in the phonetic level, mainly in the Azerbaijani language. While we are saying the prosodic structure of the word, the changes happening in the temporal parameter must be accepted such as for considering the change of the same word depending on the position and stress mainly.

The temporal structure of the word incurs to the changes in different degree depending on the sequence of the segments and the combinatory and distributive features of them, the style features of the syllables inside the word. Each of the vowel changes its temporal feature during the pronunciation depending on the speaker and situation, phonetic relation in the literal language.

T.A.Brovchenko who analyses the temporal features of the communicative units in the English language, has come this result that, *the communicative units have the special temporal signs belong to themselves. These signs form on the basis of the front and back parts of the language units.* The temporal feature of the vowels is the relevant sign in the English language.

The role of the temp must be considered among the prosodic means participating in the formation of the prosodic structure of word. Each of the language unit is pronounced by following the certain temp, because there has the speech temp belonging to each of the addresser and addressee participating in the speech act. *The temp was commented as the usage from the time parameter normally in speech in the literature of linguistics.*¹¹ A.S.Hornby noted that *the role of the temp of speech wasn't less in the prosodic structure of the word.*¹²

The main function of the prosody of word is the accomplishing of its certain features: culinary, distinctive and communicative functions in the language. The prosodic means participating actively in the reflecting of the prosodic features of word and accomplishing its function are being changeable depending on the systems of the languages, the structural features of them. To take the base these means being characteristic for the English language completely for the prosodic means of the Azerbaijani language and to define the prosodic structure of the Azerbaijani language can be caused to the results not coinciding to the reality. The prosodic feature provides the realization of all

¹¹ Dilçilik ensiklopediyası: / prof.F.Veysəllinin redaktəsi ilə. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – c. 2: – 2008. – s.295

¹² Hornby, A.S. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Oxford: Oxford University Press, – Vol. II, M – Z. – 1982. – s.167

language units being greater than phoneme in the speech act, these units are realized in different forms depending on the subject discussing in the context and situation.

The timbre is used for the usage of the emotionality in the communicative process. The necessity of the participating of timbre in speech is the known event. The acoustic correlation of the timbre arranges the spectral character of the voice. *The features of the timbre of the voice are the event related to higher formant changings in the process of speech.*¹³

Each of the speakers has their own speech timbre and he is differing from the other speakers for this feature. The people are different for their speech characters as being different formally. Making this difference is the prosodic means, mainly. In the literature of linguistics, it is noted that, the timbre is the colour of voice appearing by added the harmonic ober tone and resonator tone to the main tone or noise of the voice. The timbre of the voice is consisted of the combination of the main tone with the other tones (ober tone and resonator tone). *The height of the voice is defined with its main tone, the ober tones give to the word certain colour, additional sound that it is called timbre.*¹⁴

Thus, the timbre is the undertone giving a special expressiveness, emotionality to the speech. If the words including to the sentences are pronounced in the same level in the process of communication, it can be very boring. Each of the language carriers makes his or her speech colourfully and rhythmically that the sending information is being clear and understandable easily for listener.

Thereby, the language units (syllables, words and etc.) are expressed truly and being understandable on the basis of the culminated, distinctive and communicative functions which accomplished by

¹³ Зиндер, Л.Р. Общая фонетика / Л.Р.Зиндер. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1979. – с. 278

¹⁴ Dilçilik ensiklopediyası / prof.F.Veysəllinin redaktəsi ilə. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – с. 2: – 2008. – s.294

prosodic means exactly. Certainly, this is the main condition for the formation of the clear speech.

The third chapter of the dissertation entitled as “**The experimental-phonetic analysis of the prosodic features of the word**” consists of four semi-chapters. It is known that, if the experiment stands on the basis of all scientific fields, the results getting from the research works can be more real in this time. Because of the reality of the events, the reflecting of the life is possible to specify after the checking only with experiments.

