

EXPRESSIVES AS RESULT OF PRAGMATIC TRANSPOSITION OF VOCATIVES, ROGATIVES, AND ETIQUETTE SPEECH ACTS

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Abstract: The article deals with three main groups of expressives (everyday communication of Russians) that arise as a result of the pragmatic transposition of vocatives (addresses-anthroponyms), rogatives (questions), and etiquette speech acts. This refers to utterances with the same syntactic structure and vocabulary where the distinguishing features of intonation are the most prominent. The materials of the article can be used for further theoretical studies of transposed speech acts, as well as the creation of communication-oriented Russian textbooks (for Russians and foreigners).

Keywords: addresses-anthroponym, etiquette speech act, expressive, indirect speech act, intonation, rogative (question), transposition, vocative.

1 Introduction

The description of a language, its structure and system should consider not only the patterns and norms of linguistic unit formation but, primarily, their communicative purpose. Today, the linguocentric linguistic paradigm is supplemented by the anthropocentric research paradigm. Modern linguistic studies focus on communication as a set of speech activities aimed at the creation and interpretation of various utterances and discourses/texts. "By transitioning from the linear systemic-structural plane into the pragmatic volumetric space, a linguistic unit obtains new traits, features, and properties essential to communicative activity" [1]. From this point of view, the communicative-pragmatic approach to the linguistic unit description (within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm) is an integral part of linguistic research. The approach makes it possible to reveal significant features of semantics and pragmatics of words and sentences and uncovers such properties that manifest only in communication and remain hidden in the systemic-structural description [2, 3]. Within this approach, linguists focus on the processes of production and reception of an utterance (a speech act, SA) in various communication areas and situations.

The subject of the article is expressive SA (expressives) in the reaction remarks of speakers (we are interested in utterances with the same syntactic structure and vocabulary) in Russians' everyday speech. These SA are created through pragmatic transposition that consists in the "replacement of one verbal and communicative goal with another within a communicative act" [4]. The purely linguistic factors that help to establish the true meaning of such utterances include intonation.

At this point, it is necessary to clarify. In this article, we do not use the term "communicative type of sentence" [4, 5] as we distinguish between the notions "sentence" (as a syntactic unit) and "utterance" (SA) (as a speech unit). We share the point of view of the linguists who believe that an SA is a sentence actualized in speech [1]. An SA has intonation and is characterized by presupposition and implication, as well as a connection with the parameters of a communicative situation. It is in the SA that the speaker's communicative intention is realized. In view of this, while characterizing communicative processes, one must go beyond the sentence syntax and combine semantic-syntactic and pragmatic descriptions of language by using the notion of SA to denote a basic unit of communication.

One of the most important means of expressing the intentional meaning/illocutive function of an SA is intonation, especially in

cases when lexical and grammatical means in the surface structure of the utterance do not facilitate recognition. For example: *Kakaya kvartira?* [Which apartment?/] (Intonation pattern (IP) – 2) (question) — *Kakaya kvartira?* [What apartment?/] (IP–4) (confusion = "they do not own an apartment") — *Kakaya kvartira!* [What an apartment!/] (IP–5) (positive assessment, admiration). Such SA possess nothing but intonation in their structural expression to transmit speech intention. Intonational variability of an SA is connected to its semantic variability [6, 7].

The relevance of our study is determined by the fact that there is not sufficient research into pragmatic transposition in relation to Russians' everyday communication, as well as the methodological aspect, especially in terms of teaching Russian as a foreign language (RFL) (according to the requirements of the modern communication-oriented learning).

The theoretical basis of the study consisted of works by Russian and foreign scholars in the field of linguistics [8-14] pragmalinguistics, SA theory [1, 15-20], regulation theory [21], and speech etiquette theory [1, 22, 23]. Let us take a closer look at the key terms that were used in this work.

Transposition is realized in the language (on all levels) as in speech. The "Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary" (LED) defines this term as follows, "Transposition (from medieval Latin *transpositio* — rearrangement) is the usage of one linguistic form in the function of another form that is its opposite in the paradigmatic set. In the broad sense, transposition is a transfer of any linguistic form, for example, transposition of tenses (using the Present tense instead of Past or Future), moods (using the imperative in the meaning of the indicative or the subjunctive), communicative sentence types (using an interrogative sentence in the meaning of a declarative sentence), etc. The term 'transposition' is also used to denote metaphors and other transfers in vocabulary" [24]. Various aspects of this phenomenon are described in the works by Russian and foreign linguists [5, 8-12, 21, 25-36]. Linguists distinguish the following types of transposition: lexical, word-formational, morphological, semantic, pragmatic, functional (or stylistic), and syntactic [36]. Currently, this phenomenon is being actively researched in pragmalinguistics (indirect SA) [37-45].

