

PHONOSTYTIC MODELS IN YAKUT SPOKEN LANGUAGE

Publication was Supported by Russian Humanitarian Scientific Fund No. 16-34-00027

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Abstract: This paper deals with analysis of intonational peculiarities of Yakut speaking generating phonostytic aspects of systemic order. For this research we applied experimentally-linguistic method. All analyzed materials allowed us to reveal general style-forming means, stipulating differentiation of Yakut speaking genre. Typical models of phonostyles were defined, they interact with semantics of any segment in dialogue. It proves complex of temporal dynamic and tonal stylistic characteristics of speech utterance. This research is of great importance because the problem of phonostylicism in Yakut speaking was detected. Furthermore, it is very actual for a research of intonation of related and unrelated languages of Russian North-East.

Research into specifics and systematization of functioning of overall means of language levels in actual communicational reality is one of the major tasks in modern linguistics. Therefore, research into regularity of functioning of phonetic and prosodic level units due to extra-linguistic factors has become a basic subject matter of modern linguists.

In Yakut language study in the field of phonetics sound system of modern Yakut literary language was studied by means of experimental linguistic analysis [Dyachkosky 1971, 1977], rhythmic structure of Yakut poetry [Toburokov, 1985], dialectal peculiarities of intonation [Barashkov, 1985, Zhirkova, 2004], intonational linguistic nature of communicational types of expressions [Alexeyev, 1982, 1990, 1992, 1994].

As Yakut language is an official language in the Sakha Republic nowadays it is important to do a research into regularities of phonetic means' functioning in various forms of spoken language, on basis of which it is possible to reveal stylistic differences in communicational language. Due to development of experimental methods of analysis of speech signals with the help of computer programs like CECIL, Speech Analyzer it allowed to study sound peculiarities of speech with its prosodic features such as frequency of main tone, intensity, length, stress, pause, rhythm and at the same time forming intonation and phonostylicism of modern Yakut language.

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Modern Yakut literary language has two varieties: codified literary language and spoken language. Oral variety (or as it is commonly called literary-spoken style) is wide-spread in Yakut literary language [Sleptsov, 1986: 5]. Novgorodov S.A. mentioned that spoken language is rich with means of intonational and syntactic structures.

Oral variety of Yakut language being an instrument of everyday spoken speech of modern Yakut speaking people serves needs of oral communication of actual language circle including everyday talk and public communication at present [Alexeyev 1990: 10].

In 1896, Seroshevsky V.L. noticed peculiarities of Yakut spoken language: "... Yakut language is distinguished with special smartness, brightness, foppishness and full of prefixes... Spoken language is also beautiful; it is sharp and melodic. The Yakuts like witted phrases, puns, swear words, facetious sayings and comparisons. Eloquence is highly praised; in meetings long and skillfully constructed speeches pronounced by speakers can be heard" [Seroshevsky 1896: 589]. Till now mentioned by Seroshevsky peculiarities of spoken language are not lost though "in young generation's speech simplification of oral structures, loss of flexibility of pronounced skills. Gradually beauty of fairy tales' and epic works' retellings are fading away" [Alexeyev 1990: 10].

Zhirkova R.R. in spoken language of the Yakuts from Kolyma region distinguishes following varieties: everyday speech – talk in a family circle, talk about weather, news exchange, talk of parents with their children; official – talk about job, place, hunt, transport, trade and talk of passengers [Zhirkova 2002: 177-184].

Peculiarity of vocabulary of Yakut spoken language consists of "completely free use of great amount of variant means of language as well as highly developed synonymy, aphoristic, formulating units that became a pride of common spoken language. Moreover, it is stood out by richness of emotionally expressive vocabulary especially figurative words and emphasized phenomenon of folklore" [Sleptsov 1986: 11].