*The experiment differs from the observation with this that, the researcher not only looks through the researched object in different situations passively here, but also changes the object to certain situation that, he defines the existing of certain relation among the object interested in him and this situation. And also the experiment is more economical than the observation and less time is demanded.*¹⁵

The experiment was accomplished previously coincided to the defined program. For the prosodic structure of the word is related to the syllabic structure of it, we analyzed the structure and prosody of the phoneme of syllable in the Azerbaijani and English languages. For this, the combinatory and distributive features of the phonemes inside the syllable were considered during the chosen of the words. For example, according to the aim of the clarifying to the incurring of which prosodic changes of vowel taken separately in both the English and Azerbaijani languages using as the phoneme, syllable, word, words as /o/ in the Azerbaijani language, /aɪ/ in the English language and being the stress on the first or second syllable were considered during the chosen of the two-syllabic words. For example, in the English language:

The two-syllabic words being stress of the first syllable: 'perfekt; 'object, 'window, 'table, 'wanted, 'London, 'answer, 'pansy and etc.

The words being stress of the second syllable: per'fekt, ob'ject, sar'dine, ma'rine, un'ique, re'main, de'mand and etc.

¹⁵ Зиндер, Л.Р. Общая фонетика / Л.Р.Зиндер. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1979. – s.19

In the Azerbaijani language: bü`tün, bi`bi, ba`ba, al`ma, sə`hər, kü`kü and etc.

Being stress of the first syllable: `sabah, `alma, `süzmə and etc.

Depending on the situation of the word in the sentence, the word was pronounced both in separately and in the sentence for the aim of clarifying the changes happened in the prosodic structure. For example, in the English language: /*man*/, /*woman*/, /*The man cams*/ and etc.

In the Azerbaijani language: /*ək*/, /*əkin*/, /*nənə*/, /*süd*/, /*Nənə uşağa süd verdi*/ and etc.

It gave us the chance to compare the variational features happened in the prosodic structure. Such words were included to the chosen material that, the homogeneous vowels were used in both the first, and second syllable of them. The sequence of this formed vowel gives us the chance to appear the new colours creating in the prosodic structure of the word depending on the stress and rhythmic structure of the word. For example:

/baba/, /nənə/, /bibi/, /kükü/, /dədə`, /səhər/, /uncomfortable/, /illimitableness/ and etc.

open-syllable words: /*see*/, /*me*/ and etc.

close-syllable words: /*ill*/, /*man*/, /*woman*/ and etc.

In the Azerbaijani language:

open-syllable words: /*ana*/, /*baba*/ and etc.

close-syllable words: /*kök*/, /*göz*/ and etc.

Even such words were analyzed that, these words were created the same phonemes, but the sequences are different. For example, /*şad*/, /*daş*/, /*kəl*/, /*ək*/ and etc. These words are monosyllabic and the nuclear of the syllable was created from the same vowel /a/ and /ə/.

After the specifying of the chosen material, the language carriers were used as the informant for the reading of it. How to follow the norms of the literary language was considered during the chosen of the speech of speakers. The information wasn't given to the speakers about the aim of the work previously. And it followed the aim not to pronounce artificially during the reading period of them. Being apart from the influence of the dialects to the pronunciations of the speakers was taken notice.

The analyzing of the parameters as the melodic, dynamic, temporal, temp, rhythm was taken as the main factor for defining the prosodic structure of the word in the dissertation work. For realizing this, the modern technological means and innovative methods applying in the experimental-phonetic field were used.

In the second semi-chapter of the third chapter of dissertation, the prosodic structure of the word was analyzed using from the experimental methods in the English language. Only here the issue of the expressing of which prosodic means as the relevant sign was clarified in the formation of the prosodic structure of the word in English. The experimental analysis gave the chance to clarify being dominant of which prosodic means. The prosodic means accomplish their own functions in that time that, the segments of the language and the chain sequence adjustable by the internal rules of the language of them are emerged. For example:

In case of the spending 0,47 min. to the pronunciation of the monosyllabic word /bæd/ generally, the pronunciation of the monosyllabic word was spent 0,5 minutes, completely. The indicators of the intensity were not the same from the beginning to the end during the pronunciation of the vowel [æ] arranging the nuclear of the syllable in those words. The indicators had been as following in the front, main and last phases of the vowel.

