



(Special Issue)

Asian Research Consortium

Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities
Vol. 10, No. 5, May 2020 (Special Issue), pp. 1-4.

ISSN 2249-7315

A Journal Indexed in Indian Citation Index

Asian Journal
of Research in
Social Sciences
and
Humanities

www.aijsh.com

Emotionally - Evaluative Communicates of Modern English and Russian: National - Cultural Aspect

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Abstract

At all times, linguistics has traditionally shown great interest in units of spoken language. In recent years, this interest has increased significantly due to the active development of certain branches of linguistics: communicative-functional, pragmatic and cognitive linguistics, as well as the theory of non-verbal sentences, the theory of speech standard, etc. One of the most specific units of colloquial-dialogical forms of speech are communication, which have special rules of organization and functioning. These speech units are an important part of the communicative Fund of the speaker and the identity of any language, reflect the national and cultural specificity of language thinking, communication strategies between people, as well as the level of emotionality of native speakers of a language. Thus, in this article, the author focuses on the emotional-evaluative communicative units of speech in modern English and Russian languages and peculiarities of their usage in speech as part

Keywords: Emotional-evaluative Communicative Units; National and Cultural Specify; Communicative Behavior; Perception of Speech.

Introduction

One of the most specific units of the colloquial-dialogic form of speech is the communication, acting as speech forms of expression of thought, in which national characteristics inherent in a particular ethnic community in the process of communication can manifest themselves. Consider this situation on the example of emotionally evaluative communication of modern English and Russian languages.



On developing the topic, we use both general scientific research methods and linguistic ones. We use the comparative method of research comparing the emotional-evaluative communicative of modern English, French and Russian.

Following T.A. Repina, we study the emotional-evaluative communication, we divide into two groups. To the first group we include emotional-evaluative communication, which are means of expressing the speaker's emotional-impulsive reaction to the situation, the external environment, the behavior of others, as in the example : — — Oh, for Christ's sake, grow up! — She was suddenly furious, her voice rising like an angry bird's. Is this your excuse? Some kind of idiotic angst? (J. Harris "Blackberry wine". P. 52). For heaven's sake, you are finally growing up! — one of the heroines of J. Harris's "Blackberry Wine", enraged and expresses her indignation, in response to the "frivolous" excuse, in her words, of her friend that he was bored with this dreary and gray London, and he is constantly in the expectation that someone should give him a sign, a symbol, so that he can finally completely leave the "Misty Albion".

In the case of the Russian language, the specifics of this group can be considered with the following example: — Having overcome two light barriers, the guys went to the public garden near the Bolshoi Theater. Many people got lost here. Ilya pointed to Mishe at two bewildered and not very beautiful girls: let's catch up! / / "Oh, come on," Misha was offended and turned to go away (L. Ulitskaya "The Green Tent." P. 88), where the emotional-evaluative communication is, well, you are an indicator of offended feelings and is the starting point of the nascent resentment of one of Michael's heroes of the "Green Tent" by Mikhail Ulitskaya, in response to his friends' invitation to meet not-so-pretty girls, in their opinion, which in the process of communication is perceived by Misha as a mockery, an evil joke on him.

In the second group, we include emotional-evaluative response cues containing the actual emotional assessment, as in the example: What shame, - I manage, as Magnus appears through the kitchen door, followed by Felix, who says, "Hi, Poppy, - and then immerses himself back in the textbook he was reading (S. Kinsella "I've Got Your Number ". P. 151), where with the help of an emotionally valued communication what a pity! / Yes, mine! The heroine of S. Kinsella's work "I Have Your Number" demonstrates her irritation and sheer confusion in the current situation regarding the fact that her acquaintance came to her house, whom she could not stand up to and who she was not ready to meet.

In Russian, we give the following example: - Sim and you shut up! That still chatterbox! I know in advance, what you say there! Yes, I loved him! Yes, I was with him the last year of his life, and it was my happiness, but not his happiness. ... (L. Ulitskaya "Jacob's Ladder". S. 428). So, emotionally evaluative communication. Still a talker! used to indicate irritation, indignation of one of the heroines of the work of L. Ulitskaya "Jacob's Ladder" in response to unpleasant remarks and reproachful looks in her address because of a romantic relationship and strong friendship with a friend who had a legal wife, but she did not support him in what, was not nearby in difficult life situations.

