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Intonational Features of the Azerbaijani Poetic Language

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ABSTRACT

Poetic language represents a distinct and elevated mode of expression that transcends conventional linguistic usage, aiming to convey the nuanced complexities of human emotion, aesthetic perception, and intellectual thought. In poetry, the communicative function of language goes beyond lexical semantics and is significantly enriched by prosodic features, including sound patterns, rhythm, intonation, and tone modulation. These phonetic elements play an important role in shaping the emotional and aesthetic dimensions of poetic discourse, thereby enhancing its expressive depth and influence. Among these prosodic features, intonation, especially tone modulation, plays a central role. It serves not only as a means of transmitting syntactic and emotional information but also as a structural tool that enhances the poetic function of language. Intonation in poetic texts embodies complex rhythmic and melodic patterns that critically influence both interpretation and perception. This study explores the main components of intonation in Azerbaijani poetic language. In Azerbaijani poetry, dynamic modulation of intonation emerges as a key aesthetic and rhetorical mechanism that contributes to both formal beauty and emotional resonance in verse. Ultimately, the study suggests that intonation serves as a crucial link between linguistic form and artistic function in poetry. The analysis of intonation patterns in Azerbaijani poetic texts facilitates the discovery of deeper semantic layers, helping to comprehensively understand the complex convergence of sound, structure, and emotion in poetic discourse.

Keywords: Intonation; Pitch; Rhythm; Phonetics; Semantics; Azerbaijani Poetry; Prosody; Poetic Expression

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1. Introduction

Phonopoetic analysis of intonation occupies a central position in contemporary linguistic research. In natural language, meaning is not conveyed exclusively through lexical items; the manner in which these items are articulated, particularly their intonational patterns, plays a decisive role in structuring semantic content and conveying subtle emotional nuances. Intonation is essential for distinguishing sentence types, such as interrogatives, imperatives, exclamations, and declaratives, thereby functioning as a critical mechanism for communicative interpretation.

Intonation encompasses several interrelated prosodic features, including pitch (melody), loudness (intensity), duration, pauses, rhythm, and tempo. As a core system for encoding semantic subtleties, intonation holds significant linguistic and functional importance. It constitutes a complex phonetic phenomenon, characterized by systematic variations in pitch, intensity, duration, and melodic contour across spoken discourse. These prosodic fluctuations not only define the informational structure of utterances but also reveal the speaker's emotional state, pragmatic intentions, and evaluative stance.

Beyond influencing the meaning of individual lexical units, intonation ensures the accurate perception and interpretation of entire syntactic constructions. Through intonational patterns, speakers signal communicative purposes, interpersonal attitudes, and expressive intentions. This study provides a systematic examination of the principal components of intonation, its structural and functional properties, and its role in shaping the aesthetic and emotive dimensions of poetic language.

2. Materials and Methods

The study employs an integrative methodological framework, combining descriptive-linguistic and analytical-interpretative approaches. The descriptive-linguistic method is utilized to classify the phonetic and phonological characteristics of intonation, offering a systematic account of its structural units, including tone, melodic contour, stress, pauses, and related prosodic elements. Concurrently, the analytical-interpretative approach probes the functional deployment of intonation in poetic discourse, with particular emphasis on its contribution to emotional expressiveness,

rhythmic harmony, and stylistic nuance.

The primary empirical material comprises selected poetic texts from 20th-century Azerbaijani literature, chosen for their representative use of intonational variation as a stylistic device. These texts are analyzed in light of established phonological theories and prosodic models. The theoretical framework draws upon seminal linguistic studies and monographs addressing the structural and communicative functions of intonation. Collectively, these sources provide the empirical and conceptual foundation for an in-depth investigation of the phonopoetic significance of intonation in Azerbaijani poetry.

3. Discussion

The role of sound as a fundamental component of linguistic structure and function is widely recognized in contemporary scholarship. As Yusifov observes, "Speech sounds are individually considered to be the result of physiological-acoustic processes"^[1]. In the context of spoken communication particularly in the oral performance and interpretation of poetic texts systematic variations in pitch, intensity, and pauses arise in response to communicative and stylistic intent. This phenomenon, referred to as intonation, emerges as a primary mechanism fulfilling the expressive and aesthetic demands of poetic language.