For vocabulary of Yakut spoken language commonly used words are characteristic as well as words used only in spoken language and mentioned in dictionaries, for instance in "Brief dictionary of definitions of Yakut language" (made up in Yakut language). For spoken as: (1) *Бары куолаан оңордохнутуна, түргэнник бүтэриэхпит. 'If we work as a team we shall finish quicker'*, (2) *Сатаабат эрэри, тугу гынаары айаҕаламмыккыный? 'If you don't know, why are asking?'*; for emotionally expressive: (1) *Пахай, үүннүм бүтэ охсубум. 'It can't be. We ran out of milk'*, (2) *Тый, тугун үчүгэйэй! 'Wow, that's great!'*; and also words of terminological vocabulary.

In spoken language words which are not standards of literary language – dialectal can be used: (1) *Балыгы буһарыма, синньэ киллэрээр диэбитэ. 'I told*

you not to cook the fish, I **just brought** it in', (2) Былааккын умнума, **ньаалаҕай** элбэҕэ буолуо. 'Don't forget to take shawl there might be many **midges**'; slangy: (1) Ол ханнык эрэ **блатной** киирэн хаалыаҕа. 'And someone with good links will enter'. (2) **Крутойдар** дуу, тузуй дуу диэн туора быраҕыахтара. 'They are **cool guys** and can set us up'; teenagers' slang: (1) Сарсын **Оржанкаҕа** баар аптекаттан эмн баран ылыам. 'Tomorrow I'll go to pharmacy in **Orzhanka** and buy some pills (popular teenagers' hang out place in Yakutsk)', (2) **Обицаҕа** барабыт дуо? 'Let's go to the **dorm**'; swear words: (1) **Сатана** уола уруогун эмиэ ааҕымаары гынна. '**What a scoundrel!** He's not doing his homework again!', (2) **Сыһа** оңорбуппун дии, **көлбүүрэ баара**. '**Damn**, I did it wrong!'

Phonetics of spoken language differs from phonetics of codified literary language in paradigmatic level by great amount of sound representations in each phoneme preserving its general number for all phonemes and syntagmatic level by more free combination of sounds, by possible use of greater number of sounds in segment positions [Russian spoken language 1973: 128]. Consequently, phonetic signs of Yakut spoken language are variations of vowels: (1) **Эдьиэи** (эдьиий), барыта этэнңэ буолуо дии, тоҕо итинник диигин? '**Sister**, everything's gonna be alright. Don't be so pessimistic', (2) **Үчүгэиин** (үчүгэийин), эрдэ бүтэр буоллахпыт дии. '**Oh, that's great**, it means we'll finish earlier', (3) Ээ, ону мин **өйдүөбэтэхпин** (өйдөөбөтөхпүн) дии. 'Oh, I didn't **think about** it'; sounding of consonants: (1) **Үссын** (сарсын) тузу гынаҕыт, туох былааннааххытый? 'What are you doing **tomorrow**? What are your plans?', (2) Таайбыт быйыл **биэһуонун** (биэс уонун) туолар. 'This year our uncle will be **fifty** years old'; deafening of consonants in combination of sonorous with voiceless *ит, йс, йх, лк, лс, лт, лч, рк, рч, рс, рх, рп, рт*, etc.: (1) Билигин **хаччым** (харчым) суох, **үссын** (сарсын) биэриэм. 'Today I don't have **money**, but **tomorrow** I'll lend you', (2) Наһаа **кытаахай** (кытархай) дии санаабаккын дуо? 'Don't you think it's too **red**?'; variation of consonants: (1) Физкультуратыгар кэтэригэр **маҕан** (маңан) өңнөөх футболката ылаар эрэ. 'Will you buy him **white** T-shirt for his GYM classes', (2) Кэлэр нэдиэлэҕэ уолбут **кыһиим** (кыйиим) кыһы билиһиннэрэ аҕалыахтаах. 'Next week our son must bring his **bride**', (3) Мин **баарыын** (маарыын) кэлбитим. 'I got here **long ago**'; phonetic shortening of words: (1) **Буһу** (буһуги) үлэбитин бүтэрбиппит ыраатта. '**We finished** our job long ago', (2) **Бээһээ** (бэбээ) ханна сырыттыгыт, күнү быһа эрийэ сатаабытым. 'Where were you **yesterday**, I was calling you the whole day', (3) Буолар **буолтун** (буолбутун) кэннэ хайдах гынааххыный? 'Well, what shall we do now, it has **already happened**'. Also, as Dyachkovsky N.D. mentions in spoken language a certain aspiration for avoidance of consonants' combination at the end of words [Dyachkovsky 1977: 148]. For example: (1) **Бэм** (бэрт) эбит. 'Well, that's **fine**', (2) Эмин аһаабытын кэннэ иһэрдээр, **эм** (эмп) бу баар. 'After having your dinner, give him his **medicines**, they are here', (3) Маны онно **ит**

