

Peculiarities of interjections' use in spontaneous speech

J. Y. Babchuk

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine

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Abstract. The article determines the features of the use of interjections in spontaneous speech. The author points to the peculiarities of interjections' use as markers of emotion and syntactic characteristics of its usage. The main attention the author draws to illustrate vivid examples of the use of emotive interjections in spontaneous speech based on the English movies. The article illustrates the various pragmatic intentions of the speakers, which are implemented using the most common interjections, well, oh, yeah, hmm, aww, etc. The author demonstrates the most bright examples of their usage, which in turn reflect increased emotionality and expressiveness of these interjections.

Keywords: *spontaneous speech, interjection, emotion, expression, communication.*

Spontaneous speech that is generated freely and constantly, is the main speech activities of any person, recognized by modern researchers as such, that is as close to natural [5]. The notion of spontaneity is one of the relevant features of oral speech: is the mode of the speaker's readiness to the implementation of the communication. Spontaneous speech is characterized by frequent interruptions, pauses, repetitions, wrong pronunciation, savings and redundancy of language means that sentences unformed thoughts, inaccuracies, errors, corrections, unnecessary verbosity, not enough logical constructions, searching the right word [11, p. 48-51].

Spontaneous speech in modern linguistics examined many scholars: O. M. Aleksievets [1], F. S. Bacewicz [3], N. P. Dvorzhetskaya [4] A. A. Kalyta, L. I. Taranenko [7], T. I. Shevchenko [12], soviet scientists L. V. Zlatoustova, C. A. Krejchi [6] etc.

Spontaneous communication as an instinctive, unconscious, unplanned display of emotion focused on the subject and is characterized by emotionality [13]. On the verbal level this is manifested in the excessive use of emotionally loaded vocabulary and evaluative statements:

- *Is everything all right? You okay? You okay?*

- *I think so.*

- *Are you sure?*

- *Oh! Oh god! Oh! Shit! Nick, move! Ah!* [The B.e 2, 2006].

The aim of the article is consideration of features of the use of interjections as markers of emotion in spontaneous speech. The research is based on the English movies that contain interjections.

The specific phenomenon of spontaneous speech are filled pause of hesitation. Despite the adiscrete nature of semantics of interjections, they are able to express a range of emotions positive and negative connotation. This is reflected in dictionary definitions, which are listed along with the different emotions. For example, interjection «oh» (expressing surprise, fear, joy, etc.) [14, p. 804]. In the communication process, including the usage of interjections is confirmed by the opinion of Yu. M. Karaulov, "behind each text stands a language the person that owns the language system" [8, p. 7].

Interjections in spontaneous speech are linked not only to initial or final position in the utterance, but also have the ability to interrupt the statements in any place, at the same time they can act as a response to a specific cue stimulus in the dialogical speech:

Francesca: Cutter's is a farm. Small house, close to the road. Big, mean yellow dog.

Robert: Mean, yellow dog? Ok.

Francesca: Yeah, then you go along that road until you come to a fork... and... it's only... less than half a mile. [The Bridges of MC, 2008].

Considering the interjection in spontaneous speech, one could argue that they are the most common emotional means, which is associated with the sphere of senses and can express a variety of emotions that define the nature of the context or situation [10, p. 8]. The role of interjections in oral communication, regardless of its type is significant, so that they give the statement the national character, naturalness and emotionality.

The syntactic position of the interjections leads to the fact that they often act as substitutes of sentences with a hidden predicativity. Therein helps only the intonation, as suprasegmental element of statements. In turn, motivating exclamations express strong-willed impulses that stimulate to action. In the speech communication attitudinal acts as an independent statement or syntactically independent segmented sentence, is the common tasks of communication, a form of this expression is a text or part of it presents a combined, complete, structural-semantic unity of utterances. For example, the interjection «hmm» usually expresses neglect or ignore. Interjection and exclamation intonation conveys the joy of meeting and sadness, surprise. The interjection like a sigh, longing and the pain of the soul: "Yeah, but I want some sleep. We've got a four-hour drive ahead of us" said Mr. Thompson [9, p. 116-124].

Moreover, emotions in the communication process are transmitted using the inverted and elliptical sentences or sentences with excessive grammatical and stylistic means – repetitions, false segments and etc. For example:

1)- *Well now I have to get another job so that we can pay our rent.*

- *Excuse me.*

- *Hey, hey.*

- *Hey. It's about the big picture. I finally see it now* [The B.ef. 2, 2006].

2) - *Hey, hey, hey. Don't be like that.*

- *Like what?*

- *Like the only lonely widow in Gotham City. I'm just exhausted* [PSILY, 2007].

The expression of emotions and emotional impact due to the emotive function of language units, which is represented by means of a interjections «hmm», «ooh», «yeah», for example:

- *Hmm?*

- *The ring, honey. Isn't it beautiful?*

- *Can you believe I picked that thing out myself. It's fantastic.*

- *Ooh.*

- *Yeah. Sure, it's beautiful* [B. ef. 2, 2006].

The speaker independently chooses one or another linguistic means for expressing emotions through interjections, for example:

- *Aww.*

- *Mama, how you doing?*

- *Ciara.*

- *Oh, sis, good to see you.*

- *Oh, good to hold you.*

- *Oh, Hello, Gerry.*

- *Hi I'm Denise* [PSILY, 2007].

Interjections can be considered a specialized emotive, probably, the main means of expression, so that expression of emotions is their primary functional function. These words are completely different, a special stock of the vocabulary, because they lack a subject-logic value. As words are characterized by a high degree of expressiveness, interjections are able to colour a fairly neutral statement in the appropriate emotional tone. As an essential component of communication, interjections are used to express subjective-modal values, different emotional responses, the focus of the interlocutor, the strengthening or weakening of emotional sufferings.

Therefore, based on the above suggestions, it must be concluded that interjections serve as elements of the emotional sphere, which refers to non-verbal means.

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Особенности использования междометий в спонтанной речи

Ю. Й. Бабчук

Аннотация. В статье представлены особенности использования междометий в спонтанной речи. Автор статьи указывает на своеобразие употребления междометий как маркеров эмоциональности и синтаксические характеристики их использования. Основное внимание автор акцентирует на иллюстрации ярких примеров использования эмоциональных междометий в спонтанной речи на материале англоязычных художественных фильмов. В статье проиллюстрированы различные прагматические интенции говорящих, которые реализуются с помощью наиболее употребительных междометий «well», «oh», «yeah», «hey», «hmm», «aww» тому подобное. Автором продемонстрированы наиболее яркие примеры их использования, что, в свою очередь, отражает повышенную эмоциональность и экспрессивность этих междометий.

Ключевые слова: спонтанная речь, междометия, эмоция, выражение, коммуникация.