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THE ROLE OF INTONATION IN MANAGING SEMANTICS AND INFORMATION IN A SENTENCE

Summary. The purpose of the article is to consider some aspects of the relationship between semantics and information in a sentence as one of the current issues of linguistics. It is noted. That the basic design of a sentence does not depend on the requirements of semantics and information in its actions. It is emphasized that intonation here plays an important role during actions that formalize the sentence. The essence of the question is to study the semantics of the sentence and its influence on the information load carried by intonation.

Methods: the article uses such methods as analysis of the learning process, interpretation, semantic-analytical analysis of the composition of the sentence. To familiarize yourself with the topic, the basics of semantics and linguistics, based on syntax methods, as well as a number of other information, were analyzed. It is noted that without a grammatical indicator of the predicativity of a word or a combination of words, a sentence form with intonation coal can be formed. Modal words and sounds, even if they do not express individual vocabulary, are also formed in the form of a word combination with intonation coal. Changing the tone helps the expression of various semantic elements in a sentence. Here, intonation depends on the semantics of the sentence and the information contained in the expression, depending on the context and situation.

Novelty of the article: The novelty of the article is the comprehensive study of the meaning of intonation, one of the main components of the sentence, for the semantics of the sentence and its expressive information. It is noted that the issues of semantics and correspondence of information in a sentence are among those that are rarely encountered in the Azerbaijani language. Clarification of the role of intonation here comes as a management of the semantics and information of the sentence.

Conclusions. As a result, it is emphasized that intonation, which is one of the main elements of the sentence, seriously affects the semantics of the sentence. Intonation gives an emotional attitude to the sentence. A change in tone changes the pronunciation of the sentence. In a sentence, the meaning of the sentence often changes, which depends on the stress of the word. It is emphasized that a change in tone sometimes leads to the fact that the sentence is understood not in the meaning that it directly expresses, but in the opposite meaning. Intonation – the first and oldest way of connecting components in a complex sentence – helps to determine the type of a complex sentence. Changing semantics at the request of intonation serves to express a new informative load in the sentence. The same semantic capacity sometimes serves to express different information. All of the above is based on the context and situation in which the sentence is included.

Key words: sentence, semantics, informativeness, intonation.

Introduction (problem statement). First of all, it should be noted that the sentence is the main component of syntax. The sentence is characterized as the main tool for creating, expressing and transmitting any idea to others. In linguistics, semantics is understood as the meaningful side of any language unit. And information is information transmitted using words, their various grammatical forms, word combinations and sentences. The semantics of a sentence and the information arising from semantics, their interaction require a special approach. Such features as predicativity, modality and intonation play an important role in the formation of a sentence. $p \text{ align} \Rightarrow \text{justify}$ Each of these features shows its influence on the relationship between semantics and information in a sentence.

Novelty of the article. The novelty of the article is the comprehensive study of the meaning of intonation, one of the main components of a sentence, for the semantics of a sentence and its expressive information. It is noted that the issues of semantics and correspondence of information in a sentence are among those that are rarely found in the Azerbaijani language. Clarification of the role of intonation here comes as a management of the semantics and information of the sentence.

Main matters. The sentence is considered one of the most complex units of the language system. It is with syntactic, semantic and phonetic features of the sentence. Between the words and word combinations that form the sentence, there must be syntactic-semantic and intonational relations so that it can express a complete idea.

In conversation, not only the content of the sentence is expressed, but also the purpose of the sentence is influenced by the sound of the words that form it. That is, depending on the context, situation and nature of the sentence, the speaker either raises his voice or lowers it, lengthens it, shortens it, pronounces it with interruptions. This tuning forms intonation. Intonation is melodiousness, intensity, pace of speech, timbre, etc. b. is the unity of components that are related to each other. Intonation is a set of tones, melody and rhythm of the melody. A. Babayev notes that even if we approach intonation in a broad spectrum, intonation is the phonology of the sentence [1, p. 234].

