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THE PECULIARITIES OF MEANS OF EXPRESSING CONSENT AND DISAGREEMENTS IN THE ENGLISH SPEECH

Англис тилинде макулдукту жана келишпестикти билдирүү каражаттарынын өзгөчөлүктөрү

Особенности средств выражения согласия и несогласия в английской речи

Abstract. *In this article the problems of classification of speech acts of agreement and disagreement are studied. The main interpretations and categories of these concepts are shown in their development. Peculiarities of means of expressing agreement and disagreement in English speech are analyzed.*

Аннотация. *Макалада сүйлөө актыларын классификациялоо көйгөйлөрү жана англис диалогдук сүйлөмүндө макулдукту жана келишпестикти билдирүү каражаттарынын өзгөчөлүктөрү жөнүндө сөз болот. Бул түшүнүктөрдүн илимий негизги чечмелөөлөрү жана категориялары каралат.*

Аннотация. *В статье рассмотрены проблемы классификации речевых актов и особенности средств выражения согласия и несогласия в английской диалогической речи. Выявлены основные трактовки данных понятий в процессе развития научной мысли, рассмотрены их основные категории.*

Key words: *dialogue, dialogical speech, verbal communication, non-verbal communication, agreement, means of expressing agreement, disagreement, means of expressing disagreement.*

Урунттуу сөздөр: *диалог, диалогдук сүйлөө, оозеки баарлашуу, вербалдык эмес байланыш, макулдук, макулдукту билдирүү каражаты, макул эместик, пикир келишпестикти билдирүү каражаттары.*

Ключевые слова: *диалог, диалогическая речь, вербальная коммуникация, невербальная коммуникация, согласие, средства выражения согласия, несогласие, средства выражения несогласия.*

The purpose of this work is to consider and systematize the main concepts of researchers on the problem of speech acts of consent and disagreement in dialogical speech, to identify and to describe the features of means of expressing consent and disagreements in English speech.

In the process of interpersonal communication, two types of communication can be distinguished: verbal and non-verbal. They are also interrelated components of dialogic speech that can be used in combination and separately from each other.

Verbal communication is the most researched and widespread type of interpersonal communication. This is the most universal way of conveying information, since the verbal language is the main way of “translation” of a message created using any other sign system. Verbal communication uses human speech, natural sound language, that is, a system of phonetic signs, as a sign system. According to the traditional concept, the verbal language was recognized as the main one in the transmission of communicative messages. Means of non-verbal communication did not play a significant role and were considered an addition to verbal language. However, non-verbal communication has been used in various fields since ancient times.

The first researchers to deal with the problem of non-verbal symbols were the ancient thinkers - Aristotle, Pythagoras, Cicero, and Quintilian. Further, Charles Darwin in his work “On the Expression of Sensations in Man and Animals” identified several non-verbal elements, both in humans and in animals

[12]. A new paradigm that emerged in the second half of the 20th century brought non-verbal language to the same level as verbal and made it possible to study it from a linguistic, psychological, sociological and biological point of view [8].

Thus, as an independent scientific direction “non-verbal communication” appeared relatively recently, in the 50s of the XX century. In a broad sense, non-verbal communication is any kind of non-verbal messages or signals characteristic of not only communicative, but also other types of interactions that contain any information. Non-verbal communication in the narrow sense is communication carried out thanks to non-linguistic means, which, along with linguistic means, participate in communicative interactions [9].

G.E. Kreidlin examines ten main sections of non-verbal communication, highlighting two of them - paralinguistics and kinesics [4]. In a broad sense, Paralinguistics can be synonymous with the concept of non-verbal communication, referring to non-linguistic or para-linguistic means. In the narrow sense, paralinguistics includes sound means accompanying speech, but not related to language - the tone of speech, loudness, tempo, pauses, pause fillers, as well as timbre, pitch, range, and, finally, the individual characteristics of the communicant's pronunciation.

The classification of kinetic means by the American Researchers P. Ekman and W. Friesen has become widespread. They classify non-verbal acts into 5 categories: emblems, illustrators, adapters, regulators, and affective aids [12]. The entire set of these movements reflects all the processes of human life associated with interpersonal communication.

Speech acts of agreement and disagreement, having a high frequency in dialogical speech, can be expressed both by verbal and non-verbal elements, as well as by their totality. The concept of “consent” first appears as a philosophical category, denoting harmony, the coordination of opposing elements. Further, in the Middle Ages, this concept is directly associated with the theory of the formation and functioning of the state on the basis of a universal agreement or “consent”.

