

# Expressiveness and Emotiveness

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- ◎ Expressiveness – in etymological sense is a kind of intensification of the utterance (or a part of it). It should not be confused with the category of emotiveness that reveals emotions of the writer or a speaker – by not directly manifesting their emotions but by echoing real feelings, designed to awaken co-experience on the part of the reader. Expressiveness is broader than emotiveness and cannot be reduced to the latter, which is the part of expressiveness and occupies a predominant position in it.

## Expressiveness

## Emotiveness

Mr. Smith was an extremely unpleasant person

Isn't she cute!

Never will he go to that place again

Fool that he was!

In rushed the soldiers

This goddamn window won't open!

It took us a very, very long time to forget

This quickie tour did not satisfy our curiosity

- ◎ Expressive means are those phonetic, morphological, word-building, lexical, phraseological, syntactical forms, which exist in language-as-a-system for the purpose of logical or emotional intensification of the utterance.

- ◎ Some of them are normalized in the language and labeled in the dictionaries as intensifiers. The most powerful expressive means are phonetic because the human voice can indicate subtle nuances of meaning that no other means could convey. Such parameters of speech as pitch, melody, stress, pausation, drawling out, whispering and sing-song manner are studied by phonetics and “paralinguistics” – a new science analyzing **phonetic** devices from the linguistic point of view. Arnold in her book on Stylistics adheres to the term “phonostylistics” that was introduced by S.Chatman.

- ◎ **Morphological** EM are studied by grammar or morphological stylistics and include stylistic possibilities of the categories of number, Historical Present, “shall” in the 2 or 3 person, demonstrative pronouns, verbals, etc. It should be noted that this branch of stylistics is only at the initial stage of its development.

- ◉ Word-building or (broader) **lexical** EM comprise a great many word-forms rendering stylistic meaning with the help of different affixes: e.g. diminutive suffixes – dearie, sonny, auntie, streamlet. At the lexical level expressiveness can also be rendered by the words possessing inner expressive charge - interjections, epithets, slang and vulgar, poetic or archaic words, set phrases, idioms, catchwords, proverbs and sayings.

- Finally, at the syntactical level there are many constructions, which may reveal certain degree of logical or emotional emphasis. In order to distinguish between an EM and a SD one should bear in mind that EMs are concrete facts of language. Stylistics studies EMs from a special angle, its Denotative meaning investigates the modifications of meaning which various EM undergo when they are used in different functional styles.



## Literature:

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THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION! =)