TÍTULO: Lo ilocucionario en el acto del discurso emotivo en idioma inglés.

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RESUMEN: El siguiente artículo analiza el lenguaje emocional ilocutivo al inglés. Debido a que el lenguaje es el medio más importante de comunicación entre las personas. Se considera que los autores o hablantes pueden afectar a sus lectores u oyentes con algunos de los medios del lenguaje. El estudio determinó las características lingüísticas y discursivas que reflejan la empatía emocional, cognitiva y de la reactancia paralela, y sugiere que la simulación, el modelado y la representación pueden ser un proceso no exclusivo. Procesando la semántica y la sintaxis; es decir, el uso del lenguaje emocional, se considera un medio emocional utilizado para influir en los responsables de la toma de decisiones sobre el texto de las personas de la verdad.

PALABRAS CLAVES: emocional, acción verbal, ilocución, chat de texto.

TITLE: Illocutionary in the emotive speech act in English language.

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ABSTRACT: The following article analyzes ilocutive emotional language to English. Because language is the most important means of communication between people, it is considered that the authors or speakers can affect their readers or listeners with some of the language means. The study determined discursive and linguistic characteristics that reflect emotional, cognitive and parallel reactance empathy, and suggests that simulation, modeling and representation may be a non-exclusive process. Processing semantics and syntax, namely the use of emotional language, it is considered an emotional medium used to influence the decision-makers of the truth people text.

KEY WORDS: emotional, verbal action, illocution, text chat

INTRODUCTION.

Emotions as psychic reality are reflected in all the work of human communication. Moreover, emotions influence perception characteristics. In the case of a language picture of the world, the emotions in this picture of the world are reflective objects, as well as the possibility of creating a simulated world, because they themselves are the reflection means.

This dual nature of the emotion evident in language and speech. Namely, the linguistic means that are different from the expression of emotions (emotions act as a way of thinking) and language tools to describe the emotions (emotions are the subject of thought). There is a constant mutual influence of the real world and emotional state. On the one hand, the perception of the world and its reflection in language and speech depend on the person's emotional state. On the other hand, the reality that surrounds it, which is reflected in the human mind affects his emotions through the evaluation mechanism.

One of the main features of the text of a work of art is its anthropocentric character as a subject of the painting is a man with his thoughts, actions, feelings and emotions. Emotions are a part of human existence. Thus, the writer (author), creating a work of art, not only describes the objects,

phenomena, events, and between the sphere of sensuous existence, describes the emotional state of a person (character). Expressing one's own (or character) in the emotion of the situation described. Thus, in the text of a work of art, the author creates emotional fragments, "the author, or" hero.

DEVELOPMENT.

The awareness that language is the heart and soul of language; It led to the creation of new works that examined the interaction of emotions and language. The study of emotions as a linguistic category has a long history of linguistic, as the ancient philosophers said that the effect of verbal behavior of individual experiences (under the influence of different reasons) emotions.

Currently, many prominent scientists have sought to diversify study of emotional language from different angles and positions. Thus, the learning process emotional language is inextricably linked to various aspects of psychology and physiology (Vygotsky (1934), Penfield (1964), Rubinstein (1973), Vasiliev (1980), Wolf (1996)), linguistic (Pierce (1958) Benveniste (1974) Avrorin (1975) Wierzbicka (1999) Shahovsky (2002)). But scientists still do; There are different opinions on many issues, relating to the interpretation of the term, structural elements and semantics of this class, its limits and its values. In addition, the study of emotion language there was almost no effect on the pragmatic, while the interest in good carriers linguists

In constant growth, numerous scientific articles on a detailed study of the pragmatic function of language, development and unification of speech act theory, which analyzes the process of formation and information gathering effect of the final communication and how to maximize the impact on the recipient (Morris (1983) Arutyunova (1997), Lyuiz (1983), Austin (1999), Searle (1986)). emotion language has means for implementation at different levels.