Veysalli underscores this expressive capacity, noting that "with the help of intonation, we can express our thoughts in any dimension, form, or semantic nuance"^[2]. Such observations highlight the integral role of intonation in bridging linguistic form and aesthetic function, demonstrating the indispensability in conveying the emotional depth and stylistic intricacy inherent in poetic discourse.

3.1. Intonation as a Core Element of Poetic Speech

Intonation constitutes a fundamental factor in rendering poetic discourse impactful, melodically harmonious, and emotionally resonant. While intonation represents a universal linguistic phenomenon, its rhythmic, melodic, and prosodic realizations manifest language-specific characteristics. Abdullayeva emphasizes this diversity, noting that: "one of the distinctive features that differentiates languages from one another is their rhythmic-melodic and intonational char-

acteristics. Intonation is a complex unity of melody, sentence stress, speech tempo, timbre, and the coordinated variation of rhythm”^[3]. This multidimensionality underscores the integrative nature of intonation, which operates at the interface of phonetics, phonology, and stylistics. Recent research has also explored the psychophysiological dimension of intonation. Akhundov et al. observe that “speech psychology confirms the fact that even when writing or reading silently, the pronunciation of sentences including their intonation occurs within the writer’s or reader’s brain. However, during spoken communication and oral reading, the intonational contour becomes clearly and audibly manifested”^[4]. This insight demonstrates that intonation functions not merely as an auditory phenomenon but also as a cognitive construct integral to language processing. Among the qualitative indicators of intonation are accent, pause, harmonic structuring, timbre, and tempo, which collectively determine the stylistic and communicative efficacy of speech. Abdullayev highlights the pragmatic significance of intonation, stating: “speech structured with correct intonation consistently maintains the listener’s attention and facilitates the effective delivery of the intended message or idea. In contrast, speech lacking in intonational nuance marked by monotony, dullness, overly rapid or excessively slow delivery, or poor diction can tire or even irritate the listener”^[5].

3.2. Theoretical Perspectives on Intonation

The conceptualization of intonation has been the subject of extensive scholarly debate. Within Western phonetic tradition, represented by scholars such as D. Jones, L. Armstrong, A. Ward, K. Pike, R. Kingdon, and A. Gimson, intonation is frequently defined narrowly as variations in pitch manifested through the rising and falling contours of voice. In contrast, Russian linguistic scholarship often adopts a broader perspective. L.V. Shcherba, for instance, analogizes speech melody to musical composition, observing that: “the melody of speech differs from musical melody in that, while the latter follows definite and fixed rhythmic steps within a given scale, the former involves continuous gliding of sound across the spoken utterance as a whole”^[6]. This distinction emphasizes the dynamic, non-discrete nature of speech melody compared to the structured tonal system of music.

Contemporary approaches increasingly adopt an integrative framework, viewing intonation as a complex prosodic

phenomenon encompassing pitch contours, loudness, duration, rhythm, and tempo. Linguists such as L. Haktezian, K. Danesi, and D. Crystal advocate for this multidimensional interpretation, challenging earlier reductionist models. Nevertheless, Ismayilova notes that “in general, foreign linguists tend to approach the concept of intonation in a narrow sense, often suggesting that it consists of only a single component”^[7]. Collectively, these perspectives affirm that intonation is not merely an auxiliary phonetic attribute but a central expressive device essential for achieving aesthetic, rhetorical, and communicative functions in both everyday and poetic discourse. Octavio Paz, in *The Bow and the Lyre*, interprets poetry as arising from the interplay of semantic and musical elements, with intonation serving as a pivotal means of shaping both emotional resonance and aesthetic structure. This perspective underscores the necessity of viewing intonation not merely as a prosodic accessory but as a constitutive element of poetic discourse^[8].

3.3. Narrow and Broad Interpretations of Intonation

Intonation has long occupied a central position in phonetic and phonological studies and is generally interpreted in two senses:

- **Narrow sense:** Intonation is regarded as a specific phonetic feature limited to melodic variation. This view is prevalent in traditional English phonetics, where prominent scholars (D. Jones, L. Armstrong, A. Ward, K. Pike, R. Kingdon, and A. Gimson) conceptualize intonation primarily as melodic variation within speech. Melody, in this framework, functions independently of sentence stress and is treated as a distinct phonetic-phonological phenomenon^[9]. From this perspective, intonation is inherent to every utterance, as tonal modulation is indispensable for the perceptual and structural integrity of speech.
- **Broad sense:** Intonation is considered a complex prosodic structure comprising multiple suprasegmental elements, including pitch contour, loudness, duration, rhythm, and tempo. Scholars adopting this view emphasize the integrative and multidimensional nature of intonation, recognizing its simultaneous contributions to syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic interpretation.