Intonation as a linguistic concept is revealed in linguistics in a broad and narrow sense. Foreign linguists attribute to intonation the rise and fall of the voice tone, voice length, intensity, voice range and rhythm and explain this concept in a narrow sense. Having the works of researchers of Azerbaijani linguistics, it can be said that our linguists interpret the concept of intonation in the sense. A. Akhundov, A., who gave way in their studies to the concept of intonation. Our researchers, such as Demirchizade, F. Veysali, S. Babayev, B. Khalilov, consider intonation not only melodic,

but also tempo, timbre, pause, stress in a sentence, etc. building. include and explain intonation as a complex and mutual change of the named components. It should be noted that these components are studied only together. Therefore, it is impossible to study them separately. With the help of the syntactic function of intonation, our language is divided into whole sentences and syntagms. With the help of intonation, types of sentences are formed in terms of purpose and intonation, in which various emotional shades are expressed. Whether a particular sentence is a narrative, command, question or exclamation is determined on the basis of the interaction of lexical, grammatical and intonational elements. Such features as predicativity and modality, which form a sentence, arise as a result of the interaction of intonational components. The main components of intonation include melody, sentence stress, speech tempo, timbre of speech and pause. A. Akhundov defines intonation as follows: "Supralinear phonetic units, in other words, melody, rhythm, intensity, accent, tempo, timbre, pause, etc., which are considered prosodic elements. The phonogrammatic tool that serves to express expressive-emotional relations is called intonation [2, 292]. In our opinion, the definition given by A. Akhundov is more accurate in terms of the full coverage of all components of the term intonation and its phonetic and syntactic features.

Intonation is an important linguistic phenomenon that expresses the tone of speech. Intonation, which is one of the main features of a sentence, helps to determine the content of a sentence, the emotions it expresses, and the purpose of the sentence. With the help of intonation, we create a melodic flow of speech, correctly placing the stress in the sentence. We can group the functions of intonation in a sentence as follows:

1. Determine the type of sentence in terms of purpose and intonation.

2. Adding emotions to the sentence. Intonation gives speech emotional shades. These shades express the psychological state of the communicator, feelings and excitement. Since intonation is a fact of speech, it serves to direct the listener's attention to the communicator. A sentence devoid of emotion sounds dull and boring. Therefore, in order to attract the listener's attention, to correctly and effectively establish the communication process, it is necessary to pronounce the sentence correctly and pay attention to the change in tone.

3. Differentiate the meaning. Intonation helps to correctly understand the meaning of a sentence. The expression of the same sentence in different tones affects both the semantics of the sentence and the information intended for the statement.

4. Ensure the speed of speech. Intonation ensures the correct establishment of relationships between sentences in speech, the flow of speech.

The varieties that manifest themselves in sonority form a rhythmic and melodic flow of speech, which is called intonation. Intonation in linguistics means a change in the tone of voice to adjust pronunciation, to express emotions, feelings and relationships of the speaker. Intonation is one of the main signs of sentence formation. Narrative, command, interrogative and exclamatory sentences are formed using intonation and differ from each other. A. Demirchizadeh uses the term *avasation* instead of intonation. Active types of declension include request, wish, order-judgment, question-surprise, suspicion-sarcasm, confirmation-information, enumeration, meeting, same-sex, etc. mentions types of suspension [3, p. 35]. Intonation plays an important role not

only in the formation of sentence types by purpose and intonation, but also in the combination of components in both subordinate and subordinate complex sentences, in the combination of members of the same genus, in the division of the suffix of sentence members, as well as in the differentiation of exclamations and exclamations. . Intonation, which is the first and oldest means that serves to connect the components of a complex sentence, still retains its great role in speech. With the help of intonation, thought is expressed more emotionally, faster, smoother, clearer, more intelligible in speech.

The presence of a predicative sign in a sentence ensures the presence of intonation. Pronouncing the same sentence with different intonations leads to a change in the meaning of the sentence. However, there are sentences in which, although there are no signs of predicativity, the words or word combinations that form the sentence are transformed into sentences with the help of intonation. In this way, nominal phrases, word combinations and exclamatory sentences are also formed. For example:

Sadiga Sadigov's house. Expensive furniture. In the middle stands a large table full of various dishes [4, p. 33].

