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SPOKEN ENGLISH: VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL FEATURES OF EMOTIONAL SPEECH

It is known that live spoken speech as an integral part of any language is characterized by emotionality, which reflects the involvement of the individual in the communication process. In turn, the lack of knowledge about verbal and non-verbal features of emotional speech is a sign of reduced communicative competence of speakers.

The aim of this work is to establish the nomenclature of linguistic means involved in the explicit expression of negative evaluation in English; live speech. It should be noted, first of all, that the concept of evaluation as a basic mental operation, without which it is impossible to imagine human existence and which is embodied in verbal and non-verbal signs, has always been in the focus of attention of linguists. It is important to note that the linguistic theory of emotionality is closely related to the achievements of such sciences as logic, philosophy, psychology, axiology, etc.

The vast majority of cognitive psychological studies substantiate the idea of multifunctionality of emotions, as they are directly related to various aspects of human behavior. If we consider the emotionality of speech from the side of the theory of linguo-emociology, it can be argued that these are certain linguistic means and techniques by which the communicator expresses his own emotional state or feelings about something, that is, approval, respect or disapproval, irony, ridicule, superiority, etc. According to the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Philosophy, evaluation is one of the main (along with norm and value) concepts of axiology (theory of values) and logic

of evaluations (formal axiology), which reflects the value aspect of the interaction between reality and man. In the assessment there is always a subject of assessment (person, society), from the point of view of which the assessment is given, the object of assessment (subject, event, state of affairs), to which the assessment refers, as well as the evaluative predicate (evaluative attitude), characterized by specific features of the subject's attitude to the object of assessment (emotionality, emotionality, rationality).

Three types of significance can be distinguished: theoretical (epistemological assessment), value (axiological assessment), practical (implementation of epistemological and axiological assessments through the volitional impulses of the subject in the systems of subject and communicative actions) (Simon Knight, Simon Buckingham Shum, Karen Littleton, 2014).

In linguistics, evaluative units are analyzed with the help of various parameters that relate to the formal features of evaluative and labeled units, and to their contextual side, which can be verbal (linguistic) and non-verbal (situational, extra linguistic). In linguistics, the terms implication and hint are used to denote this phenomenon. In turn, a negative assessment of an object can be based on the characteristics of the object's appearance, behavior, lifestyle. It is nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs that are used to express negative evaluation. For example (TV series "How I met your mother", dir. Pamela Fryman, Rob Greenberg, Michael Shea, Neil Patrick Harris, 2009).:

Lily: Barney, you don't catch feeling, you just have them. And they're good.

Barney: They're terrible! I can't eat, I can't sleep.

As can be seen from the example, one of the characters expresses a negative attitude to the feelings he is experiencing by using the adjective "terrible' and the negative form of the modal verb ("can't eat", "can't sleep"), which clearly conveys his negative assessment of the situation.

To intensify the meaning of evaluation, the speaker can use a significant number of means, among which we can single out: adverbs (awfully, rather, quite, utterly, badly, absolutely); emphatic verb "do", exclamations beginning with "How...!"; "What a...!", combined with words that express negative evaluation. In order to strengthen this semantics, comparative constructions like....*like... as...as* are also used. Thus, despite the long history of studying the phenomenon of evaluation in linguistics, there are still controversial issues that require more detailed consideration. It should be understood that the spectrum of negatively evaluative units includes both expressively colored words and expressively neutral words with negative semantics that denote condemnation and anti-social phenomena in accordance with current social values (Slipetskaya, 2016).

Language is constantly evolving, adapting to the needs of society and in response to various social challenges. In this regard, further study requires language units that are characterized by the expression of a negative value in relation to the object of communication.

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