	Front phase	main phase	last phase	
1) /æ/ (bæd) –		82,2 db	84 db	81,6 db
2) /æ/ (pæt) –		84,7 db	80,3 db	73,1 db

The indicator of the intensity has been in the minimum level in the last phase of the vowel during the pronunciation of each word. The indicators of the front phase are different relatively, because the vowel /æ/ is used after the voiced consonant /b/ in the first case, after the voiceless consonant /p/ in the second case. The intensity of the voiceless consonant /p/ was influenced to the intensity of the sound used after it. For that, the vowel [æ] was pronounced with more intensity in the word /pæt/ (84,7 db). It is also known that, the ratings of the middle intensity of the vowel /æ/ were differed in these words. For example, the indicator for the vowel /æ/ in the word /bæd/ has been 82,3 db, in the

word /pæt/ has been 79,3 db. The indicator of the maximum intensity of the vowel /æ/ in the first situation has been in the main phase (84 db).

The power of explosion appeared during the pronunciation of the consonant /p/ in the pronunciation of the word /pæt/ has been high. For being voiced consonant of the sound /b/, the power of the explosion has been weak in its pronunciation.

The intensity has been in the rising direction to the main phase in the word /bæd/, after descend was observed to the direction of the last phase. But the intensity has been in the maximum level in the front phase of the word /pæt/, after the gradual descend has been till the last phase. For the using of the vowel /æ/ among the voiced consonants in the word /bæd/, the indicator of its intensity has been higher than the indicators of the intensity of the vowel /æ/ using among the voiceless consonants in the word /pæt/. This difference expressed itself in the indicators according to the main tone.

The difference has been observed in the indicators whether intensity or the frequency of the main tone or the temporal indicator in the pronunciation of the vowels /ɔ:/₁ və /ɔ:/₂ using among the consonants of the monosyllabic words in the pronunciation of the words /hɔ:n/ (horn) və /tɔ:k/ (talk).

Though the 0,62 min. was spent to the pronunciation of the word /hɔ:n/ generally, the indicator has been equal to the 0,84 min. in the word /tɔ:k/. 0,21 min. was spent to the vowel /ɔ:/₁, 0,35 min. was spent to the vowel /ɔ:/₂. The indicators of the intensity arranged 81,35 db for the vowel /ɔ:/₁, 76 db for the vowel /ɔ:/₂. The indicators of the frequency of the main tone have been as the following:

$$/ɔ:/_1 = 185 \text{ hs}; /ɔ:/_2 = 148,2 \text{ hs}.$$

The similar prosodic changes were researched in the ossillographic analyses of the words as /lu:s/, /ru:d/, /ru:t/ and etc.

The usage of the word in the compound word or sentence separately was influenced to the prosodic structure of it.

The prosodic feature of the word changes depending from the usage of it in which type of sentence (declarative, interrogative). For this aim, how changes the prosodic means of the word by the influence of them in these types of sentences which analyzed were looked through

in the sentences as /Did you ask?/ and /Yes, asked/. The first is the interrogative sentence and the word “ask” was used in the last position. The second is the declarative sentence and the word “ask” was also used in the last position. Though the positions of these words were the same in the sentence, the intensity, the frequency of the main tone and the indicators of the temporal parameters were defined in different form for the sentences were various according to the types of intonation. In case of the code part consists of the elements /st/ in the word of /ask/ of the first sentence, the code part of the word /asked/ consists of the combination /skt/ in the second sentence. The vowel /a:/ was realized in each two situations. Though the average rating has been 83 db+77 db = 160 db = 80 db for intensity in the pronunciation of the vowel /a:/ in the word “asked”, the rating of the intensity of that vowel wasn’t the same in the front and the last phases. Though the rating of the intensity has been 83 db in the beginning of the word, it has been 77 db in the last of the word (in the last phase of the vowel /a:/). The calculation shows that, it has been higher three times than the average racing for the intensity in the front phase of the pronunciation of the vowel, it has been less three times in the last phase (80 db – 77 db = 3 db). The difference has been observed depending on the position of the usage of sentence in the temporal feature of the vowel /a:/ arranging the nuclear of that monosyllabic word.