As has been noted above, the subject of our study is pragmatic transposition that results in indirect SA – expressives. Our understanding of transposition is close to the concept by A. Frei who gave a more general meaning to the term than Ch. Bally [8, 10] and A. Sechehaye [12]. He defined transposition as a means of preserving the outer form of a sign despite the change in its function [9]. The scholar linked this phenomenon to the general tendency in the language to the linguistic economy, as transposition allows one form to perform several functions.

There are specific means in the Russian language to realize expressive intentions: *Vot eto da!*; *Neuzheli?!*; *Nu i nu!*; *Vot eshche!* [Dear me!; Oh, really?!; Unbelievable!; No way!] [46]. According to J. Searle, the illocutionary purpose of the person producing/using expressives is "to express their psychological state defined by the condition of sincerity in relation to the state of affairs defined in the framework of propositional content"[16]. It is worth noting that there is no common understanding of the term "expressive" in linguistic works and there is no consensus on the classification of SA data [16, 47, 48]. The list of speech activities that different researchers classify as expressives (regardless of the name of the class) is quite ununiform and includes "gratitude, vocative, anger, complaint, apology, compliment, flattery, insult, indignation, disapproval, approval, insult, wish (blessing, curse, toast), congratulation, dedication, praise, communication of greetings, introduction, greeting, invitation, acceptance gratitude and apology, lamentations, farewell, expression of joy, disappointment, argument, condolences, regret, reproach" [48].

Many linguists prefer not to differentiate the class of expressives [15, 17-20, 49, 50]. For example, N.I. Formanovskaya believes that it is feasible to leave “purely expressive expression of emotions, assessments, attitudes” in the class of expressives [1: 265] and the expressions of speech etiquette associated not with emotions and assessments but with socially defined rules of speech behavior and meant to establish and maintain social and speech contact of interlocutors should be included in a separate class of contactives [1: 266]. Speech intentions of the expressive type (expressives) are also reviewed in the work by E.P. Saveleva [51]. The researcher defines expressives as “acts of expressing of psychological states, feelings being experienced, relationships (regret, contempt, indignation, shame, grief, disgust, anxiety, surprise, pleasure, delight, admiration, approval, etc.)” [51:101]. We believe that, according to the principle of emotion transitivity [52], expressives in addresser’s remarks-reactions may be connected directly to the addressee or may be the result of the “emotional chain reaction” (i.e. when the emotional reaction of C1 (Communicant 1) to the situation or the subject of conversation causes the emotional attitude towards C2 (Communicant 2) due to conformity/non-conformity of C2’s reaction to this event to C1’s expectations).

Since it is not possible to describe all the expressive realizations typical of Russian’s everyday communication within the framework of one article, we will focus on only three groups in which the distinguishing properties of intonation are manifested most clearly. The transposed means in the examples we are considering are 1) vocatives (addresses-anthroponyms), 2) rogatives (questions), and 3) etiquette SA (ESA). The transposing elements are various types of IP, expressive SA are the result of pragmatic transposition. A large role in determining the intentional content of expressives (and many of them are multi-intentional SA) and their emotional component is also played (except for intonation) by such non-verbal means of communication as gestures, facial expressions, glances, and postures of communicants.

Research material: recordings of verbal speech of native Russian speakers, dialogues from fiction (including data from the “Russian National Corpus”), films, television series, Internet communications containing expressive SA (everyday communication).

2 Methods

In the process of researching expressives in everyday communication between Russians, we used: 1) the method of continuous and directional sampling of illustrative material; 2) methods and techniques of direct observation and analytical description of linguistic and speech facts; 3) the method of communicative-pragmatic analysis of language material; 4) methods of opposition analysis; 5) elements of discourse analysis; 6) the descriptive method.

3 The main part

Intonation characteristics are a decisive factor in distinguishing between an address (vocative) and its pragmatic transpositions. Let us examine in more detail the characteristics of the first group of expressives. In the systemic-structural representation of a language, an address is part of the syntax. From this point of view, it is of little interest: it is neither a sentence nor a word combination or a word form. It should be noted that there are already contradictions in various definitions of address. It is defined as “a word or a group of words (word combination, string of words) that name someone to whom the speech is addressed” [53: 715] and as “an intonationally and grammatically independent component of a sentence or a complex syntactical whole that is used to denote a person or an object that is the addresser of the speech” [24: 340-341]. The property of addresses not to enter into syntactic relations with other words is regularly noted but the emphasis is placed on its intonational formalization, which, in our opinion, is devoid of logic, since a word as a nominative level unit does not have intonation. In Russian Grammar (§2059), an address is defined