Preferred emotional vocabulary for the class - the most dynamic class and open language in the world, it is also widely used in speech as a universal means of expression of subjectivity. The linguistic nature of the assessment of emotional vocabulary allows for a very wide and varies, is an

essential element in the human language, while questions remain concerning the interpretation of the term, scoring and ranking. The most controversial in the emotional structure of the language is a class of interjections, despite the age-old experience of its study and description Chess (1941), Arnold (1959) Vinogradov (1975), etc.

Inclusion of interjections in the classroom vocabulary in general, in the broadest sense, and in the emotional lexicon of separation - in the narrow sense, it is achieved due to the ambiguous linguistic nature interjection has two important characteristics and verbal Kruchinina (1998), Yespersny (1958), Vinogradov (1975), Bloomfield (1968).

This similarity with the proposed lexicon of emotional interaction is particularly evident in their analysis from a practical point of view. differentiation exclamation often limited by their structural characteristics or emotional semantics in the absence of a careful analysis of each subclass. In this article we have tried to collect different points of view about the nature of the evaluation of emotional vocabulary streamlined terminology and classification.

Today, in contrast to the ambiguous interpretation of the various researchers and the frequent absence of codification of the emotional unity of values in a dictionary, which creates the need, often based on intuition and context to determine its presence or absence. Besides, Class emotional vocabulary values is more flexible in terms of timing, national influences, political and social, as no other language class affected by the context, that is, the emergence of emotional meanings Casual theoretically possible to avoid at all costs. lexical unit.

Lexical unit.

As various studies, emotional vocabulary hardly affects the question of the extent of its influence on the formation of the speech act, the intention of which are only illocutionary functions, while the use of vocabulary and the meaning of emotionally valued says the close relationship of these components is necessary and timely to study this kind of dictionary emotional value. Besides, as no

other language classes affected by the context, that is, the emergence of emotional meanings Casual theoretically possible to avoid at all costs.

The methodological basis for the study was from the ideas and concepts presented in the work of domestic and foreign linguists in the field of language and emotion in general, especially the lexical emotions (N. Lukyanov, T. Matveeva, V. Telia and B. Arnold, D. Rosenthal, V.V. Vinogradov, N.D. Shmelev, W. Chafe, E. Parr, E.M. Galkina Fedoruk, V.I. Shahovsky, Wolf E.M., R. Kiselev, N.D. Arutyunov V.K. Kharchenko, E. Miagkov, A. Reformatsky, M.A. Telenkova, F. Buslayev, chess, N.S. Pospelow, G. Jespersen, I.R. Halperin, Charles W., John Searle, Stepanov, George, Austin L. Schaff, D. Lyuiz, C. K. Ogden, Benveniste, V.I. Karasik, K. Graudina, N.D. Arutyunov, A. B. Gromozdova and etc.

At the beginning of the 19th century, Wilhelm von Humboldt noted that the language was a full sense of human activity. Since linguists began to study the language in close contact with a person, including his emotions, this question seems to have been exhausted so far. But despite the almost complete study of linguistics, such as emotional, projected, emotional, expressive, overtones in some papers, they continue to be used interchangeably, which is not surprising, given that all of these concepts - the subjective opinion spokeswoman speaker, may lead to situation speaking speech.

We believe that it is necessary to distinguish between the understanding and meaning of these words, to explore the differences in their use. All that a person is aware of at this time can be divided into two parts: one concerning external objects of the world as perceived by the senses and the one that is coordinated with the subjectivity, which includes everything related to the world within the personality, thoughts, experiences, and other (Beardsley, 1958, p.34), and emotions are included in the two parts of consciousness, some rational and emotional interpenetration (Shakhovskiy, 2002, p.112).

The subjectivity of the speaker has the ability to represent the subject; its foundation is based on the process of language use and allows two-way subjectivity of linguistic communication (Benevist 1974: 296). Indeed, it is difficult to imagine without the expression of subjectivity: First, without personal pronouns and time without evoking emotions. Scientists have long tried to isolate the various so-called basic human emotions, basic or primary (see: Plutchik, Kemper, A. Wierzbicka), while A. Wierzbicka argues that such a range of emotions depends on the native language (Wierzbicki, 1999 p, 505). EM separating the wolf specific emotional states (such as joy, anger) the nature of the non-specific emotions (eg, anxiety, nervousness), which indicate the deviation from the norm, tranquility, without specifying the nature of emotions (by Wolf, 1985).

