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МЕЖДОМЕТИЯ: СТРУКТУРА И СЕМАНТИКА (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ РУССКИХ И АНГЛИЙСКИХ ТЕКСТОВ)

Аннотация: в данной статье представлен сопоставительный анализ различных видов русских и английских междометий. По происхождению междометия обоих языков были разделены на первичные и производные. По функционально-семантическим характеристикам русские и английские междометия бывают эмоциональными, этикетными и императивными. Кроме того, были изучены структурные и этимологические особенности междометий, а также определены наиболее часто используемые виды анализируемых единиц в сопоставляемых языках.

Ключевые слова: междометие, первичные междометия, производные междометия, эмоциональные, этикетные, императивные, структура.

Interjections are unchangeable words, which are neither notional nor functional parts of speech, but serve only for the expression of the speaker's emotions, feelings, experiences, that's why, unlike other parts of speech, in their interpretation in dictionaries the communicative intention, that is the speaker's aim, which he may pursue while pronouncing one or another interjection, is in fact registered (expression of joy – *Ha!*, *Ah!*, fear – *O God!*, *O Bozhe moy!*, admiration – *Wow!*, *Ukh-ty!*, disappointment – *Boo!*, *Oh!*). Most interjections are polysemantic, that's why their meaning is determined from the context, in the process of speaking and also with the help of paralinguistic factors.

In spite of the fact that interjections are the main means to express people's emotional attitudes and reactions to the social reality, so many conflicting opinions haven't been given about any grammatical category. Consequently, it seems appro-

appropriate to elicit, describe and systematize the main characteristics of Russian and English interjections.

One thousand of Russian and one thousand of English interjections, extracted by the method of continuous sampling from fiction and feature writings of modern Russian and English-speaking, mainly American writers, were the data for study.

From the viewpoint of their origin English and Russian interjections are divided into primary and derivative. Primary interjections don't usually have a denotative meaning. They consist of one or two-three sounds (sometimes repeated): *Ukh!*, *O!*, *Ogo!*; *Bah!* *Gosh!*, *Wow!*, *Ah!* and others. Derivative interjections are composed of autonomous words which lose their main meaning and are pronounced with a strong emotionally expressive overtone: *Heavens!*, *Good Gracious!*, *Dear me!*; *Gospodi!*, *Chyort!* and others.

Within the framework of the analyzed material it was found out that primary interjections are used quite rarely both in the Russian and English languages (30% and 20% correspondingly): «*Ekh-kha!*» *vydokhnul iz sebya otets* (A. Titov «The Life that wasn't»); «*Oye! It's a pretty important part!*» *the officer defended* (D. Brown «Digital Fortress»).

As to derivative interjections, they are used quite often (80% in English and 70% in Russian): «*Bloody hell!*» *he shouted, jumping backward* (D. Brown «Angels and Demons»); *But I turn back. «Paul!» I yell. «Come on!»* (I. Caldwell «The Rule of Four»); *Nu chto vy! Kakaya mifologiya?* (M. Kuraev «The Runaway Cameraman's Memoirs»), «*Vot imenno! Vot imenno!*» *krichit mama* (G. Scherbakova «An actress and a Policeman»).

In terms of structural and etymological peculiarities it is necessary to mention that most English interjections (48%) correlate with notional parts of speech – one-member interjections: *Shit!*, *All right!*, *Jesus!*, *God!*, *Heavens!*.

English interjections can also correlate with:

a) word combinations (17%): *Out! Out! Damned management! Out!* (M. Crichton «Disclosure»); *Good heavens! Donald exclaimed in mock amazement* (F. Raphael

«The Glittering Prizes»); «*Sweet Jesus!*» Langdon cried, stumbling back in horror (D. Brown «Angels and Demons»);

b) the whole sentences (15%): *Well, I'll be god damned!* (C. Bukowski «Bop Bop against that Curtain»); «*He was employed by very powerful people*». «*I don't give a shit!*» (M. Connelly «The Last Coyote»).

And only 20% of English interjections don't correlate with any notional words: *Hah!* (J. Varley «Steel Beach»); *Chuh! Look at it* (C. Bukowski «A Man»); *Suddenly, her eyes widened and she gasped, «Oh!»* (S. Sheldon «Are You Afraid of the Dark»).

As regards Russian interjections, they can correlate with:

a) word combinations (40%): *Gospodi pomiluy!* (V. Glotser «M. Durnovo»); *Bog s nimi!* (M. Butov «Freedom»); *Vot tak!* (B. Ekimov «Life stories»);

b) notional words (17%): *Gospodi! Zanova zhizn'. Gospodi!* (A. Slapovskiiy «The Day of Money»); *Dudki!* (M. Butov «Freedom»); *Molodets! Klassno vyglyadish'* (V.S. Makanin «Without Policy»);

c) sentences (13%): *Eto zh nado!* (G. Scherbakova «An actress and a Policeman»); *Da chto ty govorish'!* (S. Shargunov «Hurrah!»), *Chto i trebovalos' dokazat'!* (A. Slapovskiiy «The Day of Money»).