as “an extended member of the sentence – a name in the Nominative case, possibly with dependent word forms naming the one to whom the speech is addressed. This can be the name of a person, an inanimate object, or phenomenon. In most cases, the address is a noun, however, it can also be an adjective (or a participle)” [14]. However, §2063 states that “an isolated address – by itself or with a participle or an interjection, pronounced with a particular intonation (usually with IP-2 or its modal realizations) can obtain its own communicative significance – it can express an appeal, request, affection, threat, reminder, or surprise: *Ona sela na postel i pozvala nezžno: – Volodya!* [She sat down on the bed and called affectionately, Volodya!] (Chekh.); [Voinitskii]: *Nikakikh u nego net del. Pishet chepkhu, bryuzhit i revnuet, bolshe nichego.* [Sonya]: (onom upreka) *Dyadya!* [Voinitskii]: He is not busy. He writes his nonsense, complains and is jealous, nothing else. [Sonya]: (reproachfully) Uncle!] (Chekh) [14].

As a reactive component of discourse, the address-anthroponym is subject to pragmatic transposition when used individually. This refers to “the replacement of the vocative function by other intentional functions” [54: 63-65]. The transpositions can contain the expression of happiness, delight, surprise, indignation, reproach, etc. We believe that this particular distinction of initiative and reactive functions of address makes it possible to resolve the contradiction that arose in the works of linguists who used the terms “vocative” and “vocative sentence” to denote two units that are different in their intentional content: vocatives (they are realized in the contact initiation phase and are accompanied by vocative intonation) and expressives [13, 55-57].

Transposed addresses-anthroponyms (expressives) are 1) “purely” emotional reactions (not aimed at conscious discourse regulation) with the illocutive function of informing the addressee about one’s emotional state and possible elicit an emotional set in response; 2) emotional reactions that purposefully regulate discourse and are associated with its correction (zone of harmony or disharmony).

In the first case, we distinguish the expressives with intentions that match the name of the emotional set that they are based on (the zones of harmony and disharmony): the expressive with the meaning “happiness, delight”; the expressive with the meaning “grief, despair”; the expressive with the meaning “irritation, anger, rage”, etc. Let us compare the contexts (Table 1).

Table 1: Expressives with intentions that match the name of the emotional set

Anthroponym-address (vocative)	Expressive (a “purely” emotional reaction)
– <i>Lenka!</i> (IP - 2) – <i>pozval on zhenu.</i> [Lenka! – he called his wife.]	Expressive with the meaning “love, affection, tenderness” (emotional set) love, affection, tenderness) Situation: an intimate conversation <i>Bozhe, kak lyubil Pronchatov zhenu! On zadykhsya ot chuvstva lyubvi k zhene i nichego ne mog podelat s soboi, kogda ego potyanulo k nei, i on obnyal ee krepko.</i> [God, how Pronchatov loved his wife! He was choking with a feeling of love for his wife and could not help himself when he was drawn to her, and he hugged her tightly.] – <i>Lenka</i> (IP-2 with a long vowel sound in the stressed syllable, low tone), – <i>prosheptal Pronchatov. /.../ Ona prizhalas k nemu, vsya potyanulas vverkh; potom</i>

	<p><i>zamerla, pritikhla, pritailas.</i> [- Lenka, whispered Pronchatov. /.../ She snuggled up to him, all stretched out; then froze, became quiet, hid] (V. Lipatov. Skazanie o direktore Pronchatove [The Tale of Director Pronchatov]).</p>
- <i>Kirill!</i> (IP - 2) – <i>pozvala ona.</i> [Kirill! – she called.]	<p>Expressive with the meaning “fear, despair, grief” (emotional set: fear, despair, grief) Situation: husband tells wife about his arrest - <i>Poslushai, Tsilya, - skazal Kirill, v pervye za vse gody nazvav ee po imeni. - Ya zvonyu iz kabineta sledovatelya NKVD. Menya vyzvali k nim. /.../ U nikh order na moi arest.</i> [Listen, Tsilya, said Kirill, calling her by name for the first time in all these years. - I’m calling from the office of the NKVD investigator. I was summoned by them. /.../ They have a warrant for my arrest.] - <i>Kirill!!!</i> (IP-2 with a long vowel sound in the stressed syllable, high tone) - <i>zakrichala na ves zal Tsetsiliya. V trubke uzhe byl otboi.</i> <i>Vot tak v odin iz dnei tretei pyatiletki dva stoikikh bolshevikov pereshli na bolee intimnyi sposob obrashcheniya drug k drugu.</i> [Kirill!!! – Cecilia screamed for the entire hall to hear. A disconnection tone was already playing in the receiver. Thus, on one of the days of the third five-year plan two persistent Bolsheviks switched to a more intimate way of addressing each other.] (V.P. Aksenov “Moskovskaya saga” [Generations of winter]) Having learned about her husband’s arrest, the wife in her remark-reaction switches to a more intimate version of the address – the full form of the name “Kirill” instead of the address by the surname “Gradov” which was customary in that family (a harmonious correction of the discourse is carried out towards increased intimization)</p>

In the second case, the intentions of the expressives do not match the name of the emotional set that they are based on the expressive with the meaning of imploration (emotional set: agitation, despair); the expressive with the meaning of reproach, protest (emotional set: discontent, indignation), etc. Let us compare the contexts (Table 2).