Comparing the previous samples, the same word “ill” has been different in the sentences as “*I am ill*” and “*I am ill today*”. More precisely, in these syntactic units, this word was used in the first situation of the last phase of sentence; it was used in the last phase in the second situation. The word “ill” was performed as the carrier of the information in the used syntactic construction of the sentence “*I am ill*” and it was arranged the part of the remark of sentence. The acoustical indicators reflecting the prosodic structure during the pronunciation of the word had been as following:

/I/: t=0,09 san; i=78 db; ΘTT=187 hs.

Being different of those indicators of that word in the middle position of the sentence (“*I am ill today*”) was defined:

/I/: t=0,07 san; i=74 db; ΘTT=199 hs.

The word “ill” was used in the phonetical word (I am ill) and it was provided the formation of the phonetical word completely in the first situation. Here the word “ill” combined the unstressed words using before it as the proclitic around itself. The focus part found its expression only in this word in the semantic structure of the sentence. The intonation structure of the sentence found its maturity in the pronunciation of this word. The prosodic means serving to the pronunciation of the word “ill” expressing in the structure of the intonation of this kind of sentence were changed coinciding to the general prosodic structure of the sentence, as well the decreasing of the intonation gradually to the end of the sentence was influenced to the pronunciation of the word “ill” and in the result, the tension creating in the pronunciation of the word and the frequency of the main tone was weakened. It comes from this that, the prosodic means providing the pronunciation of the word related to the position have been variation. The similar situation was observed in the pronunciation of the sentences */It is a bus//, /The bus came//, /The table is black/, /It is a table/.*

The analysis of the prosodic means using in the formation of the word on the material of the Azerbaijani language was found its systematic explaining in the following. As noted in the beginning, the words are being in different phonemic constructions in the Azerbaijani language. This is from one of the factors influencing to the prosodic structure of them.

The last phase of the vowel was cut with the front phase of the next consonant and the passed phase created among the sounds in the pronunciation of the words with the vowel+consonant model.

For this aim, the prosodic structures of the model words as “ad”, “at”, “az”, “as” were looked through. The same vowel “a” was arranged the basis of the prosodic structure of them in these words. The elements of the part of code as /d/, /t/, /z/, /s/ had been different. The variety of this consonant was used before them, was introduced to the prosodic structure of the vowel /a/. In all cases, though the isomorphism is reflected in the graphics expressing the intensity and the frequency of the main tone got on the base of the oscillograms of those words, there

had the features differed from each other. These differences were created by the influence of the prosodic means.

Depending on the changing of the components of phoneme and syllable of the word, their prosodic features also changed in the Azerbaijani language. For this, the activity of the prosodic means was looked through during the pronunciation of the words as /ək/, /süd/ and etc. in the words consist of different syllabic components. First of all, the prosodic features of the word /ək/ pronounced separately were clarified: 0,4 minutes were spent to the pronunciation of the word /ək/, the frequency of the main tone was noted on the level of 237 hs, i=73 db. The acoustic indicators of the vowel /ə/ were analyzed during the pronunciation of the word:

I d. /ə/ t=0,17 san; ƏTT=236 hs; i=77 db.

II d. /ə/ t=0,1 san; ƏTT=277 hs; i=78 db.

Then that word was attracted to the analysis of the word /əkin/ in the declarative word. The structural indicators of the word /ək/ in this structure:

I d. /ə/ t=0,1 san; ƏTT=218 hs; i=73 db.

II d. /ə/ t=0,1 san; ƏTT=292 hs; i=71 db.