However, in the Russian language there are interjections which don't correlate with any notional words (30%): «*A!*» – *uznala ona* (G. Scherbakova «An actress and a Policeman»); *Okh-kho-kho!*; *Vo!* (M. Butov «Freedom»); *Ha! Ha! Ha! Milo tantsevat'* (M. Kundera «The Exchange of Opinions»).

It should be pointed out that traditionally English and Russian interjections are divided into two lexico-grammatical classes according to their functionally semantic properties:

1) emotional which directly express speaker's feelings and emotions: *Gosh!*, *Wow!*, *Ah!*, *Bah!*, *Dear!*, *Shit!*; *Akh!*, *Ay!*, *O!* and others;

2) imperative (hortatory) – close to the imperative mood and manifesting a range of similar characteristics with it; these interjections express an order or a command to the addressee: *Scat!*, *Help!*, *Encore!*; *Ayda!*, *Alle!* and others.

At present there is a widely spread point of view [1, p.40–47; 2, p.56–68 and others] according to which there is the third class of interjections – *etiquette* – which express gratitude, greeting, apology, wishes, congratulations: *Zdravstvuyte!*, *Hello!*, *Bye!* and others.

As the results of the investigation show, most English and Russian interjections belong to the emotional type (60% and 55% correspondingly): «*No, Greg, I'm sorry. I just can't let you go*». *Hale choked in apparent shock. «What!»* (D. Brown «Digital Fortress») – «expression of unpleasant surprise, displeasure, anger»; *The silhouettes turn, hearing our approach. «Damn!»* *Charlie barks shielding his eyes* (I. Caldwell «The Rule of Four») – «expression of anger, rage»; «*Wow! That's one hell of a place*», *Brad said, «I could count at least six fireplaces and there's probably twelve rooms on the second floor»* (N. Mullin «Georgia Republic on my Mind») – «expression of admiration, delight»; *I-ekh!.. On pokhoronku na nas gotovit!* (A. Azolsky «Raider») – «expression of disappointment, sadness»; «*V Boga mat!* *S takoy zhizn'yu! Vseh vas...*» (B. Ekimov «Life Stories») – «expression of anger, rage, fury, indignation»; «*Ah!*» – *voskliknula Galina Vasil'evna, podskochila k rebyonku i prizhala k sebe* (V. Zalotuha «The Last Communist») – «expression of fear, fright».

Far fewer interjections belong to:

a) the etiquette type (23% in Russian and 21% in English): *Privet! U tebya vsyo v poryadke?* (A. Slapovsky «The Day of Money»), *Spasibo! Do svidaniya!* (R. Senchin «Nubuck»). *Prosti! Ya deictvitel'no poryu chush'* (G. Scherbakova «An actress and a Policeman»); *Hi! How you doin'?* (C. Bukowski «A Man»), «*At least take this*», *I offer, unzipping the peacoat. He smiles. «Thanks!»* (I. Caldwell «The Rule of Four»); «*Congratulations! We've already sold most of the paintings!*» (S. Sheldon «Are You Afraid of the Dark»);

b) the imperative type (22% in Russian and 19% in English): *Tsyts!* (A. Titov «The Life that wasn't»); «*Von!*» – *skazal eyo golos. – «Von!»* (G. Scherbakova «An actress and a Policeman»); *Ya shla, rasshvyrivaya vseh «Ksh! Ksh!»* (V. Glotser «M. Durnovo»); «*Whoa! Whoa!*» *I roared. «Quit that! What's it all about, anyway?»*;

«Come on!» I said (S. King «The Green Mile»); «Heave!» one of the NASA men yelled (D. Brown «Deception Point»).

However, the results of the research have shown that in communication one interjection usually expresses several emotions collectively. This causes functional hybridity, when, for example, emotional interjections simultaneously fulfill the functions of the imperative ones, for example: *Finally, at 1:30a.m. I could submit no longer. I had been listening since 7 a.m. My shit was blocked for Eternity. I felt that I had paid for the Cross in those eighteen and one-half hours. I managed to turn around. «Herb! For Christ's sake!»* (C. Bukowski «South of no North»). In this case the speaker expresses not only irritation, anger, rage about the fact that Herb has turned on the TV too loudly, but also orders him to stop doing this. Or: *Perepachkannyy glinoy, ya molchal: «Nu!» – zyknul na menya starshina* (A.N. Varlamov «Float»). In this case the speaker orders the soldier to answer his question and at the same time expresses discontent, anger, rage.

So according to their structural and etymological peculiarities English interjections mostly correlate with notional words (48%), word combinations (17%), sentences (15%). Russian interjections most often correlate with word combinations (40%) and more rarely – with notional words (17%).

The analysis of their functionally semantic characteristics has shown that both in the English and Russian languages emotional interjections are used most often (60% in English and 55% in Russian), because *it is them that are the main means* to express the person's emotional reaction.

In communication one interjection usually expresses several emotions together which causes functional hybridity of the speech acts represented by them.

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