Table 2: Expressives with intentions that do not match the name of the emotional set

Anthroponym-address (vocative)	Expressives aimed at regulating discourse and connected to its correction (the zone of harmony or disharmony) (the intention of the expressive does not match the name of the emotional set that it is based on)
- <i>Mashenka!</i> (IP-2) <i>Idi chai pit!</i> [Mashenka! Come have some tea!]	<p>The expressive with the meaning of objection, reassurance, comfort (emotional set: pity, sympathy, affection, tenderness) Situation: Wife upset by a poor relationship with her mother-in-law <i>Zheni: - Bolshe ya terpet ne namerena! Vse!.. Tvoya mat menya nenavidit! (plachet).</i> <i>Muzh (obnimayet zhenu): - Mashenka! (IP-4) Nu, detka... perestan</i> [Wife: - I do not plan to endure any more! That's it!.. Your mother hates me! (crying). Husband (hugging his wife): - Mashenka! (IP-4) Come on, baby... that's enough] (transcript of verbal speech)</p>
- <i>Olya!</i> (IP-2) – <i>pozval on zhenu.</i> [Olya! – he called his wife.]	<p>The expressive with the meaning “reproach, protest, imploration” (emotional set: surprise, confusion) Situation: a family argument - <i>Net, ya tebya otlichno ponimayu! - prodolzhal Olga Mikhailovna. - Ty menya nenavidish!.. Ty menya nenavidish za to, chto ya bogache tebya. /.../ Ya dazhe uverena, chto ty zhenilsya na mne tolko zatem, chtoby imet tsenz i etikh podlykh loshadei.</i> <i>Petr Dmitrich uronil gazetu i podnyalsya. Neozhidannoe oskorblenie oshelomilo ego. On detski-bespomoshchno ulybnulsya, rasteryanno poglyadel na zhenu i, tochno zashchishchaya sebya ot udarov, protyanul k nei ruki i skazal umolyayushche:</i> - <i>Olya!</i> [- No, I understand you perfectly! - continued Olga Mikhailovna. “You hate me!.. You hate me for being richer than you. /.../ I’m even sure that you married me only to have the qualification of these dastardly horses”]. Peter Dmitrich dropped the newspaper and stood up. The unexpected insult stunned him. He smiled in a childishly helpless manner, looked bewildered at his wife and, as if protecting himself from blows, extended his hands to her and said imploringly: - <i>Olya!</i>] (IP-2 with a long vowel sound in the stressed syllable) (A.P. Chekhov)</p>

	“Imeniny” [Nameday Party])
– Petya! (IP-2, abruptly) – pozvala ona. [Petya! – she called.]	<p>There are three expressives in the example below:</p> <p>(1) the expressive with the meaning of “reproach, protest” (emotional set: discontent);</p> <p>(2) the expressive with the meaning “reproach, protest” (emotional set: discontent, indignation);</p> <p>(3) the expressive with the meaning “reproach, condemnation, prohibition” (emotional set” indignation, outrage, irritation).</p> <p>Situation: a family argument</p> <p><i>Poluorlov (podskakivaet k synu, vykhvatyvaet uchebnik i bet Fedyu po golove).</i></p> <p><i>Klava Poluorlova. Petya! (IP-2, abruptly) (1) Ostanovis! Poluorlov. Eto zhe chert znaet chto!.. (synu). Raspustilsya sovsem! Moloko na gubakh ne obsokhlo!</i></p> <p><i>Klava Poluorlova. Petya, Petya! (IP-2, abruptly) (2) Opomnis!</i></p> <p><i>Poluorlov. A ty, Gosha, izvini menya, nadoel! Ukhodi!</i></p> <p><i>Klava Poluorlova. Gosha, stoi! Petr! (IP-2, abruptly) (3) Kak ne stydno!</i></p> <p>[Poluorlov (jumps up to his son, grabs the textbook and hits Fedya on the head).</p> <p><i>Klava Poluorlova. Petya! (IP-2, abruptly) (1) Stop!</i></p> <p><i>Poluorlov. The devil knows what!.. (to his son). You have gone completely out of hand! You are still wet behind the ears!</i></p> <p><i>Klava Poluorlova. Petya, Petya! (IP-2, abruptly) (2) Come to your senses!</i></p> <p><i>Poluorlov. As for you, Gosha, I'm sorry, I'm tired of you! Go away!</i></p> <p><i>Klava Poluorlova. Gosha, wait! Petya! (IP-2, abruptly) (3) Shame on you!</i></p> <p>(M. Roshchin. Staryi Novyi god [The Old New Year]).</p> <p>The wife, carrying out the tactics of “soft blockade” in the form of expressives with the meaning of “reproach, protest” (1), (2) (they differ in the emotional component; the repetition of the hypocorism “Petya” is associated with an intensification of the impact on the recipient). Then the wife switches to “hard blockade” using the expressive with the meaning of “reproach, condemnation, prohibition” (3) (full form of the name “Peter”). This transition (as well as the alternation of anthroponymic variants) marks an increase in the threshold of the addresser’s negative</p>