Though the second syllable of that word has been higher than the first syllable for the frequency of the main tone (FMT), it has been lower according to the indicators of the intensity (71 db). The temporal structure of the word was subjected to the change. Though 0,4 minutes were spent to the pronunciation separately, 0,3 minutes, as well 0,1 minute less time than the first was spent to this in the component of the word /əkin/. As the adding of the next suffix /-çi/ to the word /əkin/ was caused to the change of the components of phoneme, syllable of the word, the prosodic structure was also changed. The vowel /i/ of the second syllable in the word /əkin/, as well performing as the vowel of the syllable using in the last position was pronounced differently in comparing of certain word in the word /əkinçi/. Though it has been used in the last position of the word /əkin/, the penultine was expressed as the component of the syllable in the word /əkinçi/. Thus, another syllable /-çi/ was used after that syllable of this word. Differing from the word /əkin/, the frequency of the main tone (FMT) has been in the lower level

(227) in the last syllable of the word /əkinçi/. According to the indicator of intensity, the difference expressed itself in the other form, because the vowel /i/ using in the last syllable has been higher than the intensity of the vowel /i/ being the same quality using before itself for intensity.

But it expressed itself differently in the pronunciation of the second announcer. Though 0,6 minutes were spent to the pronunciation of the word /əkin/ separately, the indicator has been equal to the 0,4 minutes in the word /əkinçi/. The word /ək/ has been realized on 0,2 minutes in the word. The word /əkinçilik/ was formed after adding the new suffix /-lik/ to the word /əkinçi/. We can say on the base of the analysis of the noted words /əkin/, /əkinçi/ and /əkinçilik/, the second syllable has been performed as the dominant sign for the frequency of the main tone. For the aim of specifying this change, the dominating of which prosodic means in the pronunciation of the vowels has been checked during the pronunciation of the word /əkinçilik/.

The parameter of the frequency of the main tone has been related to the second syllable of each two announcers, the parameter of intensity has been related to the first syllable in the first announcer, to the second syllable in the second announcer in the pronunciation of the word.

According to the system, the languages serving to the world nations as the communication method are classified not only the lexical-grammatical features, but also the features of the prosodic structure. Though there have similarities for the prosodic features among the existed languages, they also have the specific features characterizing each of them, differing from the other languages. For example, having the stress for word and having the relation of the stress with the live speech act, differing of the stressed syllable from the unstressed syllable for acoustic parameters was known the similar event for each of the two languages in the Azerbaijani and English languages. One of the syllables is differed in the words having the two or more syllables in comparing during the pronunciation both in the English language and Azerbaijani language differing from that for its system, more truly, they are pronounced in the frequency of the highest tone spending more energy to it. For example:

İngilis dilində:	Azərbaycan dilində
/ˈteɪbl/	/ləvˈhə/
/ˈsɪstə/	/bɑˈci/
/ˈwʊmən/	/qɑˈdɪn/
/ˈdɒktə/	/həkɪm/
/ˈmjuːzɪk/	/musiˈqi/ və s.

Though the differing one of the syllables with the other, that including to the words in each two languages in comparing for its feature of melody and intensity is being the similar situation, relating to which syllable in the prosodic structure of the word and expressing to which prosodic means of the stress is different.

Though the stress is related to the first syllable in the English language, mainly in this model of words, but it is related to the second syllable in the Azerbaijani language. Not being the same of the place of stressed syllable inside words was caused to have different prosodic structures of these words. We considered that, any of the events (unit) being the norm in the language expresses itself as a norm in the speech. For that, according to the norms of the Azerbaijani and English languages, they were differed for their prosodic structures. The languages are also differed for the features of expression of the stress. Though the intensity is being the dominant component in the realization of the stress in the English language, it is related to the melodic component mainly in the Azerbaijani language. The short vowel being under the stress in the English language is differed for its certain length from the unstressed short vowel. That feature was found its reflection in the Azerbaijani language, too. The characterizing of the word stress only with the length of the vowel is impossible in the languages which the length of the vowel plays phonological role. The length of the vowel related to stress was noted as the second degreed sign in these languages. In this meaning, the thought giving by Sh.M.Abdullayev makes interest. He noted that, *the vowel being under the stress in the Azerbaijani language can be longed maximum. The longing of the vowel under the stress doesn't change the semantics of the word. The word*

*lost its meaning during to short the demanding length of the vowel being under the stress.*¹⁶