However, every language, there are categories or concepts such as happiness; sadness; and others, and, of course, different ways of expressing these emotional experiences. Interest in the expressive language born of that have been studied properly in the relevant field nominative as emotions - is a form of global thinking indicates a spiritual experience, a sense of excitement; (Shakhovskiy 2002: 181).

For a long time, dominated national science formal approach to the definition of the emotional component of lexical meaning, because sometimes even the linguist's hard to explain the preference of one or another option. The presence of emotional meaning of color words is sometimes defined as the assignment of functional style; Assessment of emotional expression based on several stylistic words marked stylistic stiffness (above neutral high, poet, book, below the neutra, simple, and others.), which forms the basis of the positive or negative qualification referred to in Article (Novikov, 1990: 446).

To say that all the noble words are positive, the conversation and the familiar - negative emotional, it would be wrong (Shevchenko, 2003, p.28), because it is impossible to underestimate the importance of context in determining the negativity. positiveness, emotional neutral / Choose

language words, the structure has an emotional and evaluation components. For example, the presence of emotional color indicates the impossibility of these combinations (in this case, refers to the orientation irony); thank you for your cowardice; in fact, on the right; (Sklarevskaya 1978, 67). Thus, current tights words stylistic and expressive orientation are two different characteristics; (Shmelev, 1997, 166).

National linguistic tradition does not share the expressive lexical units as a separate class, and consider different angles: semantic, psychological, socio-linguistic, physiological, and so on. Modern science does not provide a clear distinction between the two approaches, emphasizing their relationship and interaction. For example, some psychologists, based on experiments carried out, argue that the emergence of emotions, as the important physiological reasons and understanding of the situation. For example, a meeting with an armed man in a dark alley can cause physiological arousal, but the emotion of fear is determined by interpretation.

Emotions are part of the human intellect. And the formation of consciousness, according to IA Vasilyev, the VL and Poplozhnomu OK Tikhomirov, occurs during an emotional activity, the activity can not be impartial, therefore, is no different from the rational mind and the emotional domination, we can not think or speak without emotions (Vasiliev, 1980 p.30). In addition, it is clear that during the storage of emotional information is rapidly absorbed due to the involvement of emotional memory; animation emotional traces of people who have already experienced, ie the transfer of their emotional experiences from one situation to another (Penfield, 1964, p 210). Theories about emotions that are pre-verbal learning component represented by many scholars, including William Gray, C. Bally. Gray argues that all knowledge is encoded emotions, this view is supported by psycholinguistics and argue that there is no neutral emotional language, rather than emotional language.

Emotions, mind and thought - a kind of indissoluble unity, some scholars acknowledge the existence of emotional intelligence - human potential, not only to express emotion and express it according to the situation, but for successful communication, the interlocutors must have something in common; emotional communication coordination center (Shakhovskiy 2002); otherwise, they can expect failure. It's hard not to agree with the view expressed no doubt, emotions play a crucial role not only in behavior, but also in acts of consciousness of human knowledge. For those who are emotionally reacts emotionally to the world (Telia, 1981: 203). Emotional function of language on the conclusions V.A. Avrorina as important - communication (Avrorin, 1975, page 34). This emotion is often expressed in the spoken language.

Vinogradov wrote a familiar vocabulary, as a rule, he said with emotion (Vinogradov, 1975). In addition, the emotional reason, in some cases, the mobility of semantic boundaries of spoken words, acquire additional connotations, could easily become a multiple value (Qalperin, 1958: 83); familiar vocabulary often has a thematic sense is lost, namely the tone and expression as well as the methods of communication are not created until the words or phrases, but, in any case, with them; (Losev, 1982, 23). not made up of words or phrases, but in any case, with them; (Losev, 1982, 23). not made up of words or phrases, but in any case, with them; (Losev, 1982, 23).