	emotions towards the addressee.
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The modification of the intention, the illocutionary power of expressives of this group and their emotional component are carried out through various types of IP and (with the aim of increasing the impact on the addressee) can be accompanied by the alternation of various anthroponymic options, their phonetic transformations, for example, drawn-out vowels (“Va-a-nyal!”), repetition, a combination of positive- and negative-evaluative sensibilizers (intensifiers of emotions) (“milyi moi”, “lyubimyi”, “parshivets”, “dryan” [my dear, my love, scumbag, jerk], etc.).

The second group of expressives typical of the everyday sphere is connected to rogatives (interrogative structures). In this case, questions (with or without question words) that constitute requests for information and permission serve as the transposed means. The result of the transposition is expressives with the meaning of denial or impossibility; expressives with the intentions of reproach, prohibition; expressives with the meaning of request, reproach. All expressives are accompanied by communicant’s negative emotions and are connected to disharmony in communication. Let us compare the following structures (Tables 3-5).

Table 3: Examples of expressives typical of the everyday sphere

Questions that are requests for information	Expressives with the meaning of denial or impossibility
<p>– <i>Chemu oni tebya nauchili? (IP-2)</i></p> <p>– <i>Plavat s akvalangom.</i></p> <p>[– What did they teach you?</p> <p>– <i>Scuba diving.</i>]</p>	<p>– <i>Chemu oni tebya nauchili?! (IP-4) (=they did not teach you anything; emotional set: discontent, indignation, outrage)</i></p> <p>– <i>Nepravda. Koe-chemu nauchili.</i></p> <p>[– They did not teach you anything, did they?!</p> <p>– <i>Wrong. They did teach me something.</i>]</p>
<p>– <i>Na chto eto pokhozhe? (IP-2)</i></p> <p>– <i>Na aisberg.</i></p> <p>[– What does it look like?</p> <p>– <i>An iceberg.</i>]</p>	<p>– <i>Na chto eto pokhozhe?! (IP-4) (=it does not look like anything; emotional set: discontent, indignation, outrage)</i></p> <p>– <i>Tishe, tishe. Uspokoisya.</i></p> <p>[– What does it look like?!</p> <p>– <i>Shush, shush. Calm down!</i>]</p>
<p>– <i>Komu eto nado? (IP-2)</i></p> <p>– <i>Babushke i mame.</i></p> <p>[– Who needs this?</p> <p>– <i>Grandma and mom.</i>]</p>	<p>– <i>Komu eto nado?! (IP-4) (=nobody needs this; emotional set: discontent, indignation, outrage)</i></p> <p>– <i>Ne krichi, pozhaluista.</i></p> <p>[– Who even needs this?</p> <p>– <i>Do not yell, please.</i>]</p>
<p>– <i>Otkuda ty eto vzyal? (IP-2)</i></p> <p>– <i>Iz entsiklopedii</i></p> <p>[– Where did you learn this from?</p> <p>– <i>From the encyclopaedia.</i>]</p>	<p>– <i>Otkuda ty eto vzyal?! (IP-4) (=it is not true, it is not the case; emotional set: discontent, indignation, outrage)</i></p> <p>– <i>Petka skazal.</i></p> <p>[– Where did you learn this from?!</p> <p>– <i>Petka told me.</i>]</p>
<p>– <i>Kto tebe eto skazal? (IP-2)</i></p> <p>– <i>Papa.</i></p> <p>[– Who told you this?</p> <p>– <i>Dad.</i>]</p>	<p>– <i>Kto tebe eto skazal?! (IP-4) (=it is not true, it is not the case; emotional set: discontent, indignation, outrage)</i></p> <p>– <i>Vchera na sobranii obsuzhdali.</i></p> <p>[– Who told you this?!</p> <p>– <i>It was discussed yesterday at the meeting.</i>]</p>