The words arranging the lexical system of the language were differed from them in comparing of the other units of the language in both morphological, both syntactical, both semantic and prosodic level. For example: [faiə] – [atə]

Being the event related to the live speech, not to the written language of the prosodic means was defined in the compared English and Azerbaijani languages. The vowels and sonorants in some situation were defined as the main indicator of the prosodic means in each of the languages. The issue being active of which prosodic means and what is standing on its basis was clarified in the formation of the word. In the process of the pronunciation, the frequency of the main tone, the intensity and the activity of the temporal parameters, is having dominant nature more which of them was defined in the Azerbaijani and English languages. The creation of the prosodic means in the realization of the structure and being characteristic of the changes relating to applying for each two languages was researched during the using in the compound word or sentence or in the word separately in the prosodic structure of the language. It has been known that, the word hasn't always been in the same prosodic structure during the speech act. The analysis of the English and Azerbaijani languages has shown that, the carriers of this structure had been changeable depending on the place of the usage of the word, the context and situation, the cognitive preparation of the speaker. The changing of the prosodic structure of the word has happened in the result of weaken of one of the components in this or the other degree in each two languages. The analysis of the experimental material was given the base to say that, the reduction of the unstressed vowel in the Azerbaijani and English languages has been observed in each two languages. But the different sequence of the stressed and unstressed syllables according to its position in these languages was found its expression in these prosodic structures. According to the stress

¹⁶ Abdullayev, Ş.M. Azərbaycan dilində söz vurğusunun təbiəti // – Bakı: ADU Elmi xəbərlər. Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, – 1964. №5, – s.80

is being the event related to the first syllable mainly in the English language, the reduction has happened in the second unstressed syllable. /teibl/. But it is found its reality in the first syllable at the material of the Azerbaijani language. For example: pişik /p'ʃɪk/; ütü /ⁿtü/; kitab /ktab/ and etc.

The vowel of the stressed syllable has been higher in comparing with the unstressed syllable according to the frequency of the main tone in the two syllabic words both in the Azerbaijani and English languages. For example: 'alma – al'ma; 'object – ob'ject.

It has been modified in the prosodic structure of the polysemantic words, specially in the Azerbaijani language, because the place of the stressed syllable is changing during the component of the word syllable in the Azerbaijani language and being balanced with the number of syllable to the end, the decreasing has happened in the frequency of the main tone and intensity. For this, it is enough to look through the facts getting from the analysis of the polysemantic words as /əkinçilik/, /bitkiçilik/, /tütünçülük/, /südçülük/, /üzümçülük. This situation is only belonged to the agglutinative languages which the Azerbaijani language is also represented. Sometimes being truly, the process of expression of the grammatical meanings in the agglutinative languages was aligned to the train. The root of the word is as locomotive; the suffixes are as the wagons joining to it.

The word stress in the Azerbaijani language has been the stable stress differing from the English language, it always puts on the last syllable of the word or word form.

Performing from the analysis of the existed linguistic theoretical literature belonging to the prosody of the word, and also the experimental analyses realized on the basis of the material of Azerbaijani language belonging to prosody, the getting results were generalized in the following form:

1. According to be in different levels of the speech language for the phenomena of the time, some problems related to this, as well the issue as the role of the prosodic means forming the prosodic structure of the word in the passing of the information in the communicative process was caused to the arguments in a long period.

2. Each of the units serving to the communication among people, as well the words consists of the prosodic means (stress, the frequency of the main tone, intensity, temporary, temp, rhythm) serving to the formation of the as a whole and the systematic arrangement of the discrete units.

3. Depending on the phonemic structure of the words and the structure of the syllables, the prosodic structures have been varied. The understanding of the word is impossible without prosodic means, because the speaker and the expresser is known by the prosodic means.

4. Besides the lexical and grammatical structures, the prosodic features must be known for the participants of the communication, because, both the addressee and the addresser must be able to use the needed prosodic means truly for passing the information in the communicative process, because this quality is the indicator of the norm of true pronunciation. The prosodic means serve for differing from certain word from the other word in the speech act.