(илт), көмөлөхөн ис. *'Take this there, come on, help me'*. In spontaneous speech as Alexeyev M.P. mentions disturbance of standard rules takes place. In pronounce decline, signs of systematization are observed, that confront usual standards of Yakut speech. Therefore, length of short vocal units of words decreases, length of long vowels, diphthongs' units, double consonants are disturbed according to Novgorodov S.A. [Alexeyev M.P.2000: 9-10].

Syntactic peculiarity of spoken language is connected with its major sign – spontaneity of communication. Yakut spoken language is characterized by “great dynamics and comparatively simple structure of a sentence” [Kharitonov 1947: 13]. Like in other languages, simple sentences prevail. Distinctive feature of spoken language is incompleteness. Following types of simple sentences are used: indefinite-personal, summarized-personal, impersonal and nominative. For example: – *Мааман кэлэр дуо? – Сага дьыл иннигэр кэлэр, аһа. – Хортуонпуйа үүммүт дуу? – Үүнэн. – Атыллаабыт дуо барытын? – Атыллаабыт аһа. Уонна бэйэтигэр хааларыммыт. – Төһөбө туруоруммутуй? – Тыһынчатман таһса. – Эс, хайдах? – Кырдьык. – Will your mother arrive? – Yes, she'll come before New Year. – Has she grown enough potatoes? – Yes, enough. – Has she sold them all? – Yes, she has and she left for herself. – For how much did she sell? – More than one thousand. – How come? – That's for sure'.*

As spoken language is classified as unprepared communicational act unacceptable in codified speech phrases are common: (1) *Кыһыым билигин алтыс кылааска үөрэнэр ... сэттис кылааска, куорат. 'My younger daughter learns in sixth ...err in seventh grade, she's from Yakutsk'*, (2) *Мин буолабына, “Алросаҕа” ким тийиһитэ ... Осипов тийиһитэ, арааһа, мин ону кэлин кэпсиэбим. 'Before Osipov's appointment in “Alrosa”, well I'll tell you later'.*

In Yakut language the problem of speech purity is actual, particularly in bilingual environment. Professor Petrova T.I. mentions “due to absence of considerate attitude towards language culture and irrational imitation of Russian language the process of obstruction of Yakut language takes place; deviation of its literary forms” [Petrova 1996: 9]. So, sentences with Russian words are commonly met: (1) *Мин двадцать лет тому назад көрдөбүм дии. 'I saw him twenty years ago'*, (2) *Кини курдук аналитическай умнаах, оттон математиканы үчүгэйдик гыныа эбит даҕаны, манна элбэх оҕоҕо тугу да гыммат, раскрывайся гыммат буолаҕа дии. 'With her knowledge of mathematics she doesn't study and reveal herself well enough'.*

In Yakut spoken language use of Russian modal words are common: (1) *Конечно, итинник буолар буолаҕа дии (instead of биллэн турар). 'It certainly happens'*, (2) *Мин кэлээт, сразу барарым буолуо (instead of тута). 'Maybe I'll go away at once after I come'.* Such phenomenon is characteristic for oral expressions of younger and middle generations of respondents forming “intermediate” speech accent influencing on traditional spoken language. Increase

in frequency of such combined speech, eventually transform standards which were settled during centuries. Naturally, this phenomenon is reflected in syntactic phrases' structure due to this atypical speech formulation occur, also it leads to combination of forms of logic semantic phrases.

In general, Yakut spoken language as an indicator of existence of vivid, developing language inherited traditional functional peculiarities: lexically-grammatical, structurally-communicational, modally-intonational which form one of the stylistic possibilities of oral speech – phonostylicism.

