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ой елегінен өткізуге мүмкіндік берсек, онда әр тіл үйренушіде өзінің жеке ойы қалыптасып, өзінің болашақта дамуына өзі нақты жоспар құра алады.

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### Resume

This article discusses the structure and significance of portfolio use. In this article, the main attention is paid to the common modern method of teaching students. Currently, students should be able themselves, and the teacher should only guide them. In this case, the author has chosen the best method that helps students assess their work, it is a language portfolio. Language portfolio helps students not only to evaluate, and this method is based on the motivation of students' achievement.

**Key words:** Portfolio, language portfolio, structure, evaluation, achievement

# PROSODY AND INTONATION AND THEIR INTERPRETATION BY DIFFERENT SCHOLARS

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The article is devoted to researching on prosody and intonation in the history of linguistic studies. In the article there were differentiated the concepts of "prosody" and "intonation" by different scholars and given definitions to these terms. The notions about the essence of intonation, sentence melodics and tone movement are investigated as well as the methods of recording intonation from the moment of the emergence of this scientific issue up to the appearance of phonologicaltheory.

**Key words:** Prosody, intonation, phonology, supersegmental, tempo, rhythm melodics

Prosodic level of language is the least investigated and least processed aspect in comparison with phonetic-phonemic levels or other levels of language. The term "**intonation**" has often been used interchangeably in the literature with that of "**prosody**" since the 60-70s of the 20ᵗʰ century. Before that prosody was used in poetics, and intonation in linguistics. However, during the last ten years there were observed high interest for this sphere of language, which is connected with achievements in the field of foreign language teaching and the intercultural communicative competence which is the final goal of teaching foreign language at educational institutions.

The purpose of this article is to identify the process of studying the prosodic level of language and intonation in the historical aspect before the emergence of phonology, since phonology opens a new, modern stage of research on this problem. It seems appropriate to look at the history of the study of the issue, as it contributes to understanding the logic of the study of the problem and opens up new prospects.

There are huge number of discussions relating to the definition and restriction concerning to intonation and prosody. During the history of development of linguistics there were a lot of suggestions according to the definitions of these terms. **Prosody/prosodic (feature)** is "a term used in suprasegmental phonetics and phonology to refer collectively to variations in **pitch, loudness, tempo and rhythm.** [Crystal, 1980, p. 289]. Recently **voice quality** has been added to the list of prosodic features. According to Antipova "prosody is a system of pronunciation of stressed and unstressed, long and short syllables in speech or a system of phonetic means (high-altitude, power, time), realized in speech at all levels of speech segments ... and playing a meaningful role". **Intonation** is "a term used in the study of suprasegmental phonology referring to the distinctive use of patterns of **pitch** or **melody**" [Crystal 1980:190]. Intonation - is "the unity of the interconnected components: melodies, intensity, duration, speech tempo and timbre of utterance"».

Often intonation is considered as part of prosody. For those who consider like this can be taken Reformatsky, Solntsev, Girinskaya, Kovalenko. Some linguists, on the contrary, consider prosody as an auxiliary means of realizing intonation. TM. Nikolaeva believes that intonation is an independent linguistic phenomenon with linguistic functions (division, connection and transmission of semantic relations). The means of implementing these functions are the main prosodic characteristics: melodic, accentual and temporal indicators.

It is not always possible to distinguish between the concepts "prosodic" and "suprasegmental", which are rarely used as synonyms. For example, N.D. Svetozarova understands by prosody "a set of suprasegmental, or rhythmic-intonational, properties of speech, using in a similar meaning the terms as "prosodic characteristics", "prosodic elements". However, N.A. Kovalenko delineates the concepts of "prosodem" and "supersegmental", believing that the first refers to the level of the language, the second - to the level of speech [Kovalenko, 2002, p.10].

In ancient Greece, the term "prosody" was used to refer to melodic differences, this term meant everything that was not transmitted by letter with the help of letters. Beginning from IV century, this word meant everything connected with versioning, versification. Only with the emergence of phonology, exactly due to studies of the Prague phonetic school, it became possible to talk about prosody as an independent science. For instance, as an evidence there may be taken researches of A. Martine. He divided phonology on phonematics and prosody. Phonematics, in his view, "includes the study of phonemes, their variants and their constituent elements." He referred to prosody as "all those sound phenomena, the extent of which does not coincide with the length of the phoneme: accent, tone, intonation, and also to a certain extent of number".

The intonation (Lat. Intonatio from intono - to pronounce loudly) began to be studied by linguists relatively recently, from the middle of the 19th century.

For the description of the phrase intonation, the general characteristics, such as raising or lowering the tone, sometimes different degrees of tone lifting were distinguished. [Gordina, 2006, c. 497]. For example, A.M. Bell in his work "Visible Speech, the science of universal alphabetics" defined intonation as a change in pitch, singling out five main melodic contours:

- smooth tone (-), characteristic for reflection (reflective);
- a rising tone (/), expressing a question or doubt (enquiry or doubt);
- a downward tone (\), which is used in assertions (assertion or assurance);
- descending-ascending (\ /), indicating the continuation of speech (an effect or consequence will follow the utterance);
- ascending-descending (/ \), expressing rebuttal (counter-assertion) [Bell, 1867, p. 82-84].