Despite extensive research, the treatment of intonation remains inconsistent. Some studies omit intonation entirely or subsume it under related prosodic phenomena, such as sentence stress, rhythm, or pause, without acknowledging these as components of a unified system. In the broad perspective, the conflation of loudness with accent further illustrates the need for a precise, integrative theoretical framework. This diversity of approaches reflects the inherent complexity of intonation as a linguistic construct and underscores the ongoing necessity for models that systematically account for its melodic, rhythmic, and dynamic dimensions.

3.4. Broad Interpretations of Intonation and Its Functional Significance

In addition to the narrow conceptualization of intonation as melodic variation, numerous scholars adopt a broader perspective, viewing intonation as a complex prosodic system that integrates tone, speech tempo, timbre, and rhythmic organization. From this standpoint, intonation is considered as a principal mechanism for conveying the semantic essence of thought. S. F. Bernstein, a student of L. V. Shcherba, provided a comprehensive explanation of intonation, emphasizing its structural and communicative functions. Within this framework, intonation performs several key roles in speech:

- **Segmentation of Speech:** Intonation partitions discourse into units, understood as syntagmas, according to rhythmic and syntactic principles.
- **Semantic Cohesion:** It establishes logical and semantic connections between segments of discourse.
- **Tonal Structuring:** Intonation assigns tonal contours to sentences, thereby signaling their communicative function.
- **Emotional Expression:** It conveys a wide spectrum of emotions, enhancing the expressive potential of spoken language.

Thus, in a broad sense, intonation is recognized as a core organizing principle of coherent speech rather than a mere phonetic accessory.

The Azerbaijani linguistic tradition offers a particularly comprehensive and theoretically nuanced conceptualization of intonation. In his seminal work *Phonetics of the Azerbaijani Language*, Professor Aghamusa Akhundov defines intonation as a phono-grammatical phenomenon compris-

ing melody, rhythm, intensity, stress, tempo, timbre, and pauses components that collectively encode syntactic meanings, emotional attitudes, and stylistic nuances^[10]. Akhundov identifies seven structural elements of intonation, with melody regarded as its fundamental component. Indeed, the elevation of the voice is a feature that captures the reader's attention. For example:

*I have whitened my hair: on the path of words,
On the path of love^[11].*

Here, the rising intonation in the second line prepares the reader for the meanings in the subsequent lines.

Contrary to frameworks that reduce intonation to melody, Azerbaijani scholars argue that it constitutes a dynamic, interconnected system in which stress, tempo, timbre, and pausing interact inseparably. Treating these components in isolation, they contend, leads to theoretical inaccuracies. As Ismayil observes, "in linguistic literature, the term prosody is often mentioned as one of the components of intonation. In some cases, however, prosody and intonation are even treated as synonymous"^[12]. Although intonation is generally classified as a phonetic phenomenon, its phonological interpretation remains complex due to its multidimensional and composite structure.

Divergent perspectives also emerge regarding the functional classification of intonation. Hajiyeveva notes, "there are no universally agreed-upon theoretical or methodological principles for classifying the functions of intonation, which results in varying approaches across linguistic schools"^[13]. Despite this lack of consensus, Azerbaijani linguists have made significant contributions in defining their roles. F. Aghayeva identifies the following key functions:

- **Grammatical-Synthesizing Function:** Intonation integrates grammatical components within the utterance.
- **Syntagmatic Segmentation Function:** It organizes speech into syntagmatic units, facilitating comprehension.
- **Predicative Function:** Intonation signals predicativity, marking the sentence as a complete communicative thought.
- **Modal-Distinctive Function:** It distinguishes modal meanings (e.g., statements, questions, commands) within syntactically identical structures.

These functions demonstrate that intonation is not

merely a melodic feature of speech but a multifunctional system mediating between grammatical, phonological, and pragmatic domains. Additionally, Aghayeva associates a semantic function with parenthetical expressions, vocatives, appositions, and specifications, noting that “it is more appropriate to speak of it as the semantic function of intonation”^[14].

