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SPEECH ACT OF DELIGHT IN THE GENDER ASPECT ON THE MATERIAL OF GERMAN FICTION

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The study of the socially and culturally marked specifics of genders in the linguistic aspect is a relevant area of research by both Russian and foreign linguists. The concept of "gender" means the totality of social and cultural norms that society prescribes for people to fulfill, depending on their biological sex [1].

This article is devoted to the study of speech acts of admiration in terms of gender and thus the ability to highlight the differences that manifest themselves at the language level. The relevance of the topic of this research is due to the appeal to gender issues, the need to consider speech acts of admiration from a gender perspective and thus the ability to highlight differences that manifest themselves at the language level.

The study is carried out on the material of German literature.

The speech act of admiration is emotional and relates to a value judgment. It is well known that in language, evaluation is expressed, by various means: phonetic, word-formative, morphological and syntactic.

In the course of the research 200 instances of the speech acts of admiration were analyzed. Of these, 82% belong to women and 18% – to men. Speech act belonging was determined by context.

Gender sign significantly affects the structure of the speech act of admiration. The gender characteristics of communicators determine the properties of the communicative act, its verbal and non-verbal components, along with the conditions for the unfolding of the situation of communication, propositional content and the illocutionary power of the utterance. In accordance with the gender roles of communicants, it is possible to distinguish the following types of relationships in the speech act of admiration:

- 1) the addressee is a man, the addresser is a woman;
- 2) the addresser is a woman, the addressee is a man;
- 3) one of the gender roles matches (both the addressee and the addresser are female).

These speech acts can be considered in terms of vocabulary, grammar and syntax.

The speech acts of men can be divided into the following subject groups:

Women (*Du bist ein tolles Mädchen*), women's appearance and beauty (*Schätzchen, du siehst phantastisch aus!*), abilities (*Liebe Emmi von der Außenwelt, ich genieße Ihre E-Mails. Ich bin wirklich dankbar dafür*).

In their turn, women admire the following: appearance (*Dieses Kleid ist wie für mich gemacht. Endlich die Garderobe, die zu meiner Hamburger Einkaufsstüte passt! Endlich ich in Gucci!*), men (*Das ist ja wie im Märchen! Ein gut aussehender jen wich iin in Gucci!* *Yachtbesitzer!*), holidays (*Was für ein lustiges Fest!*), other women (*Sue sah darin einfach süß aus. Ein bisschen wie rosa Zuckerwatte im Zartbitter Schokoladenmantel.*). The speech acts of admiration use a large number of adjectives with positive semantics.

The admiration contains words expressing two types of assessment: a general positive assessment: *angenehm, klasse, schön, toll, jung, lustig, melodisch, glücklich, schlank, nett, super, gut aussehend*. And the words expressing «over-evaluation»: *prächtig, wunderbar*,

wahnsinnig gut, phantasievoll, phantastisch, herrlich, zart, reizend, goldig, süß, wahnsinnig toll. The degrees of comparison of adjectives are also used: comparative degree (*Dabei ist sie 12 Zentimeter größer als ich!*) and superlative degree (*Greg ist der schönste Mann auf ganzen Welt*).

Sentences with the constructions *was für ein, so ein* are often used in speech acts of admiration in exclamatory sentences (*Was für ein lustiges Fest!* [3]; *Was für eine Vorstellung!*) [4]. These constructions are used by both sexes, but to a greater extent by women.

Epithets are used to make the admiration the most expressive. An epithet is any definition with a noun, by means of which a concept receives an objectively logical concretization or a subjective-emotional evaluation. Epithets are often used, expressed in a sequential attribute in the preposition (*Draussen in der prächtig dekorierten Vorhalle.*) [2].

Epithets are used in speech acts of both women and men. Thus, we can conclude that the epithet is an integral part of the speech act of admiration of both sexes.

Comparisons are also inherent in speech acts of admiration. There are two types of comparisons: explicit comparisons (*Sue sah darin einfach süß aus. Ein bisschen wie rosa Zuckerwatte im Zartbitter Schokoladenmantel.* [4]; *Sie hauchte: Aber sie hat doch so schönes, blondes Haar. Wie ein Engel.*) and implicit comparisons (*Er sieht ein bisschen aus wie eine größere Ausgabe von Antonio Banderas, finde ich.* [5]; *Das ist ja wie im Märchen!*) [3]

In the studied speech acts of admiration, simple sentences prevail (*Ich liebe Lichterketten!*) [4].

A large number of elliptical sentences should also be noted (*Herrlich! Hummer! Langusten! Lachs-Carpaccio! Vitello Tonnato! Obstsalate! Mousse au Chocolat!*) [4] In elliptic sentences, one or both of the main members of the sentence is missing, but they can easily be reconstructed from the previous context.

In some examples, the verb is put in the first place and the subject is omitted altogether. Thus, the predicate in the first place gains emphasis in the sentence (*Habe in einer Zeitschrift, die den Titel "Ab Kleidergröße 38 verboten" tragen könnte, etwas Entsetzliches über Claudia Schiffer gelesen: Soll 56 Kilo wiegen!*) [2].

Complicated sentences are less common. Their function is the expression of various logical connections (*Dieses Kleid ist wie für mich gemacht. Endlich die Garderobe, die zu meiner Hamburger Einkaufsstüte passt!*) [3].

The frequency tool at the syntax level is an introductory construction, which is expressed by parentheses. For example: *Drachsen in der prächtig dekorierten Vorhalle (Lichterketten! Ich liebe Lichterketten!) Hellte sich meine Stimmung schlagartig auf.* [4] *Leo, das ist schön, dafür liebe ich Sie! (Zum Glück ahnen Sie nicht, in welcher Weise ich Ihnen das gerade gesagt habe.)* [2]. The introductory structure clarifies and specifies the sentence.

Speaking about the emotional coloration, we should note that almost all of the reviewed above sentences are exclamations. There are also affirmative sentences, but they are much less common.

Based on the analyzed examples of speech acts, it can be concluded that men are portrayed in fiction as less emotional than women, because most of the speech acts of admiration belong to women.

Admiration of the opposite sexes is directed to different objects and is expressed differently. Women admire the various objects (cosmetics, clothes, figure, and holidays), while men's object of admiration in these texts is only a woman, her beauty and abilities.

The vocabulary in the speech acts of women is more diverse than that of men.

In terms of syntax, the speech acts of admiration differ only in the fact that men are mostly characterized by declarative sentences and women by exclamatory sentences.

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