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ЭМОТИВНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫХ И НАУЧНЫХ ТЕКСТАХ КАК ПРИЗНАК ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНО-АВТОРСКОГО СТИЛЯ АГАФАНГЕЛА КРЫМСКОГО

Аннотация

В статье речь идет об использовании А. Ю. Крымским эмоционально окрашенной лексики в художественных и научных текстах, что является характерным признаком его индивидуального стиля. В частности, внимание сосредоточено на лексемах, образованных с помощью демутивов с оттенком уменьшительности, ласки, нежности и грубости, что является отражением языковой картины мира украинцев в индивидуальном языковом творчестве писателя и ученого. Отдельную группу составляют старославянизмы и слова, типичные для конфессионального стиля, которые предоставляют контекстам эмоциональной приподнятости или ироничности. Статья является попыткой показать, что индивидуальный стиль – это не только сфера литературоведческих исследований. Доминантные признаки национально-языковой и индивидуально-авторской картин мира оказываются в текстах различных функциональных стилей.

Ключевые слова: функциональный стиль, индивидуальный стиль, текст, языковая картина мира, эмотивная лексика.

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EMOTIVE LEXICON IN THE ARTISTIC AND SCIENTIFIC TEXTS AS A SIGN OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHOR'S STYLE OF AGATANGEL KRYMSKYI

Summary

The article focuses on the use of emotive vocabulary in artistic and scientific texts by A. Krymskyi, which is a characteristic of his individual style. In particular, attention is focused on the lexemes formed by using diminutives with the shade of diminutiveness, tenderness and rudeness, reflecting the linguistic picture of the Ukrainians' world in an individual linguistic creativity of the writer and scientist. A separate group consists of old Slavonic words and words typical for confessional style that provide the context with emotional uplift or irony. The article is an attempt to show that the individual style is not only the sphere of literary studies. Dominant features of the national, lingual and the individual author's pictures of the world turn out to be in the texts of various functional styles.

Keywords: functional style, personal style, text, language picture of the world, emotive lexicon.

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THE PECULIARITIES OF COMMUNICATIVE ACT OF THREAT IN THE WORK «THE FINANCIER» BY THEODOR DREISER

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The methods of grammatical and lexical representation of the speech act of threat in the English language are analysed on the material of «The Financier» by Dreiser. The attempts of the linguistic analysis of the speech act of threat are identified from various theoretical positions. Lexical means of expression of threat in English are focused on providing emotional impact through the use of different kinds of lexical amplifications, connotations and associations of neutral vocabulary, verbs with destructive semantics in texts. Grammatical means of expressing threat are characterized by the variety of syntactic processing. Basically the communicative act of threat is expressed in complex conditional sentences.

Keywords: speech act of threat, pragmatic linguistic approach, communicative discourse, semantic category, destructive semantics.

The problem. The process of communication is considered to be the interaction that is carried out by individual communicative actions (acts) committed by the participants of communication under certain circumstances and on a certain occasion. The acts of communication occur in the conditions of appropriate communicative and pragmatic space, context that the speaker creates within the communicative act. Speech act that denotes threat to recipient is illocutive act that places an intermediate position

between order and promise with the combination of negative emotions. One of perspective points in the research of the act of threat as a communicative unit lies in its consideration according to the theory of speech acts. This theory is considered to be the core of pragmatic science. The theory of speech activity is thought to be the name of one of particular theories that spreads abroad. The scientists focus on a detailed description of the internal structure of understanding of speech act as an elementary element of verbal

communication identifying communication patterns of different types of speech acts.

The analysis of research work and publications. Communicative category of threat is closely connected with emotions and is characterized by the frequency of their expressions in interpersonal communication with a wide variety of language means. All these facts attract the attention of scientists. Partial consideration of the category of threat and the ways of its speech realization are found in the works by N. D. Arutyunov, A. Vezhbyt'ska, R. V. Shylenko, Z. Vendler, M. Malinovich, S. Semenov, G. Pocheptsov and others. In particular, the investigation of semantic category of fear and threat is studied as the causation connection of intellectual nature [6, p. 10]. The classification of communicative and pragmatic types of sentences with threat features such as fear and dread is determined [2, p. 10].

The semantic categories of warnings that are based on the tactical situational approach are analysed: the subject of linguistic study includes a specific variety of situations and forms of expression the reactions on the act of threat [1, p. 85].

