

Висновки. Таким чином ми можемо зазначити, що у поетичних текстах різних літературних напрямів РП характеризуються домінуванням певної функції. Так, у віршах У. Уйтмена вони виконують апелятивну функцію, а в текстах Кейта Бартона РП властива не лише апелятивна, а й сугестивна функція. Автор наче навіює читачеві своє ставлення до подій, емоції та почуття. Слідуючи традиції вільного вірша Уолта Уйтмена, Карл Сендберг вміло використовує зміни ритмічного малюнка. На основі функціонально-прагматичного підходу ми розділяємо РП на такі функції: апелятивну та фатичну. Апелятивна функція полягає у тому, що вона сприяє впливу на погляди та установки читача, а фатична функція сприяє зрозумілості поетичного тексту якомога більшій кількості людей.

Незважаючи на те, що комунікативно-прагматичний вимір художніх текстів і сучасної американської поезії зокрема неодноразово ставав об'єктом дослідницької уваги, їхня прагматична характеристика ще не набула достатнього висвітлення. З'ясування прагматичної ролі та місця риторичного питання в поетичному тексті уможлиблює адекватну інтерпретацію речень і сприяє виявленню прихованих смислів.

Перспективи подальшого дослідження вбачаються у встановленні текстотвірної і композиційної функції в поетичному мовленні.

Література

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ENGLISH VOWEL LENGTH

The article considers English vowel length. This research highlights innovative views of modern phonologists and phoneticians on the abovementioned issue. This paper differentiates the concepts of 'duration' and 'length' of English vowels.

Key words: vowels, duration, length, monophthong, diphthong, positional changes of English vowels.

Лазебна Н. В. Довгота голосних в англійській мові. У статті розглядається проблема визначення довготи голосних в англійській мові. Дослідження висвітлює новітні погляди сучасних фонологів та фонетистів на цю проблему. Розмежовано поняття 'тривалості' та 'довготи' голосних в англійській мові.

Ключові слова: голосні, тривалість, довгота, монофтонг, дифтонг, позиційні зміни голосних.

Лазебная Н. В. Длительность гласных в английском языке. В статье речь идет о проблеме определения длительности гласных в английском языке. Исследование представляет взгляды современных фонологов и фонетистов на эту проблему. Разделяются понятия 'продолжительности' и 'длительности' гласных в английском языке.

Ключевые слова: гласные, длительность, продолжительность, монофтонг, дифтонг, позиционные изменения гласных.

Phonology studies the sound system of any language. Phonetics studies all possible existent sounds. Phonology studies contrasting relations between sounds (phonemes) and these differences in one language [Clark, Yallop, Fletcher 2007]. The phonological system of English language consists of "the number of phonemes which are used in this language and to how they are organized" [Roach 2009, p. 115]. English language has twelve pure vowel sounds, which can differentiate word meanings. Thus, from the phonetic view, vocal chords produce vowels: a mouth

is open and we can hear the produced sound when the air is passing through the mouth (in the process of audible friction). From the phonological perspective, vowels consist of sound system units, which can occur in the middle of a syllable (e.g., rat, bad). The **aim** of this article is to discuss vowel length in English language following the ideas of the leading phonologists and phoneticians; to differentiate the concepts of 'length' and 'duration' of vowels.

There are five relatively long and seven relatively short vowels in English language. It is possible to distinguish length of vowels in accordance with quantity and quality principles. Let us illustrate a phenomenon of 'vowel length'. For example, length variation is present in the pair of sounds, which we can hear in the pair of words: *bird-servant*. The former sound occurs only in the stressed syllables in RP (*bird, servant*); the latter relates to the unstressed ones (*above, butter*). This pair of sounds does not produce any difference in meaning. It is possible to explain length of vowels by quality (or place of articulation) [Roach 2009, p. 17]. There is a special name for long vowels. We call them *tense-lax* vowels [Roach 2009].

Ogden (2009) discusses differences between vowel length and vowels duration: "Vowel length can be a systemic difference. In Anglo-English (and many other) varieties, there is a contrast between 'long' and 'short' vowels, in pairs like 'bit' – 'beat', 'bud' – 'bird', 'cot' – 'caught'. Speakers have to learn which words have long vowels, and which have short; it is a lexical property. In Scottish and northern Irish varieties, vowels are long or short depending on where they are in a word, the consonant that comes after them, and even the morphological shape of the word: in these varieties, 'brood', is a morphologically simple word with a short vowel, but 'brewed' is 'brew'+ 'ed', which conditions a long vowel. Vowel duration also depends on a following syllable-final consonant. Before voiced consonants, vowels are regularly longer; before voiceless consonants, they are regularly shorter: in the words 'heed, heat, hid, hit', the vowels are progressively shorter in duration." [Ogden 2009, p. 80]. Following the ideas of this modern phonetician, it is necessary to focus on a certain position of the vowel and morphological shape of the word. The interdependence between vowels and consonants is one of primary distinctive features of English vowel length. Clark et al (2007) claim that it is better to illustrate length of vowels according to their peculiarities.