In psychology and in everyday use, the emotion is an aspect of a person's mental state is usually associated or internal (private) and external sensory feeling (social) individual (Zhang et al. 2008). Defining texts emotions in natural language attracted the attention of several information processing communities, for example, comments (Terni, 2002), news, Q & (Wilson and (Lin et al., 2007) et al. 2005), the information Finding (Pang and Lee, 2008).

Researchers in natural language have made great efforts to identify emotions at different levels of detail, such as a word, phrase or documents (Das and Bandyopadhyay 2009b, Das and Bandyopadhyay, 2010).). But in many areas of the text, the meaning of individual phrases may be

of little interest to the general feeling expressed in the text. As word suggestions are considered units of information and emotional any proposal and are used to identify markers of emotion at the document level (Donald M., 2007). Thus, the current dependence of the information on the level of words, to determ.ine the sensational emotion motivated search for clues in a sentence. emotional significance as a pragmatic language to describe the functional characteristics of emotional evaluations.

Lexicon.

Emotional estimates lexical structure information and pragmatic features equivalent, other causes a change as a change component. There are 4 types of interaction of these things: 1) Sema Sema zero nuclear + informative pragmatic (TV,"above", "electricity") - the words, the structure does not have the connotation, but in context, and they can fill out a practical function; 2) + sowed nuclear nuclear nuclear pragmatic information (fraud, hangman, "bull", "killer"), both components are equal; 3) Nuclear seme + pragmatic information device Skye seme (unhappy, "sad"), pragmatic function is secondary; 4) nuclear pragmatic sema sema + device information (hideous, beautiful, «Perfect», «tasty"), it can be attributed, and interjections, these words are not used to inform the speaker and, above all, to act as intended (Kiseleva, 1978, p 83).

Differentiated consideration of seeds into the following types: 1) the name (ft); 2) directly proving (I, you); 3) with respect to (In, Out); 4) Emotional (interjection) 5) stimulation !; 6) emotional grade (zero); 7) + substantial emotional grade (ugly); 8) expression von + (explosions); 9) Lower + 7) + substantial emotional grade (ugly); 8) expression von + (explosions); 9) Lower + 7) + substantial emotional grade (ugly); 8) expression von + (explosions); 9) + background, these words are not used to inform the speaker and, above all, to act as intended (Kiseleva, 1978, p 83).

Obviously, the first three are related to the type of information Sema seeds (denotation), the other - to the pragmatic. At the same time, to determine its type, it is important to maintain the emotional content of the words within its nature and degree of its severity. Therefore, we can say that the presence of the semantics of words, the connotative meaning is reflected in its pragmatic function, so that these elements are interrelated and interdependent.

Semantics of emotional words can not express the subject of many a lot of relationships. Connotative meaning of the subjective nature of the word, which manifests itself in the possibility of interpreting the language of unity. For example, the word small eye can be employed in the same manner as in animals and neglect. expressive figurative painting can dominate or its symbolic association ("Falcon"), an association of values ("hard"), emotional ("blue"), quality ("bull face").

Connotative meaning is not only in discrete units of the text as a subjective word suffix, idioms, etc., but also the tone may be present in the context of, and dependent on. Expressive nuance of speech can be completed by categories, such as intensity, which helps to perform an oral presentation of the subject of the phenomenon of a high degree of measurement or the inherent characteristics of the subject, but the same concept of intensity is not one.