Determination of intonational characteristics' correlation in distinctive genre structures of spoken language reveals nature of phonostytic realizations and formation of concrete phonostyles in dialogues. According to Leon P., some phonostytic signs can act as variants, others as units (phonostyles). Leon P. defines phonostyles as intonationally emotional expression in dialogues [Leon 1971: 86].

Dialogue can be multi-component and few-component depending on volume of information. In multi-component dialogues much more emotionally expressive part is focused on, mainly, in responses and that is, consequent reaction to the question asked or contra-answer. In other cases emotional segment of speech while expressing semantic continuation of preceding phrase also becomes indicator of phonostytic realization. As the content and localization of phonostyles are determined by the subject of dialogue unity, its parameters are advantageously differed conversely.

Yakut spoken language as a source of literary form of a language is developing with the help of preserving usual forms, grammar means as well as phonetic and orphoeic standards which are mutually compensated and process natural speech constructions in oral speeches. In interrogative, responding and motive phrases linguistic factor always interacts with over-segment parameters of speech and eventually forms objective nature of phonostylicism.

In various modifications of phonostyles of Yakut spoken language a matter of one of its distinguishing features is revealed in which the volume of information is distributed by signs of its style-forming qualities. Genre difference of spoken language as a rule, creates intonational models connected with structurally semantic axis of expression. Phonostytic models can possess similar to semantics phonetic features differing by great volumes of semantic burden. It means that linear intonational qualities of expression in dialogue unity as if reservedly over-segment units function and characterize phonostylemic parameters.

Yakut spoken language in everyday use is subdivided into neutrally-everyday, spontaneously-everyday and officially-everyday types and each of them has its own definition proceeding from peculiarities of dialogue content. Despite determination of their functional peculiarities such as dialogue unities, their physical parameters received wide consideration composing the volume of information in each concrete case. Auditory and experimental analyses are aimed at revealing phonostytic

characteristics of Yakut spoken language genres. Quantities of phonostyles mentioned above in total show the volume of information and their typical nature composes certain model of expression. Identification of relevant speech indicators is achieved by statistic analyses. Phonostytic model is always accompanied by greater intonational characteristics of phonostylemic order in phrases.

In typical dialogue constructions phonostyles play a central part particularly in formation of intonational realization of expression in dialogues. Due to analysis of functional realizations of expressions in dialogues typical phonostyles of spontaneously-everyday, neutrally and officially-everyday speeches are revealed. For instance:

1. Phonostyleme of spontaneously-everyday talk between relatives: *Мотя, дорообо! Туох сонуннаахпыт? – Оттон этэңҥэ курдук дии. Сардаанчик игин оттон тугун түөркэ туттарбыт, экзаменын сольфеджиотын ... ‘–Hello, Motya! Have you got any news? – Everything’s OK. Sardanchyk passed her piano lessons on grade B...’*

Absolute length of dialogue unity is 12455 milliseconds (ms). Dialogue consists of four components: question-answer. First expression starts with a greeting *Мотя, дорообо!* ‘Hello, Motya!’ and question *Туох сонуннаахпыт?* ‘Have you got any news?’, where in a final syllable of speech segment *сонуннаахпыт* process of dithphong formation of a vowel *ы fo ыа* – [ʉз[□]] is observed, there is also significant decrease of main tone frequency (m.t.f.) – 220-120 cycle per second (minor seventh) (-m. 7). Due to this in a final syllable there is a predicate of answer of interlocutor *Сардаанчик игин оттон тугун түөркэ туттарбыт* lengthening of vowel is noted but there is no great decrease (168-163 cycle per second), which is characteristic for narrative speech.

In a spontaneously-everyday speech vowel tightening in a final syllable forms specific intonational characteristic, and tone decrease in m.7 can be considered as intonational “clip”, usual for a talk of acquaintances. In speech models such tightening of vowel segments can be heard in talks of friendly related interlocutors. Such intonational structure can characterize typical phonostytic model of spontaneously-everyday speech (see Figure 1).