This example is made up of nominal sentences. In all three sentences, grammatical indicators of predicativity are absent. Words or word combinations that make up the sentence, connected only with the help of intonation, carry a semantic load and serve to express certain information. In the book «Syntax of the Modern Azerbaijani Language» it is noted that although sentences without signs of predicativity in isolation do not express a predicative connection, they can express a predicative connection when connected within the text [2, p. 85]. However, we know that it is necessary to note that although such sentences express a predicative relationship within the text, the main characteristic of their formation is intonation. Through the war, we can note that in a sentence, predicativity and intonation are in close harmony with each other, and it is impossible to think of a sentence without these signs. In linguistics, semantic, emotional and logical functions of intonation are distinguished. The semantic role of intonation in everyday speech, the emotional role of intonation in the speech process when expressing feelings and excitement, the logical role of intonation in sentences with stressed words are more pronounced. For example, if the sentence "Yesterday Togrul took first place in the competition" is informative and said in a normal tone, then the intonation expresses a semantic function. If it is brought to the attention of the listener that Togrul takes not second and third, but first place in this sentence, the word "first" in the sentence is a logically striking word, and the intonation in the sentence has a logical function. The emotional task of intonation depends on the communicator. If this phrase is said by someone who supports Togrul, then the phrase will be expressed with joy, gladness, and pride. The information that comes from the sentence corresponds to the information of the sentence "It was very good that / I am so glad that Togrul won first in the competition." If the sentence is pronounced by Togrul's rival, the one who does not like him, then the sentence will be expressed with regret and sadness. The sentence is pronounced "It was so bad that / I was very much affected by the fact that Togrul won the race." If the verdict was pronounced by someone who did not trust Togrul's authority, then the verdict would be expressed with surprise. The information expressed in the sentence is equal to the information of the sentence «I never expected this/I can't believe that Togrul came first in the competition.» The intonation of the sentence also

changes with the change in the purpose of the sentence. Although this situation did not affect the semantics of the sentence, it did lead to a change in the information of the sentence.

The influence of intonation on the meaning of a sentence is based on its semantic nature. Not only the melody and tone of voice change, but also certain changes in the meaning and communicative purpose of the sentence are manifested by the requirement of intonation. The semantic nature of intonation helps to determine the type of sentence in terms of purpose and intonation. In this, the emotional and psychological state of the communicator plays a special role in the expression of the sentence. Intonation is not only a change in the tone of voice, it is one of the main sense-makers of speech. Under the influence of intonation, the semantic load of the sentence changes, and the information intended for expression is fully conveyed to the listener.

Speaking about the tasks of intonation, researchers group them as follows:

1. Organize the composition of the speech stream.
2. Paradigmatically oppose the member units.
3. Express the relationship and interconnection between the member units.
4. Expression of connections between intonation units.
5. Express different emotional shades [5, p. 295].

The functions of intonation are implemented taking into account the communicative, emotional, volitional and social functions of language. With the help of the syntactic function of intonation, our language is divided into whole sentences and syntagms. Such features as predicativity and modality that form a sentence arise as a result of the interaction of intonation components.

Intonation is a factor that seriously affects the semantics of a sentence. Intonation refers to the melody of speech, stress and tone of voice. This can lead to the fact that sentences based on the same lexical units will have different meanings. With the help of intonation, the communicator gives sentences emotionality. For example: "How wonderful!" If the sentence is pronounced in a high tone, with joy, admiration is expressed, and if it is said in a low and dry tone, irony and indifference are expressed.

Based on the movement of the descending and rising tone in the Azerbaijani language, the transfer of the sentence, question, command and exclamatory types are distinguished. The division of the sentence into members of the same genus is based on enumerative intonation. With the help of enumerative intonation, incomplete word combinations in sentences with homonymous members are always one less than homonymous members. Thus, the last representative of its gender does not form a syntagm. In our language, there are several types of simple sentences in which intonation is considered the main means of sentence formation. This group includes nouns, participles and sentences. Although subordinating and subordinating unions, some phraseological units, and conjunctions participate in the grammatical connection of components in subordinate and subordinate complex sentences, the main tool is intonation. Because the components are always connected by intonation, regardless of whether they are connected by these means or not. So, in our language there are many examples of subordinate and subordinate complex sentences, the components of which are connected only by intonation.