Other scholars, including F. Jalilov, approach the functions of intonation through the broader lens of linguistic functionality, asserting that “to determine the functions of intonation, one must start from the functions of language”^[15]. Jalilov attributes the diversity of classifications to the interdisciplinary nature of intonation studies, which intersect with phonetics, syntax, stylistics, rhetoric, orthoepy, punctuation theory, and stage speech^[16]. Accordingly, many linguists analyze the structural organization of intonation in light of its stylistic functions, reinforcing its status as a central expressive and structural element of language.

3.5. The Role of Intonation in Sentence Structure and Syntax

Linguistic research consistently emphasizes the significance of intonation in the formation and interpretation of sentences as complete syntactic units. Babayev observes that “intonation provides wholeness to any communicative unit and facilitates its full comprehension”^[17]. This integrative role underscores the dual nature of intonation as both a phonetic and a structural phenomenon, essential for ensuring syntactic clarity, semantic cohesion, and pragmatic effectiveness in discourse.

Intonation in Azerbaijani Sentence Structure

One of the most prominent Azerbaijani scholars addressing the role of intonation in sentence structure is Fakhraddin Veysalli, who distinguishes between two principal functions of intonation: intra-phrase and extra-phrase. The intra-phrase function pertains to the internal structural organization of the sentence, regulated by the grammatical rules of the language, whereas the extra-phrase function relates to the communicative purpose of the sentence. Veysalli explains:

“the external function of sentence intonation has a universal character, whereas the internal function is subject to the internal regularities

of a given language. The organization of the sentence by intonation belongs to its external function, while the division of the sentence into constituent parts relates to its internal function”^[18].

Although intonation is most frequently examined within phonetic frameworks, its syntactic relevance has also been highlighted. Aliyeva observes: “the intonational components that form the expressive layer (prosodic arrangement) of an utterance are related to certain features of the syntactic structure of the sentence in language”^[19].

Within Azerbaijani linguistics, intonation is regarded as a defining feature of the sentence. Kazimov asserts: “every sentence is a unit or segment of connected speech, bounded in spoken language by intonation and in written language by punctuation marks functioning as boundaries such as periods, question marks, exclamation points, ellipses, and so forth”^[20]. However, intonation is not restricted solely to the sentence level. Khalilov demonstrates that intonation manifests in both sentences and smaller syntactic units, such as phrases, underscoring its multifunctional nature^[21]. For example:

*It fell quickly, quickly, this autumn snow,
The fire of many hands in the barn has gone out.*^[11]

In the language of the poem, the expressions ‘autumn-now’ and ‘the fire of hands’ possess their own distinctive intonation.

From a theoretical standpoint, the elements of intonation remain inseparable from phonetics; nevertheless, the semantic-syntactic significance is equally critical. Linguistic literature frequently discusses prosody as a component of intonation, yet analyzing intonation independently of lexical material is considered theoretically inadequate. Qarashova, citing Veysalli in *Phonetics of the German Language*, notes: “just as there is no sentence without intonation, there is no intonation without a sentence”^[22].

Intonation in Poetic Speech: Stylistic and Structural Dimensions

In poetic discourse, intonational patterns emerge from the interplay between textual meaning, mode of expression, the speaker’s knowledge of the subject, and their attitude to-

ward the audience. Jones emphasizes: “the classification of a sentence as a particular communicative type (such as declarative, interrogative, etc.) is determined by its content and function, and is clarified in live speech through the specific interaction of lexical, grammatical, and various intonational elements”^[23].

Empirical and theoretical studies further establish a close relationship between intonation and stylistics. Hüseyinov observes: “the fusion of speech sounds into a harmonious whole stems from the potential capabilities of the language, and the stylistic coloring it creates in connection with poetic meaning is effective in all respects”^[24]. These observations indicate that intonation cannot be regarded solely as a phonetic phenomenon. Instead, it fulfills a multifunctional role by structuring thought and conveying meaning. Gahramanova notes: “intonation does not merely shape a communicative unit into a particular form; it also divides the thought into smaller meaningful units syntagmas to make the idea comprehensible”^[9].