Note that emotional-evaluative communication, as a rule, is tied to situations typical of the everyday household sphere of communication that occur in a relaxed atmosphere and do not limit the freedom of expression of emotions and ratings. In general, these speech units reflect such a



property of colloquial speech as automatism, when “the frequency of the situation leads to the frequency of the speech reaction”.

Let's consider this position on the material emotionally evaluative communication of modern English and Russian languages.

In the case of the English nation, it should be noted that its communicative behavior is “special” among other linguistic cultures, and it is characterized by emotional restraint, lack of evidence, and underestimation. In the process of communication, the British will never show their hostility in person, for which they are often considered duplicitous. This is determined by their politeness — they will never aloud express displeasure or disagreement with someone else's opinion, saying something like the phrases “This is a very interesting idea” or “Pretty interesting reasoning”. In fact, this will mean disagreement. Consider this situation on the example of the emotional-evaluative Well-done communication: — All right. In that case, I will not say it — what I am meant to say. Because I do not think, we can still be friends. // — Well done, — she said sarcastically. — Well done (J. Barnes “The Sense of an Ending”. P. 38). “Well, that’s fine,” says one of the heroines of J. Barnes’s “Presentiment of the End”, trying to maintain her composure and emotional stamina due to her total disagreement, in response to her friend’s claim that their friendship had come to an end, and they no longer can more stay friends.

According to the researchers, the emotional way of conducting a dialogue is characteristic of many linguistic cultures, but among Russians, it often has the character of playful bickering, bickering, up to g -spoken forms. This method of conducting a conversation is part of the so-called “in vive strategy of behavior”, which demonstrates a reduced sign: communicative manifestations often act as a reflection of emotional and biological reactions. From our point of view, to a certain extent, in this case, such a characteristic national feature of the Russian people as “straightforwardness” manifests itself. So, in the case of emotionally evaluative communication. Well, all of you!: — You, I see ... did not pass the initiation? I asked awkwardly. // Yegor tensed for a second, but answered with a smile: — Well, all of you! Why should I go through it? You know ... the seventh level with a stretch. Nothing good shines. It does not shine and does not darken. So I sent everyone” (S. Lukyanenko, “ The Last Watch ”. P. 8). In this case, the emotional and the estimated by expression of thought Yes, well, all of you! Used in the meaning of “leave me alone with your stupid questions.” The hero of the work by S. Lukyanenko, The Last Watch, uses it in his speech to express dissatisfaction with the situation and wants to be “left alone.” At the same time, emotionally estimated by expression of thought Yes, well, all of you! it sounds harsh and may offend the interlocutor’s feelings, but this does not happen, as the interlocutors are well acquainted with each other, and also because the “straightforwardness” of the statements, in view of the characteristic national feature of the Russian speech behavior, is not a reason to surprise the interlocutors in any way then the degree of resentment, since we are talking about everyday communication.

Thus, in our study, we come to the following conclusions:

1) Expression of thoughts are speech units of a non-representative type, since these units: firstly, they do not correspond to the level of sentences and characterize oral speech; secondly, they do not form an independent grammatical basis of the sentence, they are a stable physiological unit (they



are never or only in some cases subject to structural changes); thirdly, they include the category of modality (an expression of the speaker's attitude to what he is talking about), and also have their own rules for combining with other units of the text. 2) English communicative behavior is characterized by emotional restraint, understatement, non-categorical judgments. 3) In the case with the Russian lingvoculturology, straightness, open communication is achieved due to use lexical units with reduced stylistic complexion or coloring, whereby the process communication acquires the character playful hassle, controversies, until grossly spoken forms. In turn, emotionally evaluative communication networks allow a broader and more detailed study of the features and stereotypes of the speech behavior of the English and Russian and a more complete picture of the national-cultural specificity of the speech interaction of representatives of these cultures.

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