The concept of consent can be found in the writings of such thinkers as Hobbes, J. Locke, J.J. Rousseau, Voltaire, I. Kant [1]. In logic, the concept of “agreement” was considered primarily as the concept of the truth of a judgment. In linguistics, interest in the concept of consent as a type of speech act began to develop in the second half of the 20th century in connection with the development of the activity concept of language as an interaction between speaker and listener. In the 60-70s of the XX century, scientists - representatives of the Oxford School (J. Austin, J. Searle, GP Grice) turned to the study of the everyday human language in the natural conditions of its functioning [11; 14;].

Linguistic researchers studying of this language problem have formed general theses characterizing the speech act of consent. First, the speech act of consent must be studied in context, that is, in the dialogical unity in which it enters. The initiating replica influences the response in many ways. It determines the possible range of lexical and grammatical elements, tone and characteristics of non-verbal communication. Secondly, the concept of “consent” serves to express approval of the interlocutor's point of view. Acceptance of the interlocutor's opinion can be complete and incomplete, categorical and not categorical, but it must have positive semantics. Thirdly, in the semantic sense, the considered category reflects a modal assessment of the communication partner's utterance from the point of view of compliance with reality.

That is why modal words and modal particles were named among the main means of expressing consent. “Consent is a statement of the correctness and acceptability of the interlocutor's opinion, an assessment of this opinion as corresponding to reality, an expression of the similarity of positions, views of the communicants” [6].

The concept of consent includes various types of positive reactions: *confirmation, approval, permission, promise, contract, assignment*, as well as partial consent and uncertain consent. M.K. Lyubimova divides these pragmatic values into two groups - full and incomplete agreement. By full agreement, we mean agreement, “*when the opinion, intention, desire of the addressee completely coincides with the opinion, intention, desire of the addressee, which is expressed in a reply-response*”. “*Incomplete agreement is such agreement when the opinion, intention, desire of the addressee coincide with the opinion, intention, desire of the addressee, but the speaker in a response-response expresses a certain condition under which he will agree with the interlocutor, or in the speaker's agreement there is uncertainty with the opinion of the interlocutor*” [5].

Consent as a type of speech act in dialogical speech can be expressed in different ways. The response-response can be verbal and non-verbal, explicitly and implicitly expressed, depending on the pragmatic value of consent and other sociolinguistic, pragmatic and linguocultural factors.. In particular, most researchers proceed from purely formal indicators of agreement in dialogical interaction,

highlighting, for example, mainly lexical and grammatical indicators in the case of a verbal reaction. Lexical means of expressing consent combine such communicatives, the meaning of which contains full or partial approval, approval, permission, etc. in relation to the initiating replica.

In English, the most common lexical means of expressing consent are affirmative communicative - *yes* and its colloquial version - *yeah*. Also, adverbs and adjectives with positive semantics are often found - *right, of course, sure, too, also, true, no doubt*. In order to enhance expression, “intensives” can be added to them, as - *very, certainly, exactly, absolutely, totally, definitely*.

Among the lexical means of expressing consent, there are often integral lexical structures - *so do I (и я тоже); I agree with you (Я согласен с тобой); Tell me about it (Еще как! Я прекрасно понимаю!); I side with you (Я согласен с тобой); You have a point here (Ты прав); There is no doubt about it (Нет сомнений в этом); I am of the same opinion (Я разделяю твоё мнение); I couldn't agree with you more (Я полностью с тобой согласен); That's exactly how I feel (Именно так я и думаю)*, That's exactly how I feel, etc. “Intensives” can also be added to these phrases [3].

Grammatical means of expressing consent are subdivided into morphological and syntactic ones. Morphological aids include the use of affixes to express approval. Syntactic means imply the use of formal grammatical structures - complete sentences. These can be syntactic structures synonymous with the stimulus cue, repeating the main idea and thus confirming it. This linguistic phenomenon is called linguistic repetition or the phenomenon of recapitulation - the repetition of morphemes, words, sentences: *It's a very exciting book! - Yeah, very exciting!*

The concept of “disagreement” also emerges as a philosophical category. Ancient thinkers used it to express their point of view and their, to one degree or another, negative attitude towards previous theories. According to the philosophical interpretation of Jacques Rancière, disagreement is “contradiction”, “conflict”, “splitting” [7].