PhS: ...*сонуннаахпыт* ‘...news’ [hɔlun:a:χp[□]з[□]t]; ... *туттарбыт* ‘...passed’ [tut:arb[□]з[□]t].

2. Phonostyle of neutrally-everyday talk in the street market between customers: - *Бу кырдьыктыы Кэбээйи собото буолуо дуо? – Ким билэр, доо, хатырыгар суруллубатах. Хайдах, хантан сылдьарын эппэт буоллаҕа. Баҕар, төрүт даҕаны Сайсары собото буолуо. – Собо буолла эрэ, барыта Кэбээйи. Хортуоппуй буолла да, барыта Өлүөхүмэ. Эт буолла да, барыта, Чурапчы киэнэ. – Арыы буолла да, Таатта киэнэ диэ. Оннук ээ оннук. Бу рынокка харчыга эрэ бардын диэн, атыыга эрэ бардын диэн реклама буоллаҕа.*

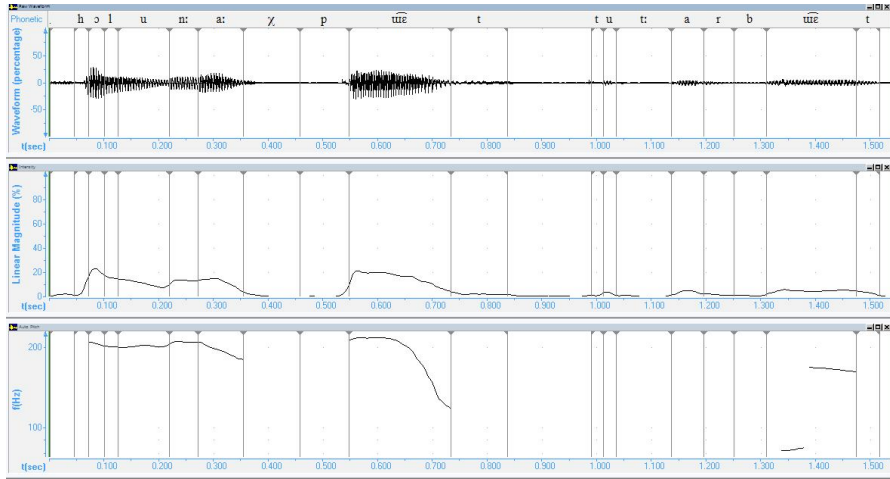


Figure 1: Intonogram of phonostyle of spontaneously-everyday speech

'- Do you think these fishes from Kobyay (village in Yakutia)? – Have no idea, there are no labels on fishes’ scale. It doesn’t say anything to me. May be the fish is from the Saisar lake. – Yes, you’re right, if we talk about crucian fish, it doesn’t have to be from Kobyay. If we talk about potatoes, they must be from Olyekminsk. If it’s meat, it’s from Churapcha – Sure, butter is usually from Taatta. You say the truth. Sales persons always advertise their products to sell them for a higher price'.

In neutrally-everyday dialogue short expressions such as *Собо буолла эрэ, барыта Кэбээйи. Хортуоннуй буолла да, барыта Өлүөхүмэ. Эт буолла да, барыта Чурапчы киэнэ* 'Yes, you’re right, if we talk about crucian fish, it has to be from Kobyay. If we talk about potatoes, they must be from Olyekminsk. If it’s meat, it’s from Churapcha' are repeated with the same intonations (see Figure 1), they compose general phonostytic picture, i.e. intonation shows a relation of a speaker to the situation.

TABLE 1: INTONATIONAL PARAMETERS OF PHRASES

Expression	Length (ms)	Intensity (%)	Tonality (cycle per second)
1.	1550	20	126-105
2.	1880	20	120-106
3.	1490	20	125-103
4.	1290	55	116-135-109
5.	2487	43	250-110-244-122
6.	2838	20	187-106-155-87

As we can see, monotony of repeated expressions (tone-intensity-volume) is observed. However, these characteristics are capable to transform into interlocutor’s

speech *Арыы буолла да, Таатта кизнэ диэ* with analogical melodic parameters: 116-135-109 cycle per seconds within 1290 ms и 50 % (see Figure 2).