In linguistics, although there are studies of the logical, psychological, emotional, syntactic and stylistic functions of intonation, little attention is paid to the study

of intonation from the semantic side. A brief expression of thought in colloquial speech occurs due to intonation. Sometimes we turn to its subtext to express a certain idea. At this time, although the semantics of the sentence changes, the information remains unchanged. F. Agaeva notes that brevity and laconicism are created using suprasegmental means at the expense of intonation [6, p. 75]. In language, semantics and intonation are one, and modern linguistics requires the study of these two concepts in their relationship to each other. In accordance with the principle of economy of speech, its compactness and compression occurs using both lexical and grammatical means. Intonation is one of the means of forming semantics in language. Thanks to intonation, a sentence, paragraph, or even a text can be designated with one word. For example, the main role in the formation of sentences, which are a type of simple sentence, belongs to intonation. With the help of the word combination «good», you can express not only the meaning of approval, but also such semantic aspects as mockery, regret, sarcasm, changing its pronunciation. Of course, the aforementioned semantic shades are formed depending on the context and situation within the text. Thus, with the help of intonation, even lexical units that do not have a lexical meaning, but only a grammatical meaning, can be formed as a sentence and express a complete thought, can have an information load equivalent to the information expressed in one or more sentences. The language of knowledge provides information about the intra-sentential and extra-sentential functions of intonation. The intra-sentential function of intonation is understood as the function that internally organizes the sentence, divides it into syntagmas, and internally regulates the tension in the sentence. The extra-sentential function of intonation is the external function that forms the sentence as a whole.

Ali ↑ threw ashes into my eyes↑.
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The function of intonation in the inner sentence is reflected in the examples given. When the place of stress in the sentence changes, the syntagmatic division in the sentence and, accordingly, the syntagmatic boundary of the sentence change. Therefore, the structure of the sentence is formed differently. True, in both of the examples given, no changes were made to the composition of the sentence and the word order was not affected. However, using intonation to form the structure of the sentence in a different way leads to a change in the general content of the sentence. In accordance with the change in the semantics of the sentence, the information intended for expression also changes. Of course, the semantics and information of this sentence will be determined depending on the context in which it is included. If the change in tone in the sentence corresponds to the first scheme, then the structure of the sentence consists of a message and a message. The main semantic load of the sentence is focused on the news, that is, the phraseological combination "he put ashes in my eyes". The meaning of this expression is "to deceive". Thus, the semantics of the sentence becomes clear and the information intended to be expressed in the sentence corresponds to the sentence "Ali deceived me". As a result of the change in tone in the second sentence, the number of members of the sentence increases. And here the sentence is built according to the scheme of *mubta*, completeness, completeness and news. Here "he put ashes in my eyes" is not taken together, but broken down. Here a boy named Ali

puts ashes in the eyes of the interlocutor. The words are processed in their true meaning, causing a change in semantics and, accordingly, intonation. In this case, the semantics and information of the sentence coincide. As in simple sentences, intonation plays an important role in determining semantics and information in complex sentences. A change in tone leads to a change in semantics and, in the type of sentence, both in subordinate and in simple complex sentences. Sometimes, although the semantics and type of the sentence do not change, the same semantic capacity serves to express different information. Let's focus on an example that confirms our opinion.

We need this to find out where you come from?

The example given is a subordinate complex sentence. «We need» is the main sentence. The sentence «Where are you from» is born from the main sentence «what?» The answer to the question is the branch of the sentence. The main sentence is part of the sentence. So, if you look at the context, it becomes clear that the word «know/learn» is omitted in the sentence. The semantics of the sentence is clear. However, this conditional mood serves to express different information depending on the context in which it is included in the complex sentence. The reason for changing the information contained in the sentence is the purpose of the main sentence. In the first case, the main sentence is pronounced in a traditional tone. The communicator wants to know where the other party is coming from. In this case, the semantics of the sentence coincides with the information being expressed. The sentence «We need to know where you are from/We want to know where you are from» expresses information. In the second case, the opposite of the first is expressed by a change in tone in the main sentence. So, if the communicator does not want to know where the other party comes from, and the other party has provided him with this information that he does not need, then the communicator can express the main sentence in a sarcastic form. In this subordinate complex sentence, without affecting the grammatical order, without changing the semantic order of the sentence, only the change in intonation in the main sentence led to a change in the expressive purpose of the sentence. As a result, the information that was supposed to be expressed in the sentence was changed. In the sentence «We do not need to know where you are from/We are not interested in where you are from» information is transmitted to the other party. Which of the information mentioned in the sentence is expressed directly depends on the context and situation in which it is included. According to F. Veisalli, the sentence is built on the basis of the mutual replacement of grammatical means and intonation [7, p. 62]. In sentences with grammatical devices, intonation is weakened, and in sentences without grammatical devices, intonation is strengthened. For example, in interrogative sentences formed using an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adverb, since all the cognitive load is concentrated on the possessive pronoun or interrogative adverb, interrogative intonation in such sentences is not so noticeable. The same applies to exclamatory sentences formed using exclamation marks. It is no coincidence that some linguistic studies distinguish between interrogative or exclamatory sentences formed using intonation and ignore the fact that intonation also exists in other members. F. de Saussure distinguishes between the semantic and expressive sides of a sentence. The semantic side of a sentence is related to its meaning, and the grammatical structure is related to the side of expression. The intonation contour

