Subject matter: Structural-Semantic and Functional-Stylistic Characteristics of Interjections in English and Russian.

Author: Lilia I. Grigoyantz, 5th year student, Institute of Translatology and Multilanguage Studies.

Supervisor of the project: V.G. Loktionova, Professor of the Chair of Theory and Practice of Translation and Interpretation.

ABSTRACT

The object of this project work is the interjection in the English and Russian languages. For a long time there has been some doubt whether interjections are words of a definite language in the same sense as nouns, verbs etc. This doubt provoked numerous comparisons between interjections and rather involuntary outcries, caused by strong feelings and emotions.

In the present work the English and Russian interjection is viewed and discussed as apart of the word stock of a language as much as other types of words are, but with their own characteristic features and functions.

The comparison of structural, semantic and stylistic features of a vast number of the English and Russian interjections drawn in this paper is important from the point of view of their grammatical status and the problem of their English-Russian and Russian-English translation and interpretation.

The principal aim and concrete tasks of this study are:

1. To determine the status of interjections in the terms of parts of speech (lexical-grammatical classes of words).
2. To classify the English and Russian interjections, focussing on their universal and specific features in the compared languages.
3. To carry out the investigation of semantic and stylistic features of interjections on the phrase level.
4. To solve the problem of adequate English-Russian and Russian-English translation/interpretation of interjections.

The undertaken study results in the following conclusions.

1. The interjection in English and in Russian is a part of the word stock. The overwhelming majority of interjections are not names of anything but expressions of emotions. The only exception is the Russian interjectional verb, not presented in English.
2. The form and function of interjections reflect the complex interrelation between the nonlinguistic and linguistic factors influencing their formation and use (uncontrolled psychological and emotional states, attempts to imitate sounds of reality, peculiarities of language systems).
3. In both languages there are interjections with the permanent status in the word stock and author’s neologisms. The Russian interjectional verbs functioning as a source of nomination of brisk, unexpected actions, observation of which produces emotional effect on the speaker have no equivalents in English.
4. The interjections of both languages are mainly translated and interpreted with the help of functional change. Author’s neologisms are usually transcribed. In the Russian translations of the English phrases with interjections both interjections and interjectional verbs can and ought to be used. The Russian interjectional verbs being translated into English undergo various lexical-grammatical transformations.