– <i>Kakoi on spetsialist?</i> (IP-2) – <i>Khoroshii.</i> [– What kind of specialist is he? – A good one.]	– <i>Kakoi on spetsialist!</i> (IP-7) (=he is not a specialist; emotional set: disdain) – <i>I ne govori! Diagnost pravilnyi postavit ne smog!</i> [– Some specialist he is! – Indeed! Could not even make a correct diagnosis!]
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Table 4: Examples of expressives typical of the everyday sphere

Questions that are requests for information	Expressives with the intonation of reproach, prohibition
– <i>Kak ty podstriglas?</i> (IP-2) – <i>Korotko</i> [– What kind of haircut did you get? – Short.]	– <i>Kak ty podstriglas?!</i> (IP-5, low tone) (reproach; emotional set: discontent, indignation) – <i>A, po-moemu, nichego. Stilno.</i> [– What kind of haircut is this?! – Well, I think it is alright. Stylish.]
– <i>Kak ty odet?</i> (IP-2) – <i>Legko.</i> [– What kind of clothes are you wearing? – Light ones.]	– <i>Kak ty odet?!</i> (IP-5, low tone) (reproach; emotional set: discontent, indignation) – <i>A chto takoe?</i> [– What kind of clothes are you wearing?! – What about them?]
– <i>Kak ty s nei razgovarivaesh?</i> (IP-2) – <i>Po skaipu.</i> [– How do you talk to her? – Via Skype.]	– <i>Kak ty s nei razgovarivaesh?!</i> (IP-5, low tone) (reproach, prohibition; emotional set: discontent, indignation, outrage) – <i>A chto tebe ne nravitsya?</i> [– Why are you talking to her in this way?! – What is your problem with it?]
– <i>Chto eto takoe?</i> (IP-2) – <i>Yablochnye chipsy.</i> [– What is this? – Apple chips.]	– <i>Chto eto takoe?!</i> (IP-4, 5) (reproach, prohibition; emotional set: discontent, indignation, outrage) – <i>Podumaesh, skazat nichego nelzya!</i> [– What is this?! – What's the big deal, one can't even say anything!]
– <i>Pochemu ty ne vstretila babushku?</i> (IP-2) – <i>Ya opozdala na vokzal.</i> [– Why didn't you meet your grandmother? – I was late to the station.]	– <i>Pochemu ty ne vstretila babushku?!</i> (IP-4, 5) (reproach; emotional set: discontent, indignation, outrage) – <i>Prosti, ya dumala, chto ona priezhaet zavtra.</i> [– Why didn't you meet your grandmother?! – Sorry, I thought she was coming tomorrow.]
– <i>Zachem ty nadela eto plate?</i> (IP-2) – <i>Khochu poiti v nem na kontsert.</i> [– Why have you put this dress on? – I want to wear it to the concert.]	– <i>Zachem ty nadela eto plate?!</i> (IP-4,5) – <i>A chto ya ne mogu nadet plate svoei sestry?</i> (reproach; emotional set: discontent, indignation, outrage) [– Why have you put this dress on?! – Can't I wear my sister's dress?]

Table 5: Examples of expressives typical of the everyday sphere

Questions-requests for permission	Expressives with the meaning of request, reproach combined with the emotions of discontent, indignation
– <i>Ya mogu pochitat zhurnal?</i> (IP-3) – <i>Da, konechno.</i> [– May I read the magazine? – Yes, of course.]	– <i>Ya mogu pochitat zhurnal?!</i> (IP-4) – <i>Vse, ukhozhu. Tolko ne zlis.</i> [– Can I just read the magazine?! – Alright, I'm leaving. Just don't get angry.]
– <i>Mozhno mne posmotret film?</i> (IP-3) – <i>Mozhno.</i> [– May I watch the film? – You may.]	– <i>Mozhno mne posmotret film?!</i> (IP-4) – <i>Molchu, molchu.</i> [– Can I just watch the film? – I won't talk anymore.]

Utterances with question words (wh-sentences) pronounced with IP-4 can be used as affirmations: *Kto ne lyubit Pushkina?* [Who doesn't like Pushkin?] (=everyone likes him).