For example, *same-Sam-psalm* may be transcribed in the following way: [seim], [sæm], [sɑ:m]. We can see that the concepts of 'length' and 'duration' are different. We can underline relative duration by showing length degree in the same vowel or consonant: for example, allophone [i] in the words *bee* and *beet* has different degree of length. This sound may be voiced/voiceless, stopped/constituent thus changing degrees of length [Clark et al 2007].

Let us follow the ideas of Lass (1996), "The duration of vowels appears to be correlated with tongue height: other factors being equal, a high vowel is shorter than a low vowel. Evidence for this has emerged from experimental studies of many and diverse languages, including English, German, Danish, Swedish; Thai, Lapp, and Spanish. In an early study, Peterson and Lehiste (1960) found that in English, the average duration of the syllable nucleus of a large number of productions of the word "*bead*" was 206 ms, while the average duration of the vowel of "*bad*" was 280 ms." [Lass 1996, p. 21]. This scientist makes an emphasis on the appropriateness of experimental studies.

From the phonetic perspective, we can explain degrees of vowel length by the speaker's habits to speak slowly or quickly, emotional context of the situation of speaking and stress amount carried by the syllable. Phoneticians realize differences in length degree and they depict it as follows: [bid], [bi·d], [bi:d], or [bi:d]. We can see an approximate length of vowels. If to depict degree of length more precisely, phoneticians should cooperate with phonologists. Phonologic studies underline vowel length importance for words distinction. Unfortunately, very often vowel length is underestimated. In the number of modern researches and studies in the fields of phonology and phonetics, vowel length and vowel duration of English language are often compared. It is relevant to consider these two phenomena separately and integrate the main phonological and phonetic approaches to their differentiation.

For phonologists and phoneticians length of vowels is very meaningful. They take into account consonants or unstressed syllables. For example, in *child* the diphthong [aɪ] refers to the norms of Old English [i:]; in the word *children*, the extra consonant [r] and the extra syllable caused effect on vowel, which remained lax and short. Very often, vowel length can be defined if an unstressed vowel follows a stressed vowel and the latter is usually long (e.g. *re-enact* ['ri: ənækt]). On the other hand, if an unstressed vowel follows a stressed vowel, then it is short (e.g. *react* [ri'ækt]) [Cruttenden 2008]. Vowel length varies systematically with voicing, and it participates in a trading relation with voice onset time (VOT); an ambiguous VOT is perceived as a voiced consonant when followed with a long vowel and as a voiceless consonant with a short vowel.

Vowel duration varies depending on the phonemes in adjacent positions to the given vowel and dialectal variations. Some vowels, however, are consistently longer in duration. Symbols for denoting vowel length are found in the suprasegmental section of the IPA [Ogden 2009].

From the phonological perspective, it is relevant to show the way phonologists determine vowel length. Computer spectrogram analyzes the following words: *bead*, *bid*, *bed*, *bad*. In the center of every sound is its formant. In the following spectrogram (Figure 1), formants are not direct lines. In the first case, formant frequency is lower than in the second word. Thus, phonologists believe not to their ears but to computer analysis of vowel length.