3.5.1. Tonal Variation (Melody) as a Core Component of Intonation

Tonal variation, or melody, is widely recognized as a fundamental component of intonation. Within both sentence-level and poetic structures, melody organizes the prosodic contour of utterances, signaling syntactic boundaries, semantic emphasis, and emotional nuance. In Azerbaijani poetic discourse, melodic variation interacts dynamically with rhythm, stress, and timbre, producing a cohesive and aesthetically resonant speech pattern. This integrative approach situates melody not merely as an ornamental feature but as a structural and functional element central to both grammatical organization and expressive potential in spoken and literary language.

Tonal variation, or melody, constitutes a primary structural element of intonation, firmly embedded within the phonological system of a language. Tone refers to the pitch level at which a sound is produced, serving as a critical determinant of expressiveness in speech. High tones often convey emotional states such as excitement, anger, or joy, whereas low tones typically signal calmness, indifference, or regret. The melodic contour of speech is formed through rising and falling pitch movements, which establish both the rhythmic and emotional texture of utterances. As Hajiyeva asserts:

“The phonetics of language is inherently emotional;

any utterance reflects a certain emotional state and elicits a corresponding emotional response”^[25]. In poetic discourse, melodic variation reflects both sentence modality and emotional nuance. For example:

*Summer, cool your anger on my shoulders,
Winter, draw your sword on my shoulders!
Black devil, take off your mask near me,
Gray wolf, suckle your cub near me.*^[11]

Here, the alternation of rise and fall provides the melody of the language of the poem.

Accordingly, tone in poetic intonation can be classified into three principal types based on the direction and nature of pitch movement: Rising Tone, Falling Tone, and Mixed/Level (Wavy) Tone.

➤ Rising Tone and Its Functional Significance in Poetic Speech

Rising tone, also referred to as ascending intonation, is typically employed in interrogative sentences and utterances expressing surprise or uncertainty. As an integral component of intonation, pitch functions as a fundamental expressive mechanism, enabling the emphasis of specific meanings and the conveyance of emotional nuances. Rising pitch often signifies astonishment, excitement, or an appeal for attention, whereas lowering pitch may convey melancholy, loneliness, or emotional restraint. Such pitch variations enhance the expressiveness of poetic imagery and communicate the poet’s emotional state to the audience, shaping both the rhythmic and melodic organization of the text. The functions of rising pitch can be outlined as follows:

➤ Constructing Rhythm and Melody

Pitch variation significantly contributes to the musicality, harmony, and rhythm of poetic discourse. Intonation, as a complex phonetic phenomenon, provides the emotional, semantic, and structural foundation of speech by integrating rhythmic and melodic elements. Rhythm organizes the temporal flow of speech, while melody, determined by pitch fluctuations, harmonizes this structure. Together, rhythm and melody form a synergistic unit, maximizing the aesthetic and emotive impact of poetic language. For example:

*It’s evening... a cloud is creeping down the valley,
The silent blue forests, the swollen rocks.*

*Look what that strange silence is saying,
Yes, silence also has its own language.*^[26]

➤ Creating Emotional Depth

Pitch variation enables individual verses to evoke distinct emotional responses depending on intonational delivery. Beyond transmitting information, language functions as a medium of emotional influence, with intonation serving a central role. Psycholinguistic research indicates that emotional information is processed more rapidly than semantic content, highlighting intonation's primacy in effective communication.

➤ Enhancing the Psychological Impact of Imagery

In literary and poetic discourse, intonation intensifies the psychological portrayal of characters and scenes. High-pitched intonation may render anger or excitement, whereas low-pitched contours can effectively convey grief or resignation. Thus, intonation functions as a stylistic device, revealing the emotional world and inner dynamics of characters while creating resonance with the audience.

➤ Establishing Semantic Emphasis

Pitch foregrounds specific lexical items within an utterance, determining the semantic center of a sentence. Accurate delivery of information is facilitated by intonational structuring, which organizes semantic content and ensures communicative precision.

Intonational Variations in Contemporary Azerbaijani Poetry

For example, consider the lines:

*Can the heart separate from the soul, Azerbaijan,
Azerbaijan?*^[27]

The interrogative first line is naturally accompanied by rising intonation, signaling inquiry and emotional tension. The vocative repetition in the second line further enhances the aesthetic and affective resonance. In contemporary Azerbaijani poetry, pitch variation functions not only as a phonetic feature but also as a vital expressive device, enabling nuanced meaning and audience engagement.