The third group of expressives is connected to ESA [22, 23, 50] that serve as the transposed means. During transposition, expressives can be accompanied by both positive emotions (joy, delight) and negative ones (discontent, indignation, outrage, irritation, resentment), realize the intentions of consent, approval, disapproval, objection, refusal, reproach, express irony, ridicule, become playful SA [43-45]. "Meanwhile, their main intention may remain, but it will be 'in the background' or it may be eliminated, giving way to other intentions" [41: 158]. Examples of such transpositions are provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Examples of expressives connected to ESA

ESA	Intention of the ESA	Intention of the transposed ESA (expressive)
Pozhaluista!	Polite reply to an apology or gratitude: – <i>Izvinite za opozdanie.</i> – <i>Pozhaluista.</i> (IP-1) [– Sorry for being late. – Not at all.] – <i>Bolshoe spasibo za pomoshch!</i> – <i>Pozhaluista.</i> (IP-1) [– Thank you very much for your help! – You are welcome.]	Discontent, indignation: – <i>Privet! A vot i ya.</i> – <i>Pozhaluista!</i> (IP-2) <i>Opyat opozdal!</i> <i>Skolko tebya mozno zhdat?!</i> [– Hi! Here I am. – Great! You are late again! How long do I need to wait for you?!]
Otlichnaya ideya!	Approval: – <i>Oznakomilas s Vashim proektom. Otlichnaya ideya!</i> (IP-2) [– I have taken a look at your project. What a wonderful idea!]	Agreement, approval (happiness, delight): – <i>Ya predlagayu, poka zhenshchiny gotovyat obed, sygrat v futbol.</i> – <i>Otlichnaya ideya!</i> (IP-5) [– I propose we play football while the women are cooking lunch. – What a wonderful idea!]
Molodets!	Praise:	Agreement, approval

	<p>– <i>Ochen vkusnyi sup poluchilsya! Molodets!</i> (IP-2) [– The soup was delicious! Good job!]</p>	<p>(happiness, delight):</p> <p>– <i>Davaite vecherom ustroim piknik. Molodets!</i> (IP-2,4) <i>Zdorovo pridumal!</i> [– The four of us should have a picnic. – Good job! Such a great idea!]</p> <p>Ironic reproach, disapproval (discontent, indignation):</p> <p>– <i>On so mmoi ne khochet razgovarivat. Nu vot, pozhilogo cheloveka obidel. Molodets!</i> (IP-4) [– He doesn't want to talk to me. – So, you have upset an elderly person. Good job!]</p>
Spasibo!	<p>Gratitude:</p> <p>– <i>Prekrasnyi vecher! – Spasibo!</i> (IP-2) [– What a wonderful night! – Thank you!]</p>	<p>Objection, disagreement, refusal (discontent, irritation, resentment):</p> <p>– <i>Bros ty eto delo! Vse ravno u tebya nichego ne poluchitsya!</i> – <i>Spasibo!</i> (IP-4) <i>Ya uzh kak-nibud sam reshju, chto mne delat!</i> [– You should just give up! You won't succeed anyway! – Well, thank you! I will figure out myself what I should do!]</p>
Vsego khoroshego!	<p>Well wishes during farewell:</p> <p>– <i>Vsego khoroshego!</i> (IP-2) <i>Priezshaite k nam letom!</i> [– All the best! Come to us in the summer!]</p>	<p>Ironic wish-agreement (disdain, negative attitude towards the interlocutor):</p> <p>– <i>Ya ne vernus k tebe! Budu podavat na razvod!</i> – <i>Vsego khoroshego!</i> (IP-4) [– I won't come back to you! I will file for divorce! – Good riddance!]</p>
Schastlivogo puti!	<p>Wishing a safe trip, journey:</p> <p>– <i>Schastlivogo puti!</i> (IP-2) <i>Soobshchi, kogda dobereshsya do mesta.</i> [– Have a safe trip! Let me know when you get there.]</p>	<p>Ironic wish-agreement (disdain, negative attitude towards the interlocutor):</p> <p>– <i>Ya ukhozhu navsegda!</i> – <i>Schastlivogo puti!</i> (IP-4) <i>Ne zabludis!</i> [– I'm leaving for good!]</p>
Izvini(-te). Prosti(-te).	<p>Apologies (asking for forgiveness):</p> <p>– <i>Izvini menya za opozdanie!</i> (IP-2) – <i>Prostite menya, Olga Ivanovna!</i> (IP-2). <i>Ya pogoryachilas.</i> [– Forgive me for being late! – I apologize, Olga Ivanovna. I overreacted.]</p>	<p>– Bon voyage! Do not get lost!]</p> <p>Objection, protest (discontent, indignation):</p> <p>– <i>Ya ne mogu uchastvovat v kontserte. Zanyat.</i> – <i>Izvini!</i> (IP-4) <i>Ty dal svoe soglasie. My tebya uzhe v programmu vklyuchili!</i> [– I can't take part in the concert. I am busy. – Well, I'm sorry! You gave your word. We have already included you in the program.]</p> <p>Refusal (discontent, indignation):</p> <p>– <i>Segodnya Vasha ochered ubirat kvartiru.</i> – <i>Prostite!</i> (IP-4) <i>Ya vchera ubiralas!</i> [– Today is your turn to tidy the apartment. – Well, I'm sorry! I tidied it yesterday!]</p>
Pozdravlyayu!	<p>Congratulations:</p> <p>– <i>Pozdravlyayu!</i> (IP-2) <i>Vsekh blag!</i> [– Congratulations! All the best!]</p>	<p>Ironic reproach, disapproval (discontent, indignation):</p> <p>– <i>Perchatki poteryal.</i> – <i>Pozdravlyayu!</i> (IP-4) <i>Eto uzhe tretya para!</i> [– I've lost my glove. – Congratulations! This is the third pair already!]</p>
Privet!	<p>Greetings:</p> <p>– <i>Privet!</i> (IP-2) <i>Kak dela?</i> [– Hi! How are you?]</p>	<p>Objection, reproach (surprise, disapproval, indignation):</p> <p>– <i>A pochemu ty zdes?</i> – <i>Privet!</i> (IP-4) <i>My zhe dogovarivalis! Ty chto, zabyla?</i> [– And why are you here? – Hello! We had an agreement! Have you forgotten?]</p>
Zdravstvui(-te)!	<p>Greetings:</p> <p>– <i>Zdravstvuite, Anna Sergeevna!</i> (IP-2) [– Hello, Anna Sergeevna!]</p>	<p>Objection, refusal (discontent, indignation):</p> <p>– <i>Segodnya ty zabiraesh rebenka iz detskogo sada.</i> – <i>Zdravstvuite!</i> (IP-4) <i>U menya vecherom</i></p>

