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## INTERJECTION AS A MEANS OF VERBALIZATION OF NEGATIVE EMOTIONS IN MODERN ENGLISH PUBLICISTIC TEXTS

**Summary.** *The article focuses on the analysis of monosyllabic interjections as a means of verbalizing negative emotions in modern English-language publicistic texts.*

*Monosyllabic interjections are represented as expressions of the emotional sphere of a human life in modern English publicistic texts. An interjection is defined as a part of speech that does not have an unambiguous interpretation.*

*The Swiss scholar Sh. Bally attributed interjections to exclamatory speech acts and believed that they cannot be called words, since interjections are completely devoid of a mental, logical content.*

*In Ukrainian linguistics, L. Matsko did a detailed research on interjections, who noted that interjections and exclamatory expressions, which include cursings, are informative language units only because they are indicators of an emotional state of a speaker, his attitude to the interlocutor, object or situation speech, its assessments, the essence of an emotional state itself, the content (cause) of the attitude can be revealed only with the help of the semantics of other linguistic units.*

*V. Slipetska singled out the specifics of interaction of interjections with other parts of speech, which is represented in the actualization of relevant alternations, the transition of other parts of speech into interjections due to the loss of relevant lexical meanings and actualization of certain pragmatic information. The nature of meaning of interjections is not focused on semantics, but in pragmatics, the corresponding pragmatic content.*

*In our research three groups of interjections have been singled out depending on their main functional and semantic characteristics: 1) emotions and emotional assessment; 2) verbalization, manifestation of a speaker's will; 3) etiquette. The sample of monosyllabic interjections which verbalize negative emotions of fear, hatred has been compiled, for example: aargh, ah, aha, eek, gee, ugh, etc. Contextual analysis of expressions reveals a wide range of negative emotions and states verbalization.*

**Key words:** *interjection, negative emotions, verbalization, pragmatic fullness, alternation, de-semanticization.*

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## ВИГУК ЯК ЗАСІБ ВЕРБАЛІЗАЦІЇ НЕГАТИВНИХ ЕМОЦІЙ У СУЧАСНИХ АНГЛОМОВНИХ ПУБЛІЦИСТИЧНИХ ТЕКСТАХ

**Анотація.** У статті здійснено аналіз однослівних вигуків як засобів вербалізації негативних емоцій у сучасних англомовних публіцистичних текстах. Репрезентовано первинні вигуки як виразники емоційної сфери людського життя в сучасних англомовних публіцистичних текстах. Визначено вигук як частину мови, що не має однозначного трактування.

Швейцарський науковець Ш. Баллі відносив вигуки до вигуківих мовленнєвих актів і вважав, що назвати їх власне словами не можна, оскільки вигуки повністю позбавлені розумового, логічного змісту. «Вигуківі мовленнєві акти, – писав він, – не можуть бути ні вголос, ні навіть у думці проголошені, інакше як з афективною інтонацією, яка таким чином постає перед нами як дуже важлива властивість цієї категорії».

В українському мовознавстві докладно про вигуки писала Л. Мацько, яка зауважила, що вигуки й вигуківі вирази, до яких відносимо прокльони, є інформативними мовними одиницями лише в силу того, що вони є показниками емоційного стану мовця, його ставлення до співбесідника, предмета чи ситуації мовлення, його оцінок; сама ж суть емоційного стану, зміст (причина) ставлення можуть бути розкриті тільки за допомогою семантики інших мовних одиниць.

О. Каптюрова запропонувала семантичну класифікацію вигуків. На її думку, за семантичним критерієм вигуки можна поділити на групи, що виражають спектр різних емоцій, наприклад: а) гніву; б) ненависті; в) осуду, несхвалення, обурення. За структурними характеристиками вигуки, як відомо, поділяють на первинні, однослівні (складаються з однієї кореневої морфеми) та багатослівні (репрезентовані у формі словосполучень і речень), вторинні, або ж похідні. У цьому дослідженні зафіксовано однослівні (первинні) вигуки.

В. Сліпецька розкрила специфіку взаємодії вигуків з іншими частинами мови, що полягає в актуалізації відповідних альтернацій, у переході інших частин мови у склад вигуків унаслідок втрати відповідних лексичних значень й актуалізації певної прагматичної інформації. Природа значення вигуків полягає не в семантиці, а в прагматиці, у відповідному прагматичному наповненні. Дослідниця характеризує клас вигуків як відкриту, незамкнену систему слів, активно поповнювану за рахунок граматичної альтернації, десемантизації, прагматичного наповнення. Окреслено належність вигуків до дискурсивних слів.

У цьому дослідженні виокремлено три групи вигуків відповідно до їхніх основних функціонально-семантичних характеристик: 1) емоції та емоційна оцінка; 2) вербалізація волевиявлення мовця; 3) етикет. Укладено вибірку однослівних вигуків, що вербалізують негативні емоції страху, ненависті, наприклад: *aargh, ah, aha, eek, gee, igh* тощо. Контекстуальний аналіз виявляє широкий спектр вербалізації негативних емоцій і станів однослівними вигуками.

