



Journal Homepage: - www.journalijar.com
**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
 ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)**

Article DOI: 10.21474/IJAR01/9980
 DOI URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/9980>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

PRAGMATIC-LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF ASTONISHMENT CATEGORY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Ismailov Anvar Rustamovich.

Candidate of sciences in philology (PhD), Associate professor of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, dean of the English language and literature department.

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History

Received: 05 September 2019
 Final Accepted: 07 October 2019
 Published: November 2019

Key words:-

astonishment, pragmatic meaning, literary text, emotional feeling, speech situation, interaction.

Abstract

In the last decade human factor became one of the progressive in linguistic science. More and more attention of linguists is paid for analysis of emotional phenomena from anthropological point of view. Astonishment in the present manuscript is investigated as emotional pragmatic-linguistic category, which is actualized in speech situation and written texts. There is an analysis of actualization of this category of feelings in literary texts and speech situations. Theoretical part of the manuscript is proved by examples.

Copy Right, IJAR, 2019.. All rights reserved.

Introduction:-

In the last decade human factor became one of the progressive in linguistic science. More and more attention of linguists is paid for analysis of emotional phenomena from anthropological point of view. Astonishment in the present manuscript is investigated as emotional pragmatic-linguistic category, which is actualized in speech situation and written texts. There is an analysis of actualization of this category of feelings in literary texts and speech situations. Theoretical part of the manuscript is proved by examples.

Material and methods:-

First of all, we should point the actuality of the theme of present mini research which is vivid in growing interest of modern linguistic science to interaction of the author and reader or speaker and listener in order to form and transfer emotional feelings in this process. Astonishment belongs to emotional feelings too. Astonishment category is the least investigated phenomenon, especially from pragmatic-linguistic viewpoint [5, p. 89]. Astonishment category is expressed mostly in speech act and is included into literary and publicistic texts. It creates special atmosphere and accompanies the reader or listener during the whole process of getting information, strengthening his/her emotional state. Exactly, astonishment category enhances the reader's or listener's interest and attention to the obtained information [2, p. 31].

Astonishment category is observed in speech situation mostly and is reflected in interaction between the sender of information (speaker or author) who chooses special means in order to arise astonishment and actualizes concealed meanings thus forming reader's attention and arising the feeling of astonishment. The category of astonishment has both similar and different features in the English and Uzbek languages. The difference is defined and explained by national-cultural peculiarities of language speakers.

Corresponding Author:-Ismailov Anvar Rustamovich.

Address:-Candidate of sciences in philology (PhD), Associate professor of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, dean of the English language and literature department.

We used general linguistic theoretical issues devoted to interaction of perception and language, forms and content. Kamalova (1998), Krasavskiy (2001) and Shakhovskiy (2008) investigated emotional basis of linguistics. The conception of lingual world picture and language cognition were investigated in the works of Apresyan (2006), Kolshanskiy (2005), Kubryakova (1991), Nikitina (1993), Teliya (1987). Linguistic research in the aspect of communicative interaction was the content of research works of Aznabaeva (2002), Arutyunova (1992), Vinokur (1993), Klyuev (2002), Sukhikh (1989). Ostrovskaya has written dissertation devoted to pragmalinguistic features of astonishment category in the Russian and German fairy tales.

The aim of the manuscript is to define pragmatic-linguistic aspects of astonishment category and observe its translation from English into Uzbek and vice versa.

The following methods of research were used in the present work: method of observation, descriptive method, comparative analysis, method of interpretation, pragmatic-linguistic analysis and other methods.

Results and discussion:-

For this kind of analysis we should investigate astonishment category from the position of strategy of formation of recipient's attitude to the content of the text and from position of satisfaction/unsatisfaction of pragmatic expectation of the sender of text. Speech situation with presence of astonishment category is actualized mostly in three types of attitude: positive attitude, negative and neutral:

His protested, "I don't want to hear" (A. Hailey);

Tight-lipped, Mrs. Quinn shook her head negatively. (A. Hailey)

Such distribution of marks in astonishment category is not similar in both analyzed languages. In English texts there is verbalized mostly neutral attitude as for Uzbek texts there are more positive marks:

That's why English texts in comparison with Uzbek ones have less emotional content.

Astonishment always deals with expressing one's surprise plus his/her attitude to the information of the text. Mostly recipients demonstrate positive or negative attitude to something heard or read. These estimations are based on associations which are created by the means of the text [4, p.112]. For example, if any happy event takes place unexpectedly, reader's or listener's positive feeling is raised. Positive or negative attitude is expressed by language means which if taken separately from context are neutral but if they are used in a certain context they create lingual expression of a person's feelings and psychological state.