5. The prosodic means arrange the prosodic structure of the language unit belonging to where, completely and the segment can't exist apart from the units in the isolated form. The existing of the segmental units is the main condition for the existing of the prosodic means.

6. The word stress playing an important role in the prosodic means of the Azerbaijani and English languages was characterized as the dynamic-melodic signed stress. The prosodic structure of the word is related to the accent features of it in the language and depending on the usage of which position (in front, middle, last) of the stressed syllable in the structure of word, the variation was observed in the influence of the prosodic means.

7. While the word was used as the independent lexical unit, it preserved the specific prosodic structure, but while it was expressed as the component of the other units (*ək, əkinçi, əkinçilik, süd, südçü, südcülük, black, blackbird, book, bookseller, seller, The book is new* and etc.), they included to the prosodic structures and they accepted the new prosodic qualities. As the meaning and functional features of the word changing, the changes were happened on the prosodic structure of it.

8. The intensity price of the vowels in the word is the event related to the quality of these vowels in the Azerbaijani and English languages. The front vowels had been weaker than the last vowels for the parameter of the intensity in each of the languages.

9. The different sequence of the stressed and unstressed syllables in the word was found its expression in their prosodic structures according to its position in the Azerbaijani and English languages. Because of the stress is related to the first syllable mainly in the English language, the reduction was happened in the next unstressed syllables. But the stress is related to the last syllable in the Azerbaijani language, the reduction was happened in the front position. For example: p'ɟɪk/ (pişik), /'tʉ/ (ütü); /k'tab/ (kitab).

The following thesis and articles relating to the subject of the dissertation have been published:

1. Hecanın bəzi xüsusiyyətlərinə dair (İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərinin materialları əsasında) // – Bakı: Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2010. №6. – c.44-48.

2. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə sözün prosodik xüsusiyyətlərinə dair (İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərinin materialları əsasında) // “Mədəniyyətlərəarası dialoq: Linqvistik, Pedaqoji və Ədəbi aspektlər” mövzusunda Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın Materialları, – Bakı: – 25–27 noyabr, – 2010, – s. 213-214.

3. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində danışmaq aktının dərk olunmasında prosodik vasitələrin rolu // “Xarici Dillərin Tədrisinin Aktual Problemləri” mövzusunda IV Respublika Elmi Konfransının Materialları, – Bakı: – 18–19 may, – 2011, – s. 98-99

4. Söz fonologiyasına dair bəzi qeydlər (İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərinin materialları əsasında) // – Bakı: ADU, Elmi Xəbərləri, – 2011. № 2, – s. 126-130.

5. Prosodiyanın təsir sahəsinə dair // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2014. № 8, – s. 303-309.

6. Роль просодических средств в опознавании выражаемого и говорящего // Филологични науки сборник научных правь, – 2015. № 20, – с.111-115.

7. Mətn dilçiliyində prosodik amillərin struktur-semantik öyrənilməsi və koqnitiv, dil, kommunikativ informasiyaların bu sahədə rolu və əhəmiyyəti // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. № 3, – s. 158-162.

8. Просодическое средства и их особенности // XXVI Международная научно-практическая конференция “Advances in science and technology”. Сборник статей, – Москва: – 31 октября, – часть II, – 2019, – с.55-56.

9. Müasir ingilis dilində leksik-qrammatik-sintaktik və kalka yolu ilə söz yaradıcılığı // Ümummilli Lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 96-cı ildönümünə həsr olunmuş Azərbaycan filologiyasının aktual problemləri mövzusunda Respublika Elmi Konfransının Materialları, – Bakı: – 15 may, – 2019, – s. 498-502.



The defence will be held on 16 march in 2021 at 14⁰⁰ at the meeting of the Dissertation council – ED 1.06 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

Address: Baku, AZ 1143, The avenue H.Javid 115, V floor, ANAS, The Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

Dissertation is accessible at the Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, The Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

Electronic versions of dissertation and its abstract are available on the official website of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 15 february 2021

Signed for print: 12.02.2021
Paper format: 60x84.16¹
Volume: 52 308
Number of hard copies: 20