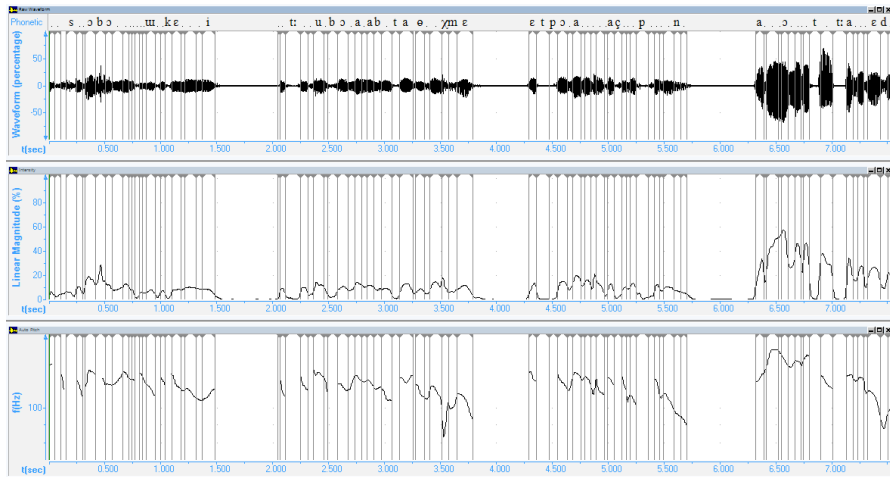


Figure 2: Intonogram of neutrally-everyday speech phonostyle

PhS: *Собо буолла эрэ, барыта Кэбээйи. Хортуоннуй буолла да, барыта Өлүөхүмэ. Эт буолла да, барыта, Чурапчы кизнэ 'Yes, you're right, if we talk about crucian fish, it doesn't have to be from Kobyay. If we talk about potatoes, they must be from Olyekminsk. If it's meat, it's from Churapcha'* [Sɔbɔbuo¹:arɜbarwtakɜbɜ:ji/χɔt:uop:ujbuo¹:adabarwtɑɔlyeχymɜ/ztbuo¹:adabarwtɑɕurapɕuqienɜ]. – *Арыы буолла да, Таатта кизнэ диэ 'Sure, butter is usually from Taatta'* [Aru:buo¹:adata:tɑqienɜdie¹].

If stable signs of proceeding expressions are perceived in interlocutor's speech as a standard of expression-statement then intonational echo is transmitted to proceeding expression in order to talk further about “market” would proceed in another interval of rhythm-melodic realized phrase: increased ninth (i. 9) within 2487 ms and 43%. These parameters of tonality become greater indicators of emotionally-expressed interlocutor's speech, reflecting phonostyle of specific fifth expression of dialogue unity. Therefore, in speech situation appearance of phonostyle with contrast quantities of main tone frequency (i. 9, m. 6) depends on realization of repeated short expressions.

3. Phonostyle of officially-everyday talk in a hospital between doctor and patient: *Тугуң ыалдьарый? – Иним ыалдьар. Түүнү быһа утуйбаппын. – Хаһааңныттан ыалдьарый? – Икки күн буолла. – What are you complaining of? – I've got stomachache. I couldn't sleep all night. – When did aches start? – Two days ago'.*

Officially-everyday dialogue consists of four components. Dialogue takes place in doctor's office. In first interrogative component *Тугуң ыалдьарый?* 'What are you complaining of?' unknown unit is expressed by a pronoun, phrase is pronounced within limits 650 ms. For this period of time realization of speech signals is developed in insignificant dynamic parameters (10-20 %). And tonal contrast composes ascending-descending rhythmic melody where great increase is focused in subject – 250-300 cycle per second (minor third (m. 3). Decrease of main tone frequency takes place in predicate which is to maximum is equaled to 300-225 cycle per second (pure fourth (-p. 4). The findings of characteristics show the concern of interlocutor (doctor) about patient's disease (his complaints).