Falling Tone (Low Tone)

Falling intonation characterizes declarative sentences expressing affirmation, commands, or semantic complete-

ness. Typically occurring on the final word of an utterance, falling tone signals closure and the semantic independence of sentence constituents. It is pervasive in both everyday and literary speech, imparting finality and definiteness, while reinforcing semantic structure, stylistic nuance, and communicative intent.

The burning word is fire extinguisher^[28].

Wavy Intonation

Wavy or oscillating intonation conveys complex, ambiguous, or emotionally charged ideas. Characterized by periodic pitch shifts resembling sine-wave contours, it enriches syntactic and stylistic expression. Key features include:

- Expanded pitch range with frequent high-low alternations
- Melodic contour with rhythmic fluctuations
- Synchronization of rhythmic and melodic dynamics

Its functions encompass emotional emphasis, enrichment of imagery, and enhancement of speech dynamism. For instance:

*Ah, how can I give up this bright world that is
becoming more beautiful day by day?*^[29]

Psycholinguistically, wavy intonation sustains listener attention and prevents monotony, reinforcing engagement.

3.5.2. Accentuation

Accent denotes the relative prominence of a word or phrase within an utterance, directing listener attention and potentially modifying semantic interpretation. It serves as a vital tool in poetic reading. Abbasov et al. note: *If the placement of the accent is incorrect, the meaning of the word also changes*^[30]. Valiyeva adds: *Analysis of the phonetic nature of word accent shows that it is formed through various prosodic means or their complex interaction*^[31]. Proper accentuation enhances semantic clarity and aesthetic effect, contributing significantly to the interpretive depth of poetic speech.

3.5.3. Timbre and Intensity in Poetic Speech

Timbre refers to the distinctive tonal quality of speech, arising from the acoustic characteristics that differentiate sounds. It reflects both physiological and contextual factors, contributing to the individuality of a speaker's voice.

Intensity (Loudness) plays a critical role in emphasizing

ing stressed syllables and highlighting words or phrases, thereby guiding listener attention and reinforcing emotional expressiveness. Acoustic and physiological determinants include breath support, vocal cord vibration, and the speaker's emotional state. For instance:

*Forget my health, oh friends,
May my cold grave never be alone!*^[32]

The functions of vocal intensity in poetic speech include:

- Emotional Amplification: Conveys heightened affect, evoking emotional responses.
- Semantic Emphasis: Highlights key elements, structuring informational content.
- Attention Regulation: Captures and maintains listener focus.
- Stylistic Ornamentation: Enhances aesthetic texture, complementing rhythm, melody, and timbre.

Collectively, tonal variation, accent, timbre, and intensity constitute integral prosodic resources that underpin the expressive, structural, and aesthetic dimensions of Azerbaijani poetic discourse.

Communicative and Stylistic Functions of Vocal Intensity

Analysis of Azerbaijani poetic texts demonstrates that vocal intensity constitutes a multifaceted prosodic resource, fulfilling critical communicative and stylistic functions. These include:

- Emotional Amplification: Increased vocal intensity conveys heightened affect, enabling the speaker or performer to manifest strong feelings and evoke a corresponding emotional response in the listener.
- Semantic Emphasis: By modulating loudness on specific lexical items or phrases, the speaker signals their relative importance within the utterance, thereby structuring informational content and guiding interpretive processes.
- Attention Regulation: Variations in intensity capture and sustain the listener's attention, enhancing the overall efficacy of communication.
- Stylistic Ornamentation: In poetic discourse, dynamic shifts in vocal intensity contribute to the aesthetic texture of the text, complementing other prosodic features

such as rhythm, melodic contour, and timbre.

Collectively, these functions underscore the integral role of intensity as a central phonetic parameter that mediates between expressive, semantic, and stylistic dimensions in both ordinary and literary speech.