A recipient's attitude depends on the mark of the sender of information who tries to add some emotional effect to the content of the text [1, p. 376]. If the sender wants to arise negative attitude he will use such language means in order to lead to negative associations. If he/she wants to call positive associations he will do the best in order to make his listener/reader feel positively according to the content of information. In this case the sender waits for a desired attitude from the side of the recipient. However, sometimes his pragmatic expectations are broken by unexpected reaction of the recipient: instead of expressing positive attitude he/she may express negative marks or vice versa.

Among language means of strategy of formation recipient's attitude there are interjections, questions, repetitions, and even grammatical and stylistic means [3, p. 28]. Grammatical means are formed on the basis of morphological and stylistic devices. On morphological level positive or negative marks are expressed by word forms and affixation. On syntax level the main means of creation positive or negative attitude are: change of structure (inversion), change of volume of sentence and its space. As for stylistic means, they are: different lexical-semantic repetitions, syntactical parallelism, change of meaning, indirect meaning (irony), etc.

The strategy of formation astonishment category contains also the plan of extra information and lack of information. Extra information is called a text of the sender who adds his own opinion and emotions to it thus the recipient gets extra information: information + emotions. As for the lack of information it takes place when the sender gives bare information about any event and creates such atmosphere in which the recipient himself/herself should evaluate situation and express his feelings and emotions which are waited by the sender. Such types of information usually create dissonance between emotional picture and real picture of any event or case:

"I'd prefer you not call me "Laura, baby" (A. Hailey)

Standing, he told her, "I'll drive out soon".

She shock her hand. "I'm not sure you should" (A. Hailey);

Sometimes there takes place the effect of "deceived expectations". Mostly when the recipient instead of expressing his astonishment he/she produces an exclamatory sentence or asks a question. For realization of "deceived expectation" such means as antipathy, breaking of logics are used:

1. "How about some of that champagne?"
2. "It isn't cold yet. You're always drinking, my dear" (E. Hemingway);
3. "If only she had stayed home", Henrietta began,
4. "The way she wanted ... "Her husband interrupted,
5. "That's enough! (A. Hailey).

So, for arising astonishment feeling a lot of questions can be asked:

1. What do you want?
2. Will you come into your sitting room? I have something to say to you (W. Saroyan).
3. Shall we go down? Dinner is ready (W. Saroyan)
4. Can we have this from the beginning? Suggested Charles worth, after some minutes. "You left Mr. Cecil's flat – When?" (Ch. Brand).

"Would you mind telling me what you're talking about, Mrs. Grigge? You said if it wasn't for the party you'd go and see him, but you thought I drank too much on Thursday?" (L. Hellman).

The same we can say about the Uzbek language:

Oyoqlarning chigilini yozmaysizmi bir? (U. Usmonov).

Azizlar, tashqari sovuq, birov bizni ishla deb majbur qilmaydi. Lekin bo'yimizdagi vazifamizda... . Bir urinib ko'rmaymizmi? (R. Rakhmonov). Mehri, kinoga chiqmaymizmi? (O. Qo'chqorbekov).

Astonishment can also be called in situation when a sender utters a paradoxical information which contradicts the typical experience of reaction on such content. In this case the sender can express either positive or negative attitude independently from the attitude of recipient whose mark can be opposite to the sender's mark. This unusual feature of information causes "paradoxical astonishment".

There is a good difference between ways of expression of astonishment category in English and Uzbek texts. In the English language grammatical means are more often used than in Uzbek language. In Uzbek literary texts morphological means are more used than in English texts. As for stylistic devices both languages apply to them as much as possible. It means that English and Uzbek texts are full of stylistic devices which make the content of the text colourful, bright, impressive, emotionally rich thus influencing on reader's/listener's psychological state.

In pragmatic-linguistic aspect of translation of astonishment category from English into Uzbek and vice versa we should pay attention to usage of language means. For example, these sentences are seemed to be easy for translation but in reality they aren't because astonishment feeling appears in different ways: common and complex type, open and concealed, by imperative sentences and questions:

"If you please, madam, all the windows are to be closed and the shutters made fast. They there may be shooting in the streets" (B. Shaw);

"Honim, iltimos, darhol barcha derazalarni va darcha eshiklarni yopsangiz. Kim biladi, balkim ular otishyaptimi tashqarida". This translation is well done because it demonstrates the tensed feeling of negative astonishment and it arises astonishment-fear.

"I think you ought to come as quickly as possible" (T. Rattiga);

"Kancha tez kelsangiz o'zingizga yaxshi.". This sentence also arises astonishment-fear because the recipient of this sentence feels afraid of what has happened, what he has done wrong, etc. the translation of this sentence is rather successful.

“I’m sorry it I haven’t been all that you expected me to be. Unfortunately, I always found you physically repulsive. You can hardly blame me for that” (B. Shaw);

“Uzr, siz kutganingizday bo’lmadim, shekilli. Afsuski, siz o’zingiz doim qoniqmagan va nafratlangan holda yurasiz. Bunda meni aybim yuq.” In this sentence the translator changed the structure and morphological arrangement of the words in order to convey concealed type of astonishment feeling and in order to arise this feeling.