**Ключові слова:** вигук, негативні емоції, вербалізація, прагматична наповненість, десемантизація.

**The Problem Statement.** Emotionally coloured word is a constituent part of the vocabulary of any language represented by lexemes that verbalize emotions and emotional states. At the lexical level, emotions are verbalized by nouns, verbs, adjectives, modal particles (Voina et al., 2020), cursings (Slipetska, 2013). Interjection is a means of expressing emotions as well.

**Review of Recent Researches.** The issue of emotions verbalizations was analysed by for-

eign and Ukrainian linguists. M. Tomenchuk and D. Kotlyarova (2022) determined different ways of verbalizing positive emotions in speech. The authors studied and covered the means that people use to express their positive emotions, in particular, in a conversational speech. The study focused on the analysis of linguistic characteristics accompanying positive emotional states of a person.

V. Akkurt et al. (2021) identified the peculiarities of the use of a persuasive prosody in the

prosecutor's speech, in particular in Ukrainian and English. The researchers analysed the prosodic characteristics used to achieve persuasiveness in speech. This study gives grounds for an idea about the specifics of persuasion prosody and its influence on communicative effectiveness.

N. Koch and S. Kaleniuk (2021) focused on the psycholinguistic possibilities of political concepts during the election campaign using the example of the slogan "Army. Language. Faith". The research deals with the influence of political concepts on the reception and conviction of voters. In the research there were elucidated the psycholinguistic aspects of a political discourse and their role in the formation of emotional attitudes to political concepts in the election campaign.

A. Majid (2012) focused on current perspectives of emotions in linguistics. The researcher analysed various aspects of emotions, including their effects on speech, language perception, and communication. This expanded the understanding of the role of emotions in speech and elucidated their influence on human communication.

L. Struhanets et al. (2021) did the research on the expressive nature of national television broadcasting as a means of a psychological influence on society. Specific linguistic characteristics and language tools used in television broadcasting to enhance an emotional impact on the audience were analysed. The study identifies the role of expressiveness of speech in the media and its influence on public reception and behaviour.

Despite a considerable number of studies in the field of emotions in linguistics, there are some issues that remain open. The influence of different cultural contexts on the reception and verbalization of emotions has not been sufficiently studied.

**The goal** of the research is to characterize monosyllabic interjections as a means of expressing negative emotions of *anger*, *fear*, *hatred* and different states in modern English publicistic texts.

**The objectives:** a) to compile the sample of monosyllabic interjections that express negative emotions of *anger*, *fear*, *hatred*; b) to do the research on functional and semantic characteristics of monosyllabic interjections; c) to do contextual analysis of expressions to reveal a wide range of negative emotions and states verbalized by means of monosyllabic interjections.

**The object of the research** – monosyllabic interjections in modern English publicistic texts.

**The subject** – a means of verbalization of negative emotions of *anger*, *fear*, *hatred* in modern English publicistic texts.

**The research material** is the English-language publicistic texts published in modern American publications: *The Washington Post*, 2022.

**The topicality** of this study is determined, on the one hand, by an active research interest in a human factor in language in general. On the other hand, it is determined by the insufficiently studied functional and semantic specificity of interjections as a means of verbalization of negative emotions and states in modern English publicistic texts.

**The Methodology of the Research.** There have been used the following methods: a) *componental analysis* and *transformational method* – to identify lexical and syntactic markers of emotionality in the text fragments. Lexical markers of emotionality are formal signals of emotions in the text; b) *transformational analysis* has been applied to identify the syntactic characteristics of emotional expressions, which distinguish them from other communicative and pragmatic language units. This analysis determined syntactic similarities and differences between interjections, which served as the basis for their classification; c) *contextual analysis* has been used to identify the specifics of emotional experience, which is reflected in interjections; d) *pragma-semantic analysis* revealed the place of interjections in the system of speech acts.

**The Research Results.** Interjections occupy a special place in the language not only because of their syntactic properties, but also because of their semantic and functional characteristics.

Sh. Bally attributed interjections to exclamatory speech acts and believed that it is impossible to call them actual words, since interjections are completely devoid of mental, logical content: "Interjectional speech acts cannot be pronounced either aloud or even in thought, except with affective intonation, which thus appears before us as a very important property of this category" (Bally, 1955 : 260)

In Ukrainian linguistics, first of all, L. Matsko did research on interjections noted

that exclamations and exclamatory expressions, which include cursings, "are informative linguistic units only because they are indicators of the emotional state of the speaker, his attitude to the interlocutor, object or situation speech, its evaluations, the very essence of the emotional state itself, the content (cause) of the attitude can be revealed only with the help of the semantics of other linguistic units" (Matsko, 2009, p. 471).

