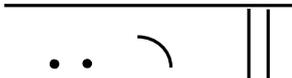
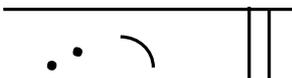




on a low level or may rise gradually to the pitch of the first stressed syllable.

He has gone. [hl hqz gPn. ||]  or 

3. Stressed and unstressed syllables following the first stressed syllable form a descending scale until the last stressed syllable is reached, e.g.

We set out for the town of Blight. [wI 'set 'aVt fq Dq 'taVn qv ʒblalt. ||] 

4. If a sentence is pronounced with the falling tone, the pitch of the voice falls to a low level within the last stressed syllable, e.g.

I'll bring him back. [all 'brIN hIm ʒbxk. ||] 

Thus, the main characteristic features of English intonation structure are a regularly descending scale, the high position of the first stressed syllable in statements, orders, etc., a sharp and low fall of the final tone in statements, etc. and gradually rising final tone in general questions, requests and so on.

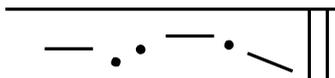
The characteristic features of the intonation structure of the Ukrainian speech are:

1. As a rule, the stressed syllable in the word which is logically emphasized has the highest pitch, e.g.

Я не розумію його. [ЙА НЕ РОЗУМ'ІУ ЙОʒГО. ||] 

2. Unstressed syllables between stressed ones gradually descend or ascend to the level of the following stressed syllable, e.g.

Хіба він не підійшов до нього? [Х'ІБА В'ІН НЕ П'ІД'ІШÓВ ДО Н'ОʒГО? ||] 

Він не знайшов його. [В'ІН НЕ ЗНАЙШÓВ ЙОʒГО. ||] 

3. Stressed and unstressed syllables seem to form an irregular scale, a regular descending scale is observed rather seldom in Ukrainian. If a sentence is pronounced

with the falling tone the pitch of the voice irregularly descends to a low level within the last stressed and unstressed syllables, e.g.

Він сьогодні виїхав на Урал.

[В'ІН С'ОГОДНІ ВІЙІХАВ НА У<sup>~</sup>РАЛ. ||]



Вона передумала.

[ВОНА́ ПЕРЕД<sup>~</sup>УМАЛА. ||]