In dialogue's answer *Иним ыалдьар* 'I've got stomachache' patient reports about his disease and condition.

Pronunciation of these two phrases takes place within 1900 ms with distribution: in first phrase – 750 ms, in a second – 1150 ms. Intensive component is realized in 4-7 %. First phrase is realized in ascending-descending contour with intervals of increase-decrease 270-325 cycle per second (m. 3) and 325-250 cycle per second (-p. 4). In this segment the talk is about general disease and patient's condition is reflected by monotonous wave of main tone frequency with insignificant interval of increase for 260-290 cycle per seconds (minor second (m. 2). There should be noted an absence of a pause between phrases, it shows patient's concern about his condition.

The third component of a dialogue *Хаһааңыттан ыалдьарый?* *When did aches start?* – is pronounced within limits 930 ms, where length of adverb is 600 ms, predicate is 330 ms. In a such great range of quantity of a dynamic parameter there is a tendency to gradual increase (10-20 %). Such a relative increase of main tone frequency coincides in a final syllable of an adverb *-тан* (225-270 cycle per second – major third (m. 3). Decreasing part of a phrase is analogical to the picture of a dialogue's first component (250-225 cycle per second -m. 2).

Major phonostytic effect is focused in final phrase of dialogue unity *Икки күн буолла*, where ill person informs about his length of illness. It is final syllable of predicate pronounced and articulatorily indicated by excursion on oscillogram that is similar to the form of final part of phrase in neutrally-everyday speech (as if concluding dialogue unity).

General intonational contour of a dialogue is characterized by moderately-typical rhythmic melody, and average quantity of phrase length contributes to content reveal of each component of dialogue unity. With gradual increase of speech dynamics taking place in pre-final phrase there is insignificant decrease of level main tone frequency. Proceeding melodic ascent of final expression's beginning excursive finale is fixed and phonostytic shape is centered. It expresses feeling of worried speech, concern of a patient in hospital. Moreover, it can be noticed that

in officially-everyday speech in contrast to spontaneously-everyday speech all characteristics of speech (or phonemic) segments are present on intonogram of dialogue unity reflecting general contour of speech process (see Figure 3).

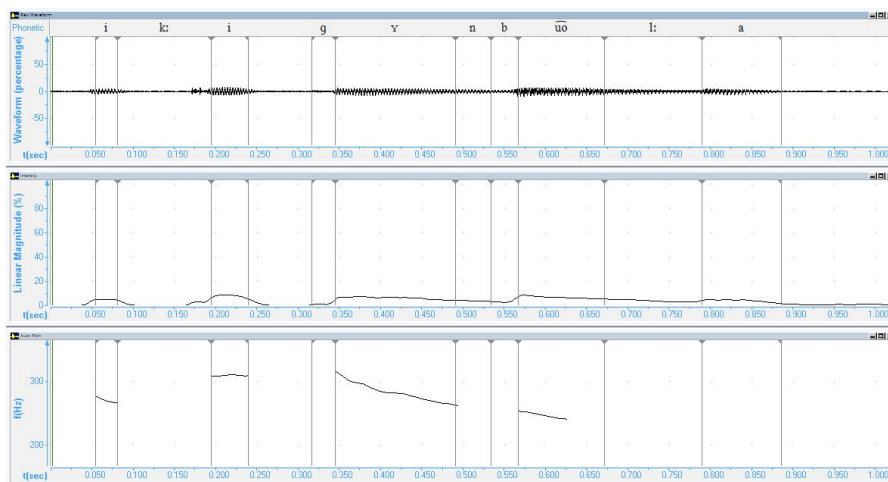


Figure 3: Intonogram of officially-everyday dialogue
PhS: *Икки күн буолла* 'Two days ago' [ɨk:iqynbuo¹lɨa].

Therefore, in spontaneously-everyday, neutrally-everyday and officially-everyday speeches quantitative sign is stable indicator of phonostyles realization. Each phrase has its own intonational signs in certain period of time. Complex of parameters with the help of which phrase is realized becomes relevant if in dialogue phonostylemic speech segment is distinguished by positive, neutral and negative indicators of length (t), intensity (LM), frequency of main tone (Fomt).

