

# RHYTHMIC ORGANIZATION PECULARITIES OF THE SPOKEN TEXT

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## ABSTRACT

Having analyzed various peculiarities of phonetic word formation and speech, we established that phonetic words are constructed according to specific laws. It pertains to the phonetic word formation patterns and the parts of speech adherents of both stressed word and its proclitic parts. The phonetic image of the spoken text description units practically corresponds to the phonetic nature of the traditional concept of word as a lexical unit, containing unstressed syllables differently structured in several hierarchies, and the main stressed syllable, the position of which determines the phonetic word accentual type.

## INTRODUCTION

The speech analysis of different languages proves that in assimilated processes, elision of sounds and words, the word boundaries are shifted or erased as a result of which units larger than lexico-grammatical word appear. In the framework of the research the main unit of speech description is a rhythmic group with one main stress as its pivot. The secondary, additional stress affecting the general rhythmic contour or, in other words, influencing the ratio of stressed and unstressed syllables within the boundaries of the phonetic word is also possible. In this respect German is of special interest as it is characterized by complex words containing two or more secondary stresses which lead to the manifestation of various degrees of unstressedness (Produktionsstruktur; Wirtschaftssystem; Russischlehrveranstaltungen).

According to grammar rules, separable prefixes, occurring in word-final position, bear strong stress in syntagms and phrases while the notional verbs may be marked by additional stress (und flehte es an; sprang ab; schlug sie ihm aus sprang Emma nach).

Word-forms constituting phonetic words belong to clitics. Being units of the language system they possess stress of their own, which is lost in the conditions of the spoken text, for example, the main verb "geboren" being enclitic within the phonetic word "in Schwerin geboren" both becomes unstressed and, furthermore, loses some of its elements (Murmellaut in the prefix ge- and syllable re-). Both notional and syntactic words may become parts of speech phonetic word as proclitics and enclitics: daB es falsch waere (proclitic - conjunction+pronoun, enclitic - auxiliary verb; laechelte sie- (enclitic - pronoun); das Pferd - (proclitic - article); heulen hoeren - (enclitic - main notional verb); neue Fragen - (proclitic - adjective); die Luft ausgeht - (proclitic - article and enclitic - verb). Phonetic verb may consist of one word-

form coinciding with the traditional lexico-grammatical language unit: Prozesse; Tagung; geografische, enabling us to classify it as "simple" as compared to a "compound" one, containing different clitics. Compound phonetic words are of special interest in the unstressed vocalism research as they make it possible to sufficiently analyze in details all the vowels without exception, including those, with limited distribution both in pre-tonic and post-tonic positions. The research of different formation patterns and the frequency of different phonetic word types displayed that irrespective of the text genres that the informants had to read and retell during the experiment the proclitic manner of the phonetic word-formation was the most productive: zur Zeit; als noch die Riesen; fuer deren Loesung; das sind Probleme. The average share of its manifestation is higher in the read publicistic text (72%) as compared to the spontaneous speech (54% and 49% 54%) and fairy-tale narration (56%). The revealed tendency reflects a great variety of phonetic word formation patterns on the spontaneous speech. According to the analysis results the simple phonetic word consisting of one morphological word rank second in the literary texts; the same ratio refers to both reading and retelling, for example, hingehen; ausschalten; Literatur. On the contrary, the compound phonetic words containing both proclitics and enclitics are typical for the spontaneous speech: in dem Land ist; den ganzen Tag ueber. The least productive way of phonetic word formation was that with the help of enclitics, constituting the minimal percentage share in the publicistic texts (3% - reading and 6% - retelling) and increasing up to 8% in fairy-tale reading.

General proportions of the parts of speech distribution in the function of proclitics and enclitics differ in prepared and spontaneous speech by their parts of speech adherents and especially their quantitative manifestation. Articles, conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns, particles, auxiliary verbs are most frequently used in the function of proclitics: fuer uns ist klar; zu forcieren; daB im Rahmen.

In the spontaneous speech the share of the notional parts of speech contribution in process of phonetic word formation is considerably reduced. Reading texts, corresponding to codified literary language, contains 10% more notional words as proclitics than retelling. These, as a rule, are adjectives fused with the stressed noun, adverbs: groBe Zahl; optimale Struktur, ganz sicher and very rarely notional verbs with separable prefix or in the cases when auxiliary (modal) verb is marked with an emphatic stress: flieBen zu lassen.

Different ratio of syntactic and notional words in the function of enclitics is observed in spontaneous speech as compared with the prepared one. The share of the

notional words is considerably higher than that of the syntactic ones: in Stettin geboren; von der Stadt zu sehen; in Schwerin gelernt.

Thus, having analyzed various peculiarities of phonetic word formation in speech, we established that phonetic words are constructed according to specific laws. It pertains to the phonetic word formation patterns and the parts of speech adherents of both stressed word and its proclitic parts. The phonetic image of the spoken text description units practically corresponds to the phonetic nature of the traditional concept of word as a lexical unit, containing unstressed syllables differently structured in several hierarchies, and the main stressed syllable, the position of which determines the phonetic word accentual type. The variety of phonetic word accentual types depends upon the stressed syllable possible positions, syllabic phonetic word length and the set of pre-tonic and post-tonic syllables with their specific hierarchy related to the degree of reduction, the consonant and vocalic elements serving as phonetic word boundary markers.

In three-syllabic structures class the type with the stress on the second syllable prevails; in four-syllabic structures the stress on the second and third syllable dominates; five-syllabic structures are characterized by the stress on the fourth syllable. The analysis of the six- and nine- syllabic structures has not revealed any specific tendencies.

Phonetic word occurrence distribution peak in the publicistic text reading is represented by the five-syllabic structures and constitutes 25%. The most frequent phonetic words in publicistic text retelling (25%) in fairy-tale reading (26%) and retelling (25%) are the four-syllabic phonetic words. The spontaneous speech is marked by a tendency to use longer phonetic words: the distribution peak of the data obtained in the interview (26%) is on the four- syllabic phonetic words, in friendly conversation (22%) - on the five-syllabic phonetic words and in discussion (22%) - on the six-syllabic phonetic words. In other words we can state that the higher the degree of speech spontaneity, the greater the number of syllable into one phonetic word is. This fact initiated the research of vowels in the phonetic words containing from one to six syllables. The chosen phonetic word structures enabled us to investigate the vowels "behavior" in pre-tonic and post-tonic positions, describe the characteristics of stressed vocalism in different positions, also to compare them with the three-syllabic word-forms vowels parameters obtained in the conditions of artificially compiled phrases serving as description model.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, summing up the spoken text preliminary analysis results we state that a phonetic word could be justifiably accepted as a speech description unit for both prepared and spontaneous speech. In the framework of the undertaken research the phonetic word is interpreted

as one or several words (syntactical or notional) consolidated by one main stress.

The number of phonetic words in a phrase coincides with the number of stresses.

Phonetic word can be simple, represented by one lexico-grammatical unit, or compound, represented by both syntactic and notional speech parts.

The phonetic word type is determined by the stress position and by the number of pre-tonic and post-tonic syllables.

Having chosen the phonetic word as spoken text description unit and taken into consideration their pragmatic aims we establish factors causing vowel allophonic variation, i.e. distribution and position within a phonetic word, text genre and the kind of speech activity.