Functions of Vocal Intensity in Poetic Speech

The specific functions of vocal intensity in the context of Azerbaijani poetry can be categorized as follows:

- Semantic Emphasis: Vocal intensity foregrounds key lexical items, highlighting focal points and ensuring clarity of the central message within an utterance.
- Emotional Enhancement: Modulations of vocal power during expressions of affective states such as joy, anger, or excitement serve to amplify the emotional resonance of the text.
- Audience Engagement: Intensity functions as a critical element in oral performance, capturing and sustaining listener attention.
- Imagery Creation: Variations in intensity assist in the vivid articulation of scenes and imagery, enhancing both aesthetic and interpretive dimensions. For example:

*Look at the girl who came to the lakeshore,
As if even the springs are waving to her.
No matter how beautiful this forest and mountain are,
Nature without people is like an orphan.*^[26]

Effective control of vocal intensity in performance underpins both emotional resonance and communicative efficacy, facilitating interaction and ensuring stylistic cohesion.

3.5.4. Duration (Length) of Sound as a Component of Intonation

The duration of sounds, encompassing phonemes within words and entire words within sentences, represents a pivotal element of intonational structure. In interrogative or hesitant utterances, lengthening of final words functions as a common prosodic feature:

*Those who do not understand the joy and pleasure in sorrow,
What do they understand about the joy and pleasure of life?*^[33]

Duration directly influences the placement of pauses

and temporal segmentation, thereby shaping both rhythm and clarity within spoken discourse.

Duration as a Key Element in Poetic Intonation

Sound length constitutes a fundamental determinant of rhythm, melody, and overall intonation in poetic language. Its functions include:

- Enhancing emotional expressiveness;
- Reinforcing semantic emphasis;
- Supporting stylistic function.

In Azerbaijani, duration is phonemically significant, serving to differentiate meaning. While precise sound length varies in artistic speech according to stress, intonational contour, and speaker affect, stressed syllables are generally prolonged. Extended sound duration facilitates poetic harmony and contributes to the rhythmic and emotive architecture of verse.

3.5.5. Pause in Poetic Language

Pauses are indispensable prosodic elements within intonation, functioning as strategic interruptions that separate semantic units, emphasize critical components, and facilitate listener comprehension. A pause constitutes a deliberate cessation of speech that marks the conclusion of one thought and signals transition to the next.

Pauses contribute to the structural organization of discourse and carry significant emotional weight, corresponding physiologically to temporary halts in the speech mechanism. They interact with two key processes:

- Rhythmic Articulation: Regulating the temporal organization of speech.
- Phonosemantic Demarcation: Establishing boundaries between distinct semantic units.

Importantly, pauses exhibit strong alignment with the **syntactic structure** of poetic language.

For example:

*I love not one color, but a thousand colors of
the skies.
I love not one rose, but a garland of roses.
I seek not to climb a hill, but a high mountain.
I want to live life as life itself.*^[33]

Role of Pauses in Poetic Speech

Pauses serve as fundamental mechanisms for regulat-

ing the temporal flow of speech. In poetry, their function extends beyond marking grammatical boundaries, acting as carriers of artistic meaning and emotional nuance. By establishing natural divisions, pauses contribute to harmonic balance, facilitate the perception of rhythmic units, and enhance comprehension.

The semantic and logical roles of pauses direct listener attention toward central ideas, permitting deliberate apprehension of meaning. In oral artistic performance, pauses often substitute for conventional punctuation, emphasizing logical relationships within discourse.

Furthermore, pauses fulfill an emotional and expressive function by generating dramatic tension, conveying nuanced psychological states, and enriching the vividness of poetic speech. Strategically placed pauses - particularly preceding key words or phrases - amplify intensity and expressive power:

*Once again, the strings of my heart begin to
speak,
I am ready to soar like a bird once more.
I write this poem as if it were my last,
Yet it feels like I'm writing my very first
again.*^[26]

Through these dual structural and aesthetic roles, pauses significantly enhance the artistic value of poetic texts. Improper or absent pausing, conversely, may distort meaning and diminish emotional impact. Therefore, in poetic discourse, the pause should be regarded not merely as a momentary interruption but as a potent expressive instrument, integral to conveying meaning, emotion, and stylistic effect.

3.5.6. Rhythm and Tempo

Rhythm in speech refers to the patterned temporal organization arising from the sequential arrangement of syllables and words. It is primarily characterized by the alternation of stressed and unstressed elements, which may vary according to both the semantic content of the utterance and the speaker's emotional state. A coherent and harmonized rhythm facilitates the clear and intelligible delivery of ideas, thereby enhancing listener comprehension. Consistency in rhythmic patterns, together with controlled tempo, contributes substantially to the clarity and perceptual effectiveness of spoken language.