		<i>irenirovka. Ya zhe tebe govoril.</i> [- Today you are picking the child up from the kindergarten. – Well, hello! I have a training session in the evening. I have told you.]
Do svidaniya!	Farewells: – <i>Do svidaniya, Anya! (IP-2)</i> [- See you, Anya!]	Refusal, farewell (resentment, indignation, outrage): – <i>Ya khochu poluchit svoi dengi.</i> – <i>Do svidaniya! (IP-2, 4)</i> [- I want to get my money. – See you!]
Soboleznuyu!	Condolences: – <i>U menya vchera babushka umerla.</i> – <i>Iskrenne soboleznuyu! (IP-2)</i> [- My grandmother died yesterday. – My sincere condolences!]	Ironic compassion, condolences (pity for the addressee, negative attitude towards the situation): – <i>Svekrov s vami zhivet?</i> – <i>Da.</i> – <i>Soboleznuyu! (IP-4)</i> [- Does your mother-in-law live with you? – Yes. – My condolences!]

In most cases, transposed ESA are linked to the violation of principles of cooperation and politeness and constitute risky communicative actions.

Pragmatic transposition is an integral part of Russians' everyday communication. The reviewed examples of expressives represent a small part of such realizations in speech that require further detailed systematic description. They are all active, activity-related, pragmatically significant units that participate in communication regulation. Mastering the mechanism of pragmatic transposition and various types of IP that help to determine the true intentional meaning of transposed SA is an important requirement for the formation of communicative competence of Russian language speakers. From the point of view of the communicative-pragmatic approach, it seems promising to describe all ESA that are typical of everyday (and more generally – routine) communication and are realized through intonation within the new version of Russian grammar [2, 3] (based on the list of nominations of speech intentions [51]).

The results obtained during the study can be used in RFL classes to teach using communication-oriented methods. “The most difficult aspect for foreign students is the intonation of live communication as the notional and expressive aspects of intonation are interconnected. Native language speakers use intonation intuitively without even thinking how to express joy or anger, discontent, insistence or request. For a foreigner, it is very difficult to note jokes, irony, disappointment, distrust, doubt, etc. in the Russian language. At the advanced stage, one must teach foreign students to express these intentions with the help of intonation by using IP-4, 5, 6, 7 in different speech situations” [58: 2900-2911]. Students' inability to distinguish the types of IP in SA with the same lexical and syntactic composition (and, consequently, the intentions of these SA) leads to communicative failures. We proposed textbooks that

will help foreign students to learn to understand the meaning expressed by the texts of monologues and dialogues, to read correctly, and to talk about various life situations [59-61].

4 Conclusion

The factual evidence and the results of the analysis can be used to create communication-oriented Russian textbooks (for Russians and foreigners), as well as serve as the basis for comparative studies of expressives in various situations of everyday (and more generally – routine) communication in other linguocultural areas. Today, the dictionary of transpositions of ESA is in development (by T.B. Nesterova) (it is addressed to a wide range of readers), as well as workbooks for foreigners learning Russian (Levels B1-B2, B2-C2) (by T.B. Nesterova, M.N. Shutova, and T.V. Lyashenko).

There is a clear need for further investigation into pragmatic features of intonation in relation to everyday (and more generally – routine) communication of Russians.

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