The apprentice of Bella G.Suit in his book "A textbook of phonetics, with a public presentation of the draft reform of writing", which is a handbook of phonetics, including a popular exposition of the principles of spelling reform, describes the same melodic contours with some additions and gives his reasoning about Use of tones in different languages. So, in English, tones express logical and emotional modifications (surprise, uncertainty, etc.).

In other languages, the dominant tone is often used regardless of the meaning of the utterance. For example, in Scottish the rising tone is used not only in questions, but also in answers and statements. For American English, the descending-ascending tone is most characteristic [Sweet, 1877, p. 93-95].

Observations of Bell and Suit about the intonation and connection of intonation with meaning, rather general and not based on quantitative data, nevertheless "laid the beginning of the description of intonational forms of language" [Gordina, 2006, p. 333].

A lot of attention was given to intonation by P.Passy in his researches, a creator of the International Phonetic Association. Using Bell's terminology, Passy distinguished melodic descending (ton montant), rising (ton montant-descendant), descending-ascending (ton descendant-montant) and ascending-descending (ton montant-descendant), and also high and low tones. Analyzing the sound side of the language, Passy divided the speech into groups of de souffle expressing a simple thought, and the dynamic groups (groups de force), denoting the contiguity of several weak syllables to strong one [Passy, 1912, p. 18-26]. Respiratory group of Passy, according to Gordina, echoes the idea of the syntagma proposed by L.V. Shcherboy for the separation of sound flow.

The notion of intonation was reflected in the way it was displayed. At the first time, in order to record there was used notation. The German physiologist K.L. Merkel devoted a lot of attention to the phrase intonation in his book "Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Vocal and Vocal Organ (Anthropophonics)" («Anatomie und Physiologie des menschlichen Stimm und Sprachorgans»), where notes of phrases are given [Merkel, 1863, S. 941, 945]. Merkel used quite subjective characteristics to describe intonation, for example, "reciting tone" (Deklamierton) or "teaching tone" (Lehrton). However, he was one of the first who attempted to convey the intonation of the proposal with methods available at this stage of historical development.

More consistent in the study of the phrase intonation was V.Fietor. In his work Elements of Phonetics and

Orthoepy of German, English and French languages, he briefly described the division of the speech stream into speech cycles, singled out three intonational steps: high, medium and low. To represent the melody of the sentence he also used a musical recording. On the example of one pronoun, he shows the change in phrase melody depending on the communicative purpose of the utterance:

1) the statement;
2) the question;
3) irritation;
4) a warning.

Phrasal melody was recorded by ear and did not reflect the change in pitch, which cannot always be written with the help of notes. Therefore, Jones proposed in his work "Intonation curves». To record the phrase melody with the help of intonation curves. At the end of the nineteenth century a kymographic method appeared, based on the use of moving surfaces, or drums, for the purposes of graphic recording. The kymograph could count the number of vibrations of the vocal cords, it became possible to make gramophone recordings and transfer them to paper, which provided objectivity in the study of the melody of speech "regardless of the finer points of the researcher's hearing". However, the technical means were not perfect, and the learning process Speech is laborious. More accurate studies have become possible due to the use of electro-acoustic devices and in the future with the introduction of computer technology.

These studies have paved the way for distinguishing phonetics and phonology. The phonological approach opens a new, modern stage in the study of the sound side of the language as a whole and intonational characteristics in particular. Structural and functional research method, developed by NS. Trubetskoi, later N.A. Kovalenko methodologically explain and systematically describe the level of phrasal prosody of the word, and then apply the system-synergetic approach, which creates the prerequisites for the development of a new scientific paradigm in the study of language prosody.

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*Түйіндеме*

Мақала лингвистикалық зерттеулер тарихындағы просодия және интонацияға арналған. Мақалада «просодия» және «интонация» түсініктерінің айырмашылықтары берілген және лингвистика тарихындағы ғалымдардың зерттеліп отырған екі терминге берген түсініктемелері келтірілген. Интонацияның мәні, сөйлемнің әуені және үннің қозғалысы туралы ұғымдар зерттелді. Сондай ақ, интонацияны осы ғылыми мәселенің пайда болған кезінен батап фонологиялық теорияның пайда болуына дейінгі жазылулары талқыланды.

**Түйін сөздер:** Просодия, интонация, фонология, супрасегменттік, қарқын, ырғағы, әуен

## LINGUOCULTURAL ASPECT IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE THROUGH INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH

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In this article author considers the problem of the development of the linguoculturalogical aspect in teaching foreign language in high schools with intercultural communicative approach.

**Keywords:** linguocultural aspect, intercultural communicative approach, foreign language education, artificial language environment

Modern foreign language education goes through significant changes in its structure due to restructuring of priorities of the modern world - the processes of globalization and widening of the horizons in communication and