Count of phonetic changes in phrase and comparison of various indicators contributes to construction of not only general intonational picture but also localization, expressiveness of phonostytic speech segments in their composition. More typical pictures of phonostyles are determined abundantly functioning in genres of spoken language. However, degree of mutual compensation of intonational components with structurally-semantic fields of speech segment's expression makes notice of distinguishing features of phostytic realization in phrase difficult. For identification of relevant indicators of speech segments comparative research is required.

Analysis of factual experimentally-linguistic material in phonostylicism allowed to define more exactly except linear pronounced segments of oral speech, a complex of distinguishing features of pronunciation of typical kinds of expression (question-answer-motive in realization of spontaneously-everyday, neutrally-everyday and officially-everyday speech). Analysis of speech segments (syllable-word-syntagma-phrase) showed not only clear differentiation of expressions in speech genres but

also typological character of intonational structure containing phonostyle. Some phonostyles embrace a few dialogue phrases depending upon a link of expression content. Eventually, phonostyle can act as speech signals including phoneme, short speech segment, phrase and pausing characteristics.

Phonostyles of spontaneously-everyday speech are subdivided into following models:

1. narrow-interval (NI) (within limits of minor second (m. 2) – clear quart (c. 4) with insignificant descending-ascending, ascending-descending-ascending, ascending-descending rhythmic melodemes in a dialogue;
2. medium-interval (MI) (within limits of major third (m. 3) – clear quint (c. 5) with average ascending-descending, descending rhythmic melodemes;
3. interval (I) (within limits of increased quart (i. 4) – major seventh (m. 7) with significant ascending, ascending-descending, descending rhythmic melodemes;
4. wide-interval (WI) (within limits of clear quart (c. 4) – clear undecime (p. 11) with wide descending, ascending-descending, ascending rhythmic melodemes.

Phonostyles of neutrally-everyday speech are subdivided into:











1. narrow-interval (NI) (within limits of major second (m. 2) – major third (m. 3) with insignificant descending, ascending-descending rhythmic melodemes within minimal dynamic characteristics;
2. medium-interval (MI) (within limits of major third (m. 3) – major sixth (m. 6) with average ascending, ascending-descending, descending rhythmic melodemes;
3. wide-interval (WI) models (within limits of major sixth (m. 6) – clear duodecime (c. 12) with distinctive steepness of main tone frequency within ascending, descending, descending-ascending-descending, ascending-descending, descending-ascending rhythmic melodemes.

Phonostyles of officially-everyday speech are subdivided into:

1. narrow-interval (NI) (within limits of major second (m. 2) – clear quart (c. 4) with insignificant ascending, descending, ascending-descending, ascending-descending-ascending-descending, descending-ascending-descending rhythmic melodemes;
2. medium-interval (MI) (within limits of minor sixth (m. 6) – major seventh (m. 7) with significant descending, ascending-descending rhythmic melodemes;
3. wide-interval (WI) models (within limits of major sixth (m. 6) – increased ninth (i. 9) with wide descending, ascending-descending rhythmic melodemes with increased steepness of main tone frequency.

Distinguishing features of phonostyles become steepness of interval, dynamic factor and quantitative field within them speech act in dialogue unity are realized (see Table 2).

TABLE 2: PHONOSTYTIC MODELS ACCORDING TO MELODIC CHARACTERISTICS

<i>Types of oral speech</i>	<i>Phonostytic Models</i>			
	<i>NI</i>	<i>MI</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>WI</i>
Spontaneously-everyday speech				
Neutrally-everyday speech				
Officially-everyday speech				

Therefore, conducting thorough analysis of acoustic parameters of speech segments, essential acoustic quantities differing from generally intonational contours of phrases (question, answer, motive) are stood out. They represent emotionally expressive shades of phrasal semantics. In specific types of speech over-segment parameters are stabilized supplementing and enriching general phrasal contour which help to define models of phonostyles of Yakut spoken speech. Phonostytic models widely functioning in Yakut spoken speech characterize more important in content segment of expression in Yakut language.

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