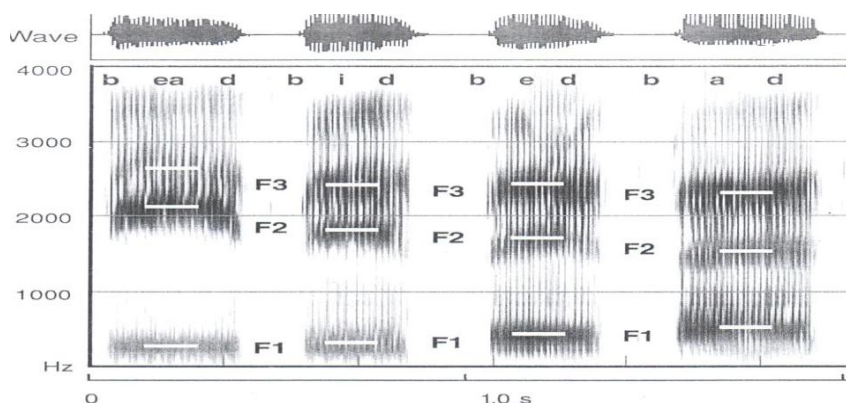


Figure 1 Computer spectrogram of the words: *bead*, *bid*, *bed*, *bad*

Concerning description of this spectrogram, it is possible to discuss its upper and lower parts. Upper part: sound waves produced when the author said the words *bead*, *bid*, *bed*, *bad*. Lower part: spectrogram of these sound waves, in which the complex sound waves are split into their component frequencies (overtone pitches). The amplitude (loudness) of each frequency is shown by the darkness. The three principal groups of overtones (the first three formants) are marked by white lines, labeled F1, F2 and F3 [Cruttenden 2008, p. 95].

In contrast to phonologists, one of the approaches applied by phoneticians is to define vowel length based on their final/nonfinal positions. Phoneticians claim that vowel length has a changeable nature and there are no exact methods to define it precisely [Curtenede 2008]. Vowel length depends on its context or pronunciation peculiarities.

It is relevant to combine both phonological and phonetic approaches to define English vowel length. The most appropriate way to distinguish these two phenomena is to follow general rules, which determine vowel length. Thus, following the ideas of Cruttenden (2008), "...in accented syllables the so-called long vowels are fully long when they are final or in a syllable closed by a voiced consonant, but they are considerably shortened when they occur in a syllable closed by voiceless consonant." [Cruttenden 2008, p. 95].

From the cross-linguistic perspective, duration of vowel is determined, when "vowel is longer when preceding a voiced versus voiceless obstruent" [Tauberer 2008]. Some linguists argue whether phonology should describe vowel length or if it is a single phenomenon [Chomsky and Halle, 1968; Tauberer, 2008].

Tauberer claims, “the ratio of the mean duration of vowels before voiced consonants to that before voiceless consonants in English is roughly 1.5 with an absolute difference between the mean durations of 92ms” [Tauberer 2008, p. 37]. Moreover, vowels with greater intrinsic duration are longer. Tempo of speech exerts influence on vowel duration. Hu (1970) found a voiced/voiceless vowel duration difference in the context the /t, d/ aping.

In another research, vowels length depends on vowels height. Data provided are the following: $r = .68$ (N=15) +18ms for every +100 Hz F1 [Tauberer 2008, p. 40]. The lower the vowel is, the greater its ‘intrinsic’ duration.

In 70s, the scientists claimed: in case vowel is lowered, “the physiological explanation predicts the vowel’s intrinsic duration will increase the phonological explanation predicts that the duration target will remain unchanged — other things being equal” [Chen 2008]. They suppose that when a vowel undergoes a sound change, then its duration is changed respectively.

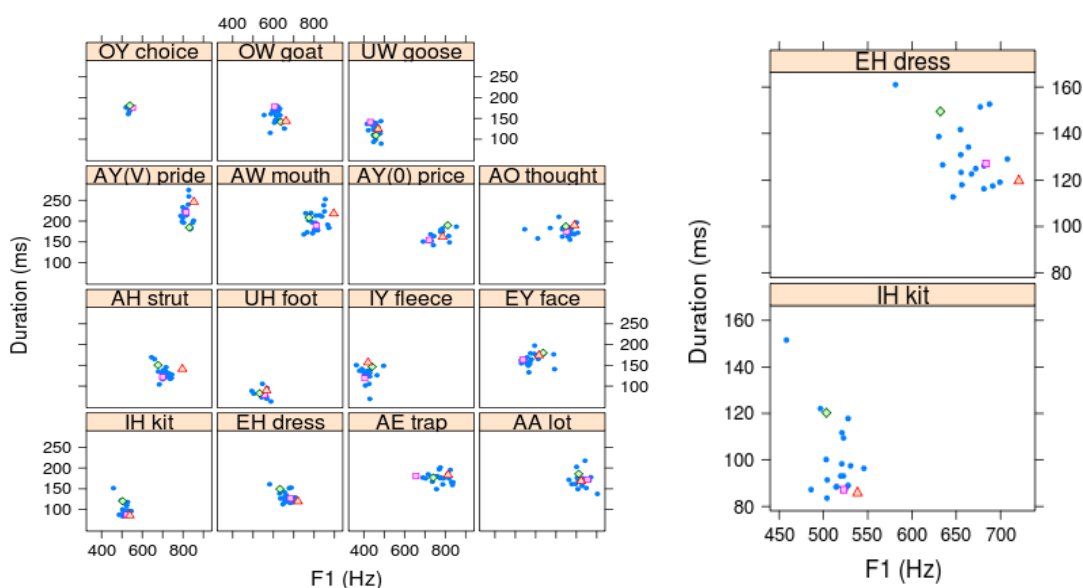


Figure 2 Intrinsic vowel length (part 1). Figure 2.1 Intrinsic vowel length (part 2).