In linguistics, the concept of disagreement began to be actively studied in connection with the so-called “linguistic turn”, when the priority of language was recognized, the active study of dialogical speech. As a rule, the speech act of disagreement was studied in the same works as the speech act of consent. A speech act of negative reaction is a reactive act expressing the speaker's negative attitude to the action or statement of the interlocutor, which is an informative, evaluative or imperative statement with various emotional shades (*judgment, disapproval, and others*) and which has a certain embodiment in speech [2].

The speech act of disagreement expresses in one way or another a negative attitude towards the action or statement of the interlocutor, accompanying this attitude with various emotional shades. The speech act of disagreement in dialogical speech is understood as an act that unites all types of negative reactions: *refutation, objection, judgment, expression of dissatisfaction, disapproval*.

There are two main types of negative reactions: strong and weak disagreement. A speech act containing strong disagreement expresses not only disagreement with the initiating replica, but also provides information in the form of a statement, the opposite of the primary one. Weak disagreement only denies the information contained in the stimulus response.

In English, there is a gradation of certain lexical elements that express disagreement. So, negative particles, adverbs and pronouns can be arranged in the following order - from expressing strong disagreement to expressing weak disagreement: *not-never-hardly-little-few-seldom*. At the same time, there are certain words in the English language that signal the presence of negation. These include elements such as *any, yet, recent*. Similar elements are found in the expression of affirmative statements: *some, already* [16].

Speech acts of disagreement can be divided into two groups: refusals, rejections of information contained in the initiating replica, and denial of this information, which can be expressed explicitly and implicitly [16]. M.M. Filippova examines the explicit means of expressing disagreement through the category of denial. She identifies several ways of expressing disagreement: lexical, morphological and syntactic. In the lexical category of means of disagreement, M.M. Filippova refers to words in which negation is included in the very meaning of the word, that is, it is intralexemic (*fail - не преуспевать, refuse - не соглашаться*). These are words with an “inherited” meaning, historically labeled. They are found in both English and Russian languages; in them the meaning of disagreement is embedded in the very root of the word [9].

A number of lexical phrases and models for expressing disagreement are quite common in the English language. For example: *You must be joking! (Ты должно быть шутишь!); I see things rather differently myself (У меня другое мнение); That is not necessarily so (Не обязательно так); It is not as simple as it seems (Все не так просто); There is more to it than that (Все не так просто); This is in*

complete contradiction to (Это полностью противоречит); *I am of a different opinion* (Я другого мнения); *I cannot share this / that / the view* (Я не разделяю этого мнения); *What I object to is...возражаю против...*); *I'd say the exact opposite* (Я бы сказал с точностью наоборот) и т.д.

The most explicit negation for expressing disagreement is conveyed in a morphological way, that is, through negative particles, pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions and prepositions [9]. The morphological ways of expressing negation include affixation, represented by prefix and suffix. Negative affixes in English are attached only to noun stems with the particle not. When negative suffixes and prefixes are present, the vast majority of negative affixes are prefixes. The most common prefixes with negative values are: un-, dis-, de-, in-, -um, im-, il-, ir-.

Non-verbal means of expressing agreement and disagreement in English dialogical speech are closely related to the culture and mentality of native English speakers. The whole set of gestures and paralinguistic means is directly dependent on the ethnic and cultural component of communication.

Thus, we can conclude that speech acts of agreement and disagreement were first considered as philosophical categories, and only with the beginning of the so-called "linguistic turn" and the active study of dialogical speech, the concepts of "agreement" and "disagreement" are considered as speech acts that have their own linguistic interpretations. In dialogic speech, agreement and disagreement are reactive cues expressing acceptance or rejection of information in the initiating cue.

They can only be studied in a "context" - in dialogical speech, in conjunction with an initiating remark that determines their structure. Speech acts of agreement and disagreement can be complete and incomplete, verbally and non-verbally, explicitly and implicitly. Verbal modes include linguistic structures that have corresponding positive and negative semantics. Verbal modes can be subdivided into lexical and grammatical structures.

Grammatical structures, in turn, can be subdivided into morphological and syntactic ones. Non-verbal methods, depending on the cultural affiliation and mentality of the interlocutors, can be expressed by paralinguistic and kinesic means, which are used both in conjunction with verbal, and separately from them.

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