

Means of Expressing Emotionality in Translation

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Keywords: emotionality, linguistic, language, affix, metaphor, meaning.

Abstract. The aim of this study is to prove that the category of emotionality has various means of expression, for example, morphological means: affixes, semi-affixes, stylistic: figurative expressions, hyperbolas, etc. The category of emotionality can also be represented directly in the meaning of the word. The relevance of the topic is determined by the growing interest in studying the communicative aspect of the language, in the problems of interpreting the expressive, word-forming and syntactic means of the original text into the target text.

1. Introduction

In modern linguistics, there is an increasing interest of researchers in the language of speaking subjects and identifies the human factor in the language, thereby posing a number of new problems for linguists, including the study of the language of emotions. Different cultures attitude differently to different emotions, endowing the experiences and manifestations of individual emotions with a social connotation, which affect upbringing and socialization, and they, in turn, affect the system of ideas about the world, social organization and the semantic embodiment of certain elements in the structure of the meaning of emotional vocabulary.

2. Diverse emotive functions of a word

Language is a means of accumulating social experience, and emotions are part of this experience. Any experience of humankind, including emotional, is recorded in linguistic units, and when they are used in speech, a person expresses and perceives encoded emotions.

In the lexical base of any language there is a special vocabulary with emotions explained its meaning. This vocabulary is sociologized and used adequately by all

speakers of this language. Therefore, in these cases the emotive semantics is the presupposition of the emotive function of the word and implements it. The facts of verbal communication show that words, which do not have an emotive component in their semantics, can have an emotive function in specific contexts. This suggests that the emotive function of a word can be both linguistic and verbal, so it can be a given unit from within or induced by communicative goals of communication from the outside. In the latter case, the emotional presupposition of contextually functional emotive semantics is specific conditions of communication and communication intentions. Therefore, we can say that emotive semantics and emotive function are closely related to each other.

Affecting the field of irrational perception, emotion is the result of the reflection of emotions in a word in the process of their verbalization and semantization. Being socially generalized, it serves to express of the emotional appraisal of world objects individually. Its implementation occurs in emotional situations of communication through the emotional type of speech acts. This all allows us to talk about a special emotional type of communication. We will begin our consideration of these concepts with some generalizations regarding their root cause — the extra-linguistic category of emotions, which received different reflection in the lexical-semantic system of language [6]. Emotion is understood as a special form of a person's attitude to the phenomena of reality, due to their conformity / non- conformity with human needs [5]. At the same time, emotions do not reflect the objective qualities of the objects of the world, but their meanings for the speaker's activity, and what else is their significance for the speaker at the moment / this is the so-called "momentary emotions".

Emotions are not only experienced, but also exercised with the language, demonstrated meaningfully, imitated, instigated by the speakers. Do this, they are conceptualized, verbalized and semantized by the language and in the language, which allows to talk about them and express them. Comparing cognition and emotions, F. Danesh notes that “cognition causes emotions, since it is emotiogenic, and emotions affect cognition, because they interfere all levels of cognitive

processes”, and with all their differences, they are two main abilities of human mind, that experience with personal and social aspects. They are closely interconnected in personality integration: cognitive processes are accompanied by emotions and emotions are cognitively comprehended [2].

It is known that transmitting emotional vocabulary, a number of problems may be encountered, for instance problems of translating referential meaning and non-equivalent vocabulary, caused by the lack of full vocabulary correspondence between units of different languages, as well as the difficulty of conveying pragmatic meaning of the word. To solve these problems, translation or transformations, such as rearrangement, replacement, additions and omissions are used.

Firstly, an emotional expression, in contrast to a rational one, shows a great tendency to implicit forms such as talking round corner, allegories, omissions, hints, ambiguities. These forms often give completely unexpected result, from the point of view of formal language logic after embodied in lexical and syntactic forms, and this result is completely unconfirmed, not only literal, but even at least somewhat traditional interpretation in another language system. This idea is developed by I.V. Gūbbenet, stating that within the text, precedent emotional situations develop semantically and connotatively, acquire subtext, secondary meanings, semantic layers, due to which a vertical context is created at the substantive level [3].

Secondly, because expression of emotions is more than any other type of linguistic expression is characterized by complex, multi-stage symbols such as phraseological phrases, detailed metaphors, sometimes covering much more extensive text space than a single phrase or sentence. Such forms in the overwhelming majority of cases do not coincide in different languages, and attempts to translate them using phrasal words aren't always successful both from a stylistic and an emotive point of view. The essential task of the translator is to evoke emotions in the foreign recipient as close as possible to those that the original statement or text passage evoke in the native speaker but not just translate the information.

Finally, as it can be understood from the above arguments, the translation of emotive sentences and text passages is more context-oriented than other types of translation,

which creates certain difficulties for deriving some usual ways of transmitting the emotive content of a sentence and text in a foreign language adequately. The latter circumstance is due to the absence of clear definitions and classifications of not only emotive statements and words, but linguistic units that have any kind of meaning in general. By the remark of A.A. Lipgart, “systematic disciplines such as phonetics / phonology, lexicology, morphology, syntax, timbre studies do not create the necessary basis for conclusions regarding the linguistic and poetic significance of any units [4].

In terms of expressiveness, lexis can be divided into two groups: emotionally neutral and emotionally coloured. The first group expresses just the idea and does not imply the speaker’s relationship to this idea. The second group expresses the speaker’s attitude to the message, his feelings and moods regarding the subject of the message. In defining dictionaries notes such as humorous, ironic or exalted can be found next to the definition of a word. On this occasion, emotional colouring is similar to stylistic colouring. It is known that in most of the expressive lexis, emotional meaning forms from the subject-logical meaning and relates to it closely. There are several ways to express emotional meaning.

1) emotional colouring can be transmitted through affixes or semi-affixes: *-y, -ie* (daddy, auntie) –hypocorism, *-er, -ard*. For example: *gangster, dullard*

For the emotional colouring of words, diminutive-hypocoristic suffixes of the English language are divided into positive and negative (*-ling* is used to decorate a word in a positive sense, while paying attention to reducing its size). For example: *catling, manling, firstling*.

The same suffix can give the word contemptuous meaning. For example: *weakling, snakeling*. As well as the suffix *-let* is used to give the word a disrespectful tone. For example: *kinglet, princelet*

2) By means of metaphors, when their use gives pleasant or unpleasant impressions. I.V. Arnold gives an example diminutive expressions “*honey*” or “*kid*”, as well as the crude expressions “*a hell of a lot*”, etc.

3) The intensity of emotional colouring can also be achieved using hyperbole. Often, hyperbolic use becomes inherent in a given word, consolidates to it, becomes its constant meaning and replaces the main one. For example: your skin is softer than silk or the shopping cost me a million dollars. However, the same is true for backwards.

4) Often the expressive word is introductory. For example: *What the hell is going on here?!* The word *hell* can be omitted, and the meaning of the sentence is not changed, but though the sentence gets an emotional colouring.

3. Conclusion

Thus, each language has its own set of expressive-stylistic means. Based on this, the following conclusions can be drawn: that the translator should avoid copying expressive means of the original language and try to use those means that are inherent in the target language. Translating the mentality of the people must be taken into account and redundancy or significant losses must be excluded; diminutive forms in dialects and slangs are more common, but they can be transmitted in a different way.

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