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V. Slipetska singled out the specifics of interaction of interjections with other parts of speech, which is represented in the actualization of relevant alternations, the transition of other parts of speech into interjections due to the loss of relevant lexical meanings and the actualization of certain pragmatic information. The nature of the meaning of interjections is not focused on semantics, but on pragmatics, the corresponding pragmatic content (Slipetska, 2013).

According to the structural characteristics, as it is known, interjections are divided into primary, monosyllabic and polysyllabic (represented in the form of phrases and sentences), secondary or derivative. In this study, monosyllabic (primary) interjections are analyzed.

Interjections have been found to lack a subject-logical meaning and a nominative function. In our research three groups of interjections are singled out depending on their main functional and semantic characteristics:

- 1) emotions and emotional assessment;
- 2) verbalization, manifestation of a speaker's will;
- 3) etiquette.

This semantic classification gives reason to single out the nuclear status of interjections which verbalize negative emotions and emotional states.

The sample of monosyllabic interjections which verbalize negative emotions of *fear*, *hatred* has been compiled, for example: *aargh*, *ah*, *aha*, *EEK*, *gee*, *ugh*, etc.

Contextual analysis of expressions reveals a wide range of negative emotions and states verbalization.

Interjection *aargh* verbalizes negative emotions of *anger*, *fear*, the state of *despair*, *panic*, *irritation*, for example:

*I would use it on my mom all the time and she'd be like, "Aargh!". Without going too deeply into the intricate plot of a film that features a main character wearing a pirate costume and speaking in an "aargh" voice, the then five-time Tour de France winner shows up at the end of the movie to give an inspirational speech to Vince Vaughn's defeated character. It's all about perseverance and fighting through illness and never quitting* (Washington Post, 2022).

*ZAP! BLAM! AARGH! IT'S VIDEO CONTRA!* (Washington Post, 2022).

Interjection *EEK* verbalizes negative emotions of *fear*, *fright*, for example:

*Mouse in the House: The Stuff of Eek! Drama* (Washington Post, 2022).

*EEK, a snake! Humans may be hard-wired to spot serpents – and fast* (Washington Post, 2022).

*EEK! AN INSECT!* (Washington Post, 2022).

*'Dark Water': Eek! Eek! Glub, Glub* (Washington Post, 2022)..

Interjection *humph* verbalizes the state of *disappointment*.

Interjection *ugh* verbalizes *disgust*, for example:

*Carolyn Hax: Reassuring the girlfriend with the occasional 'ugh, I'm so fat' issues* (Washington Post, 2022).

*Ugh. I miss it* (Washington Post, 2022).

*"Ugh." If you are a woman, chances are you too have said, "Ugh" in the last week or so. For instance, maybe you walked into CVS for some ...* (Washington Post, 2022).

*CHRISTINE, MY HAIRDRESSER, was leaning in, concentrating on taking two inches off the sides, when suddenly she said, "Ugh."* (Washington Post, 2022).

*"Ugh?" I said. (This is not something a hairdresser should say in the middle of a hairdressing moment)* (Washington Post, 2022).

Interjection *ha* verbalizes *annoyance*, for example:

*Romance at First Click? Ha.* (Washington Post, 2022).

*Opinion. Think tax reform will be easy for Trump? Ha, ha.* (Washington Post, 2022).

*The White House believes in me, and the White House is not full of careless people who skim headlines looking for the ones that sound sort of positive and then send them out in their daily briefing newsletter hoping for the best haaa ha ha nope ha ha these are the minds who control war and peace and the budget and things ha ha ha it's fine ha ha oh god help* (Washington Post, 2022).

In the English language interjections express different clusters of emotions and feelings, which are interpreted as varieties of emotional meanings in terms of linguistic realization. The fusion of the formal side of the linguistic sign and the emotional experience conveyed in speech is a characteristic feature of the realization of emotivity (Slipetska et al., p. 2023). Interjections manifest themselves both as a verbal emotional tool and as a direct realization of emotion. In the analysed contexts emotivity is

revealed more fully with interjections than in case of other expressive grammatical means. The emotive states of *excitement, anxiety, despair* and negative emotions of *anger, fear*, etc. are found.

**Conclusions.** It is proven that in the English publicistic texts there is used a wide range of verbal means to express states of emotional tension. This includes interjections. It is proven that the English publicistic texts use a wide range of verbal means to express negative emotions of *anger, fear, hatred* and different emotional states.

**The research results** may serve as a basis for further linguistic research in the field of linguistics of emotions. Understanding the verbal means of expressing emotional tension can be useful for communication and media professionals. Further research consists in the analysis of the effects of different contexts on the expression of states of emotional tension. Understanding of the effect of different situations, topics, and audiences on the use of specific verbal tools can reveal new aspects of communication and emotional impact.

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