Only connotative meanings of words is called, it is connected with the content of the detonation. connotation structural components may interact with each other. emotional words and evaluation illocutionary Based on the assumption that the structure of the intended nuclear emotion vocabulary and hence in advance, it is an emotional sowed presupposes a certain degree illocutionary lexicon. Under the illocutionary, we followed the ability of OG Pocheptsov understand linguistic units involved in the implementation of speech intentions (Pocheptsov, 1986, p 24) as well as the degree of emotional and evaluative illocutionary lexicon are considered by us as opposed to the high and low positions. This definition is directly based on two methods: elimination (omission) or neutralizing emotional vocabulary in a statement. When implementing these liquidation (or inaction)

or neutralization emotional vocabulary in the declaration. When implementing these liquidation (or inaction) or neutralization emotional vocabulary in the declaration. When implementing these changes in the absence of any changes (eg, semantics and emotional level), or if there is an almost imperceptible loss, we can characterize as a low illocution. If there are significant levels of meaning and emotional loss to classify the degree of illocution emotionally felt as a strong vocabulary. Investigation of the influence of emotional and value vocabulary on the formation of a certain type of speech act, the implementation of the author's intention, the degree of its influence on the end result, according to the production seems promising and interesting.

Please note that we have not fixed the case neutralize or remove the declaration of emotional words, originally present in the emotional vocabulary of Origin, which also indicates a very high degree of importance for the realization of intentions, as previously reported, the omission of emotional words and deprives the estimated point of origin "Poor asshole" (Maugham, 2005, 157) - "you ...". "It is an ugly place" (raw materials, examples of Moema, 1998, p.197) - "This is the place." "You're funny, Elliot" (Maugham, 1998 p.56)

CONCLUSIONS.

The language of emotions has unlimited possibilities for the transmission of the subtle nuances of life that takes place by evaluating the sensory experience, the impact on the destination of the message and expression. A variety of emotional language is most clearly in the text; his informative conversation to the study of emotional categories allows us to consider the various aspects of this complex phenomenon as a representation of emotions in speech. The combination of the unity of semantic search, pragmatic and stylistic provide a comprehensive and integrated approach to the study of emotional and scrutiny of every aspect on the other.

The emotional component is formed in the verbal communication is often implemented in a language category such as subjectivity, which, in turn, forms the basis of linguistic concepts such as emotional, designed and expressive speech. The emotional component may be submitted at any level of the language, but the most complex and diverse language courses - semantically and formally - is an emotional vocabulary. Many scientists have tried to classify for various reasons.

The class structure categories emotional vocabulary, such as emotional projected, expressive, combines central concept - connotations structure which all the components can operate independently or in cooperation. But more often, it is impossible to draw a clear line between them, in the context of what is possible to allocate the estimated emotional content of the words. This is closely connected with pragmatic way communication, since the structure information of the unit of language (semantic) and the pragmatic (estimation emotional), Sema can be correlated with different degrees of its nuclear and peripheral seeds, Application emotional intent first order to transmit emotional component, and only then - the transfer of certain information presence of emotional value. A statement of intent to transfer only neutral information plan. Any intention can be of two types: emotional, and unmarked emotionally scarred. The degree of realization of illocutionary function words and interjections emotional and evaluative have some distinctive features, such as the relationship between the type of emotional and semantic intent.

The evaluation unit is mounted directly. Thus, for the emotional and evaluative words, this function always defined as indicated by a strong semantic grace. The value types interjection - to influence the implementation of illocutionary functions - primary and secondary. In other words, the emotional markers that semantics is placed well, the illocutionary act is always carried out with a strong influence. For emotional markers, whose semantics are in a weak position, the illocutionary act is always sold with a low degree of influence.

Characteristics of the implementation of the illocutionary act, emotional and evaluative vocabulary in English are determined to be identical, without disclosing specific ethnic characteristics. A pragmatic approach to translation equivalence includes the same expression and communication connection intentions to operate the same effect on the destination, which appears in the source text. This does not mean identity of two texts on all levels, because there are a number of differences in the language situation, and cultural purposes, which may not always be overcome.

The greatest difficulty for the translation equivalent can be connotative element - the two words and speech act. The presence in the text of the translation of various types of translation transformations are not directly dependent on the subclass because there are a number of differences in the language situation, and cultural purposes, which may not always be overcome.

Thus, the presence of emotional and evaluative vocabulary in the act of speech is always due to some semantic and structural requirements of the author's allegations. Changes in the emotional component and evaluation are always the result, to a certain extent, is not able to realize their author's intentions.

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