The expression of communicative act of threat in a language is a vivid example of the interaction of linguistic form and its content in the sphere of communication. This is due to the fact that, for example, in English there are no specific linguistic means of expression of the category of threat. However, the sense of threat is expressed and recognized by the participants of communication under certain circumstances with pronouncing such statements as *I will kill you*, and with the use future forms of English verbs such as *I will be back*.

In recent years, linguistics is characterised by attempts to analyze the act of threat that is expressed in different languages from different theoretical positions. However, most of the research works do not take into account the fact that the problem of the description of communicative act of threat lies in a specific field of research concerning asymmetric relationship between the form of expression and its contents. **The relevance** of this study is defined by the interest of modern linguistics to learn the functioning of linguistic units in the discourse and the study of asymmetric relations between meaning and linguistic form expressing this meaning, it becomes interesting because the focus of interest in studying of the act of threat goes beyond linguistics and faces the questions of universal importance.

The speech act of threat is analysed in pragmatic and linguistic approaches that attracts the attention not only due to linguistic, but also to extralinguistic factors identifying their impact on the functioning of linguistic units in discourse.

The object of research is a speech act of threat that is realized in the communicative discourse in English.

The subject of study is the universal semantic and grammatical features of ways of the expressing of threat in work «Financier» by Theodor Dreiser.

The purpose of the research is to describe the conditions that influence on the choice of the language devices.

To achieve this aim the following **tasks** are solved in the work: to find the examples of the realization of communicative category of threat in a systematic form and to analyze the use of means of threat expression to achieve the aim in the process of communication.

The main material. The main feature of the speech act as a way of achieving a specific aim is studied by way of analyzing the use of devices in it. This key

concept of pragmatics has various interpretations of different authors that lead to the appearing of different types of classification of speech acts. The communicative approach of studying of the speech phenomena provides a detailed studying of the speech acts of all types. However, the absence of the universally accepted classification of speech acts complicates the research. There is the difficulty in the studying of speech act of threat. There is a variety of currently existing classifications of speech acts. The quantity of inner classifications in the acts varies too.

The presence of crossing lines in different groups of speech acts makes linguists to combine them into larger groups, e.g. commissive is included into the class of directive, as a kind of promise; threat, beware and declarations are combined into one group where the semantic centre is displaced toward the perlocutive act. It is also proposed to reduce the diversity of speech acts into two speaker's intentions and, therefore, to distinguish only informing and activating types of speech acts [3, p. 26].

G. Pocheptsov identifies the speech act of threat in a separate class. According to this approach the following types of pragmatic sentences are determined: constative (sentence-statement), promissive, menace (sentence-promise and sentences-threat), directives (sentence-motivation), performative (sentence with the proclamation of which the speaker performs the action) cvesitive (interrogative sentences in the traditional sense) [4, p. 273].

Classification of speech acts by V. I. Karasik is based on the principle of the status relations of communicators. The concept of status is borrowed from sociology, and it means the individual's position in the social system of society which is determined by a number of principles, such as membership in a social group, educational level, occupation, position, sex and age. V. I. Karasik defines status and marks speech acts, the choice of which depends on the status of the communicant and independent status- neutral forms of speech acts. Status and marked speech acts are divided into fixed and labile. The first group includes speech acts with a given position of the recipient, the second one – speech acts in which the status vector depends on the communicational situation. The communicative act of threat is a status-marked speech act because its realisation in the communicational process aims to manage the actions of the interlocutor [5, p. 120].

Taking into account the differences in the approaches and views on the nature and on a role of discursive practices with the meaning of threat, one determines the differences in terminology describing the analyzed structures, indicating the absence of the common approach of syntactic units. For this reason, the terms «threat», «discursive practice with threat», «menace statements» and «menace» are used as functional synonyms.

Empirical material shows that the major examples of threat in the English text are shown in conditional constructions which have the concession between the independent and subordinate clause in a complex sentence.

The speech practice shows that the act of threat in the English text is realized in the main clauses and the subordinate clause and depicts the reaction on the threat and instructions which the addressee has to do in the case of punishment from the side of addresser.

There are many ways of grammatical and lexical representations of the speech act of threat in the English language.

As for lexical means of expression of threat in the English pieces of literature it should be noticed that their focus on providing emotional impact is determined. This group includes the verbs of destructive semantics, emotional vocatives, invectives, dysphemisms, different types of lexical amplifications and connotations and associations of neutral vocabulary.