“Take care you don’t fall. You’d better hang on to my arm” (S. Maugham);

“Siz maglub bo’lmayman deyapsiz. Undan ko’ra menga suyansangiz bo’lardi”. This sentence also arises astonishment but its degree is so weak that it seems to disappear.

It should be noted that morphological means of formation attitude to the content of a text show emotion of astonishment, felt by a person in astonishment moment. Such cases are more found in Uzbek, though in English they are also widely used.

In English literary texts we came across many cases when astonishment is based on repetition of language means for creating atmosphere for surprising. As for Uzbek literature, lots of exclamations and ejaculation, interjections are applied. Speaking about attitude of recipients on the content of the speech act and its information, various marks are actualized: positive, neutral and negative.

In the English language in order to call astonishment feeling exclamations are often used. In Uzbek literary texts specific is usage of questions, reasking of the information which has been already given. This also helps to create situation of astonishment.

Not less important for creating atmosphere for astonishment feeling becomes breaking of logics of the information. It is accompanied by unexpected realization of the reaction of recipient for the content of the text or information. This leads to unusual, not typical call for astonishment feeling.

Also it should be mentioned that in English texts antipathy is more often used than in Uzbek texts. Antipathy is a type of attitude, negative, disgusting, and is formed as a result of astonishment with negative mark.

Sometimes prohibition is also used as a way of expressing one’s astonishment:

1. How do stop crying and be sensible (Ch. Brand);
2. Cut it out about me (E. Hemingway);
3. Let’s shut about it (E. Hemingway);
4. If you are travelling avoid the Sphakian coast and bescare (J. Aldridge);
5. You shall not tell, I forbid you (O. Wilde).
6. Seventy? Never motion it to me (W. Cather);

Conclusion:-

Astonishment category is a rather complicated phenomenon as it can be investigated from the point of several points of view. This category is multispectral and this makes the research interesting and aspectual. Astonishment category belongs to emotional phenomena. Emotional category is a complex of emotional knowledge of non-lingual objects of the world around and knowledge about its lingual units, which express these emotions, describe them, imitate and become means of their explication and implication. The analysis of English and Uzbek texts has shown that the ways of expressing simple type of astonishment becomes usually the reaction on information heard and expression of positive or negative attitude to it. Sometimes simple astonishment turns into complex type. It happens when additional estimations or expression of recipient’s attitude is added to the whole feeling of surprise.

Actualization of complex type of astonishment is based on reaction on something heard or seen, demonstration of one’s attitude to the information of the text, expression of one’s psychological state and defining reasons of astonishment. Complex type of astonishment can be shown by author’s description of a personage’s psychological state, his feelings and emotions. Sometimes astonishment can be expressed by asking question.

Comparing these two types of astonishment we had come to conclusion that simple type of astonishment is just a reaction of a recipient for the information and sometimes his/her attitude to it. In Uzbek texts such cases are more than in English texts. Here we can prove that English people are more reserved in expressing their feelings that Uzbek people who are more open. As for the complex astonishment, English texts are more often met with indirect complex astonishment when people demonstrate their astonishment not openly but by some other emotions or questions, estimations or descriptions. In both English and Uzbek texts when complex type of astonishment is used, more often a feeling of negative surprise or astonishment-bewilderment is used. If we compare these two types of astonishment, both in English and Uzbek texts complex astonishment with additional feeling and emotions are actualized. This makes the content of the text more impressive and colourful.

Other feeling like astonishment-anger, astonishment-happiness and, etc. are found in original texts of English and Uzbek writers in various frequency percentage. There is a good difference between ways of expression of astonishment category in English and Uzbek texts. In the English language grammatical means are more often used than in Uzbek language. In Uzbek literary texts morphological means are more used than in English texts. As for stylistic devices both languages apply to them as much as possible. It means that English and Uzbek texts are full of stylistic devices which make the content of the text colourful, bright, impressive, emotionally rich thus influencing on reader's/listener's psychological state.

It should be noted that morphological means of formation attitude to the content of a text show emotion of astonishment, felt by a person in astonishment moment. Such cases are more found in Uzbek, though in English they are also widely used. In the English language in order to call astonishment feeling, exclamations are often used. In Uzbek literary texts specific is usage of questions, reasking of the information which has been already given. This also helps to create situation of astonishment.

Literature:-

1. Борьбогко В. Г. Принципы формирования дискурса. – М.: URSS, 2007. – 288с.
2. Allott N. Key terms in Pragmatics. – Beijing, 2010.
3. Ariel M. Pragmatics and Grammar. – Cambridge: CUP, 2008.
4. Kadmon N. Formal Pragmatics: Semantics, Pragmatics, Presupposition and Focus. – Oxford: Blackwell, 2001.
5. Shi Xu. Discourse and Culture. – Shanghai: Foreign Languages Education Press, 2013. – 420 p.