This diagram shows that there is a significant correlation between IH and EH, but in dialects where the vowel is higher, IH was longer [Tauberer & Evanini, 2009]. Sound change influences formant trajectories change. The scientists suggest that monophthongization and diphthongization processes may exert influence on intrinsic vowel increase or decrease independently from vowel height.

Contextual effects exert an essential influence on vowel duration. For example, while the influence of a preceding consonant on vowel duration is negligible, the nature of the consonant that follows a vowel can strongly influence the vowel's duration. Thus, in English the duration of a vowel that precedes a voiced consonant (e.g., 'seed', 'leave') is approximately 1.5 times that of the same vowel preceding a voiceless consonant (e.g., 'seat', 'leaf'). Moreover, vowels are longer in duration when they appear before continuants (e.g., 'sieve') than before stop plosives (e.g., 'seap'). These differences in duration before voiced and voiceless consonants, while present in different languages, appear to be especially pronounced in English, suggesting a learned phenomenon in addition to physiologically based conditioning.

Consequently, the issue of vowel length is of great interest for many scientists and researchers. There are different approaches in phonology and phonetics to vowel length definition. It is possible to notice that different criteria developed by phoneticians and phonologists underline that vowel length has a changeable nature depending on physiological and phonetic principles. In the *prospect*, it is relevant to integrate both phonetic and phonological approaches to discuss English vowel length.

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ON PERFECTIVE VERBS IN DYNAMICS

The aspectual verb forms in dynamics are the object of the present investigation. The ways of the aspectual relationship: grammatical, lexical as well as the adverbial modification are revealed. Germanic verb-perfectives and the English analytical perfect model the perfective aspect dynamic development in the English language.

Key words: verb-perfective, aspect, terminatives, tense forms, morphological aspect, adverbial modification.

Михайленко В.В. Перфективи у динаміці. Об'єктом дослідження виступають аспектні форми дієслова у динаміці. Виокремлені шляхи вираження категорії аспекту: граматичний, лексичний та за допомогою адвербіальної модифікації. Германські дієслова-перфективи та англійський аналітичний перфект утворюють динаміку розвитку перфектного аспекту в англійській мові.

Ключові слова: дієслова-перфективи, аспект, термінативи, часові форми, морфологічний аспект, лексичний аспект, адвербіальна модифікація.

Михайленко В.В. Перфективы в динамике. Аспектные формы глаголов в динамике составляют объект данного исследования. Выделены способы выражения категории аспекта: грамматический, лексический, а также адвербиальные модификации. Германские глаголы перфективы совместно с английским аналитическим перфектом образуют динамическую модель развития перфективного аспекта в английском языке.

Ключевые слова: глаголы-перфективы, аспект, терминативы, временные формы, морфологический аспект, лексический аспект, адвербиальная модификация.

Introduction. The verb is the pivot of the sentence which can alone form it or attracting a subject, an object, an adverbial modifier it can develop it into an extended one. Luciene Tesniere in his "Elements of Structural Syntax" considers the subject at the same level of the other elements of the sentence and puts the predicate in the center. Accordingly, subject and object are actants and circumstances are complements [Tesniere 2014]. So, the verbal nucleus of a sentence, according to Luciene Tesniere, represents a sort of minor drama in the theatrical sense, or a process expressed by a verb whose dependants are substantives. Actants are treated in his book as elements performing or are subjected to an act and adverbs as circumstances or "circumstants" of time, place, goal, and cause in which the action occurs. The actant designates a syntactic unit, formal in character, but has a distinct relationship to the predicate and the circumstants. For L. Tesniere there were only three actants possible: the subject, the object of an active verb or the agent of a passive one, and the receiver [Tesniere 2014, p. 157-158]. Structurally two grammatical centres or foci – nominal and verbal form the English sentence matrix that is also true for the imperative sentence. Its nominative centre has always a second-person referent implicated or explicited in the sentence nominal grammatical centre [Михайленко 2002, с. 27]. The verb grammatical centre is the quintessential of the speaker's lingual-cognitive activity, wherein all the referents of objective reality are verbalized with the means available in the language.