Considering the grammatical means of expressing of threat in English, one should point out the variety of their syntactic processing. Most of them are expressed in complex sentences such as «unless-condition, consequence», where the consequence is expressed in the main clause:

«But **unless** you wish to talk with me in a civil way there is no need of our going on any further» [7, p. 89].

The main part can precede the condition:

«We'll not make any disturbance, **if** you don't» [7, p. 89].

«I won't answer for myself **if** you don't» [7, p. 89].

The use of «expressive» syntax determines the communicative act of threat in English. This is proved by the homonymous construction with the meaning of threat that is marked by subordinate clauses of condition in complex sentences that do not convey the interrelation between threat and consequent actions. Causal relationships indicate the connection between the act of threat and physical possibility of its committing:

«I'll make her change her tone if I have to use force to do it!» [7, p. 57].

Communicative intention of threat is marked in different types of complex sentences with subordinate adverbial clause (of time), subordinate object clause and subordinate attributive clause:

«Surrender now before we blow thee to little pieces» [7, p. 58].

It is noteworthy that in real communication it is possible to find the act of threat realisation in the form of simple sentences that contains an indication of threat. Simple sentences indicate possible punishment and causal component at the same time, for example:

«You are going to be sorry for this» [7, p. 59].

The analysis of English-language material shows that the functional class of linguistic units in English may be marked with different construction. The comprehensive analysis of the semantic and functional characteristics of speech acts with the meaning of threat in the communication space has proved that threat functions as a regulator of action is aimed to achieve the goals, thus creating a communicative space of threat and emotional impact on the interlocutor.

This fact suggests that speech act of threat is basically represented in complex sentences. The variety and richness of conjunctions, types of subordinate clauses in English it is proved that in most cases the communicative act of threat is used in subordinate clause of conditions performed by conjunctions *if*, *unless*, and complex sentences with subordinate adverbial clause. Parts of compound sentences containing the communicative intention of threat are joined with conjunctions *or* or *and*.

There are many ways of grammatical and lexical performance of speech act of threat in English. In some cases, the use of threat with directives is observed to report cause in persuasive discourse.

As for the lexical means of expression of threat in English the focus on providing emotional impact through the use of verbs of destructive semantics, emotional vocative, different types of lexical amplifications, connotations and association of neutral vocabulary are depicted.

Conclusions. Modern linguists have expressed a great interest on the process of verbal communication and in particular on the study of statements as communicative units. It becomes necessary to provide further studying of the speech act of threat that is included in the context of life events creating a social, communicative and interpersonal situation that causes certain effects going beyond the language of science and facing with the aspects of universal importance.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ КОМУНІКАТИВНОГО АКТУ ПОГРОЗИ НА МАТЕРІАЛІ «ФІНАНСИСТ» ТЕОДОРА ДРАЙЗЕРА

Анотація

Розглянуто способи граматичного та лексичного представлення мовного акту погрози в англійській мові на матеріалі «The Financier» Т. Драйзера. Зазначено спроби лінгвістичного аналізу мовленнєвого акту погрози з боку різних теоретичних позицій. Лексичні засоби вираження погрози в англійській мові зосереджені на наданні емоційного впливу шляхом використання у текстах різних видів лексичних ампліфікацій, конотацій та асоціацій нейтральної лексики, дієслів деструктивної семантики. Граматичні засоби вираження погрози характеризуються різноманітністю синтаксичного оформлення. Здебільшого комунікативний акт погрози виражено в складнопідрядних умовних реченнях.

Ключові слова: мовленнєвий акт погрози, прагматично-лінгвістичний підхід, комунікативний дискурс, семантична категорія, деконструктивна семантика.

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Аннотация

Рассмотрены способы грамматического и лексического представления речевого акта угрозы в английском языке на материале «The Financier» Т. Драйзера. Указано попытки лингвистического анализа речевого акта угрозы со стороны различных теоретических позиций. Лексические средства выражения угрозы в английском языке сосредоточены на предоставлении эмоционального воздействия путем использования в текстах разных видов лексических амплификаций, коннотаций и ассоциаций нейтральной лексики, глаголов деструктивной семантики. Грамматические средства выражения угрозы характеризуются разнообразием синтаксического оформления. В основном коммуникативный акт угрозы выражено в сложноподчиненных условных предложениях.

Ключевые слова: речевой акт угрозы, прагматично-лингвистический подход, коммуникативный дискурс, семантическая категория, деконструктивная семантика.