of a sentence is regulated by the syntagmatic composition [7, p. 78].

In the process of communication, the communicator's subjective attitude to reality is expressed in an emotionally expressive form using intonation. During communication, information is transmitted between communicators using a sentence. Phonetically, lexically and grammatically, the phonetic, lexical and grammatical composition of sentences creates conditions for the adequate delivery of the transmitted information to the other party. Z. Mustafaeva writes about intonation: «Intonation is a phenomenon that accompanies a speech act, from which the semantic content of the sentence, the predicative relations expressed in it, communicative designations, modality, and even the lexical composition and syntactic structure find their concreteness. expression» [8, p. 9]. Intonation is an accurate and economical super-member event in a speech act. Because the main formation of a sentence is formed by intonation, which is one of the features, the expressive purpose of the sentence is formed, which has a serious impact on the semantics of the sentence and the information expressed by it, and the intraphrase function is oriented towards the internal organization of the sentence.

Intonation plays a role in the expression of communicative categories of the sentence. Intonation means reflect the communicative side of the sentence. Only the communicative aspect is a full-fledged language sign capable of transmitting information. Thus, intonation is an important factor in the formation of various lexical units or word combinations in the form of a sentence and the expression of certain information.

Let's look at an example.

1. This spring I visited three countries. I visited many museums, bookstores. I made new friends from Kazan, the ancestors of Marakli. I had a great rest!

2. Two days have passed since the start of training, and I was nervous about football. All my life I could not get rid of the pain in my leg. I collapsed from a sore throat. All my plans for the future collapsed. I had a great rest!

If we consider the examples, the same syntactic unit «Oh, I had a good rest!» sentence occurs in both contexts. The change in tone in this sentence does not cause a change in the syntactic structure of the sentence. Processing the sentence in two different constructions in different situations leads to the fact that the sentence is pronounced in a different tone, which does not affect the semantic load in the sentence and the information expressed by it. F. Veisalli writes about the importance of context and situation: «The context and the situation allow us to understand what is said» [9, p. 58]. So, when we look at the first context, the communicator gives information about his good assessment of the holiday. Finally, summing up his opinion, he happily uses the phrase «I had a good rest». And here the information expressed by the semantics of the sentence corresponds to each other. Judging by the second context, the communicator had a very bad and unsuccessful vacation, something bad happened to her. But he uses the same sentence. Of course, in this case, this phrase cannot be uttered with joy or happiness. In this context, the pronunciation of the sentence changes depending on the situation. In this sentence, the thought is expressed sadly, pitifully, sarcastically. Therefore, the information expressed in the second sentence is the opposite of the first. The communicator pronounces the sentence ironically, there is a hidden meaning here. He conveys information such as «I didn't rest at all» and «My vacation was very bad», saying: «I had a good rest».

Therefore, although the semantics in the sentence used in different situations in two different contexts are the same, the information expressed is different.

F. Veisalli gives the following definition of intonation of the sentence: "Intonation is understood as a phonological tool by which individual words, depending on the context and situation, transform information into independent units or connect them according to the grammatical laws of the language. language to create such a whole that a strong connection is formed in the plan and together with it serves to implement communication" [10, p. 68]. When we look at the definition, we understand that the definition of intonation depends on the context and situation. Let's turn to an example to substantiate our point of view;

Old man: Order to stop these fires.