In the context of poetry, rhythm is often conceptualized

as a fundamental structural principle, functioning to integrate words and phrases into a melodious, emotionally resonant framework. Beyond its aesthetic function, rhythm operates as a mechanism for semantic organization, structuring utterances to convey meaning with precision and artistic effect. A detailed analysis of rhythmic patterns in poetic language allows for a deeper appreciation of both stylistic nuance and phonetic sophistication.

Tempo refers to the rate at which speech unfolds and is modulated according to the emotional context, communicative intent, and genre of discourse. A rapid tempo typically conveys heightened affective states such as excitement, urgency, or anger, whereas a slower tempo is associated with calmness, reflection, or emphasis. Tempo can be quantitatively measured by calculating the number of syllables articulated per unit of time. Textual content also influences tempo: in accelerated speech, unstressed syllables may undergo reduction or elision, resulting in distinctive phonetic and prosodic patterns that contribute to the overall intonational contour. Such variations highlight the stylistic dimension inherent in intonation, reflecting both the emotional and structural characteristics of the text. For example:

*My heart says,
Life hurts those who are offended by it.
A solid bench, sweet labor, and a pearl of sweat
Are still before us!*^[29]

4. Conclusion

Intonation constitutes a critical phonetic resource, equivalent in functional importance to the semantic content of speech. Its core components melody (tonal variation), pitch, rhythm, stress, and pause collectively shape the emotional, semantic, and stylistic contours of spoken language. For example:

*Snowy peak , it is I who embrace,
It is I upon whom it falls.
I am the sword, I am the shield,
Memories have wearied me.*^[28]

The pause created by addressing the snowy peak here ensures the clarity of the idea. Moreover, the pause between the homogeneous elements in the third line also completes the rhythm of the poem.

The systematic study of intonation is essential for advancing speech culture and enhancing communicative efficacy. Mastery of intonational patterns enables speakers to modulate meaning effectively, allowing identical sentences to be rendered variously as questions, exclamations, or affirmations.

Intonation possesses both structural and functional dimensions, encompassing the following key functions:

- Syntactic function: Regulates the differentiation among sentence types. For example:

*The brave did not allow the brave man to fall;
They armed themselves and went forth for his
cry and his honor.
The cowardly were but patches, now black,
now white;
They lived as patches and departed as
patches.*^[28]

Here, intonation determines the type of sentences according to their purpose through repeated words and stress.

- Emotional function: Imbues speech with affective charge. For example:

*Tell me, child of my father, how should I regard
myself?
Each day, the sweet mouth of our world does
not open to goodness.
One's own hand must piece oneself together
fragment by fragment;
If the hand of the axe has not cut, then the hand
of the word must cut.*^[28]

Here, the interrogative sentence and the words with figurative meaning create an expressive nuance.

- Communicative function: Facilitates listener engagement and clarifies message transmission. This function is very comprehensive and manifests itself in almost all poetic works.
- Pragmatic function: Reflects the speaker's intentions and communicative goals. For example:

*Those who stage exhibitions of evil,
Those who honor the spilling of innocent blood,
May a single day turn against themselves;
May the hand of the axe strike at some wicked-*

ness,

May destiny itself call forth prosperity^[28]

Here, the poet's negative attitude toward evil and his intention to promote goodness become evident.

By shaping both the semantic content and functional load of spoken discourse, the core intonational elements: tone, intensity, duration, pauses, and rhythm ensure accurate comprehension at multiple linguistic levels. Consequently, the analysis and application of intonation components bear considerable relevance for speech technology, language education, and communication psychology.

In poetic discourse, these elements operate interactively to:

- ✧ Establish expressive depth by conveying emotional nuance;
- ✧ Enhance semantic clarity by emphasizing key lexical items;
- ✧ Regulate temporal flow and listener perception through rhythmic and intonational organization;
- ✧ Reinforce stylistic and aesthetic coherence, enabling the integration of form and meaning.

Thus, intonation functions as a multidimensional phonetic and prosodic system, mediating between linguistic form, expressive intent, and artistic effect. Its study provides critical insight into the interplay of phonetic, syntactic, and semantic factors, particularly in the analysis and interpretation of poetic language.

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