Do not destroy these villages!

Lions sleep in the heart of these mountains,

They drove horses "Keroglular" here.

Gajar: Well, shut up, old dog!

They drove horses "Keroglular" here [10, p. 90].

In the dialogue, both communicators used the phrase They drove horses here «Keroglular». The first communicator, that is, the old man, glorifies his homeland and emphasizes that these lands are the abode of lions and such brave men as Keroglu. In this case, the sentence is pronounced proudly, with glorification. It should be noted that the communicator's goal in this situation is not to express that Keroglu rides a horse in the place in question. The information provided in the sentence corresponds to the information of the sentence «This is the house of heroes». The second communicator, in turn, uses this sentence in his speech without changing the syntactic structure. However, the style of expression and intonation of the sentence differ from the first. In this case, the communicator responds to the interlocutor in a sarcastic, derogatory manner. If the first communicator noted that these places are the land of heroes, the second communicator is not interested in this information. The communicator pronounces the sentence sarcastically and underestimates the strength of the other party. In addition to exposing the other side of the weak, it also indicates its own strength and superiority. Thus, although the semantics of the sentence in both cases remains the same, the information intended to be expressed in the sentence is different. Intonation here plays a major role in distinguishing information.

Conclusions. In conclusion, it should be noted that intonation, which is one of the main elements of the sentence, gives an emotional attitude to the sentence. Tone sometimes leads to the fact that the sentence is understood not in the meaning that it directly expresses, but in the opposite meaning. Intonation – the first and oldest way of connecting components in a complex sentence – helps to determine the type of complex sentence. All of the above is based on the context and situation in which the sentence is included.

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Алізаде С. Роль інтонації в управлінні семантикою та інформацією в пропозиції

Анотація. Мета статті розглянути деякі аспекти співвідношення семантики та інформації у реченні як одне з актуальних питань лінгвістики. Зазначається. Що основне оформлення пропозиції не залежить від вимог семантики та інформації у його діях. Наголошується, що інтонація тут відіграє важливу роль під час дій, що формалізують пропозицію. Суть питання полягає в тому, щоб вивчити семантику пропозиції та її вплив на інформаційне навантаження, яке несе інтонація.

Методи. У статті використано такі методи як аналіз процесу навчання, інтерпретація, семантико-аналітичний аналіз складу пропозиції. Для ознайомлення з тематикою було аналізовано основи семантики та лінгвістики, засновані на методах синтаксису, а також низку інших відомостей. Зазначається, що без граматичного індикатора предикативності слова чи поєднання слів може бути формована форма речення з вугіллям інтонації. Модальні словатазвуків, навіть якщо вони не виражають індивідуальну лексик, також формуються у формі словосполучення з вугіллям інтонації. Зміна тону допомагає виразу різних семантичних елементів у реченні. Тут інтонація залежить від семантики пропозиції та інформації, що міститься у виразі, залежно від контексту та ситуації.

Новизна у статті. Новизною у статті набуває комплексне дослідження значення інтонації, однієї з основних складових пропозиції, для семантики пропозиції та її виразної інформації. Зазначається, що питання семантики та відповідності інформації у реченні є одними з тих, що рідко зустрічаються в азербайджанській мові. Роз'яснення ролі інтонації тут вступає як управління семантикою та інформацією пропозиції.

Висновки. У результаті наголошується, що інтонація, що є одним із основних елементів пропозиції, серйозно впливає на семантику речення. Інтонація надає емоційне ставлення до пропозиції. Зміна тону змінює вимову речення. У реченні часто змінюється сенс речення, що залежить від удару слова. Наголошується, що зміна тону іноді призводить до того, що пропозиція розуміється не в тому значенні, яке безпосередньо виражає, а в протилежному значенні. Інтонація – перший і найдавніший спосіб зв'язку компонентів у складному реченні – допомагає визначити тип складної пропозиції. Зміна семантики на вимогу інтонації служить висловлювання нової інформаційної навантаження у реченні. Одна й та сама смислова ємність іноді служить висловлювання різної інформації. Все згадане ґрунтується на контексті та ситуації, в якій включено пропозицію.

Ключові слова: пропозиція, семантика, інформативність, інтонація.