«PHONETICS OF EMOTIONS»: TEMPO OF SPEECH AND TYPES OF HEADS AS MEANS OF EXPRESSING OF NEGATIVE EMOTIONS IN ENGLISH

Emotions penetrate all spheres of a human life. Grammar and phonetics are "imbued" with emotional overtones. "Grammar of emotions" develops the issues of "emotional syntax" and "emotional morphology" (affixation, grammatical forms of words in the text) [Slipetska, 2017; Slipetska, 2022]. Phonetics of emotions is intonation realization of a speech content.

The goal of the research is to elucidate tempo of speech and types heads as means of verbalization of negative emotions and states.

Tempo of speech makes it possible to distinguish the emotional state of the interlocutors, indicates the social status, age, gender of the speaker. The type of tempo is a kind of indicator of cognitive and mental activity of an individual. An accelerated pace is characteristic of individuals with an easily excitable psyche. Accelerated tempo can indicate a joyful, excited state of the speaker, emotional speech characteristic of middle-aged and older people; low social status of the individual. A fast tempo of speech, for example, is associated with verbalization of a negative emotion of anger, for example:

b) Great 'Heaven! 'Seven of you, I gaping 'round there, I and 'don't know what I 'did with the 'hammer! [Jerome K. Jerome. "Three Men in a Boat"].

A slow tempo can indicate doubt, accusation of a speaker, a depressed state, for example:

a) Mrs. Warren (passionately): "What's the use of going to bed? Do you think I could sleep?"

b) So they sat by the firelight, in silence, one on each side of the hearth. [B. Shaw. "Mrs. Warren Profession"].

A slow tempo of speech contains many pauses indicating doubt, hesitation, uncertainty caused by various emotions, forgetfulness, etc. The general laws of functioning of pauses in speech are usually considered to be as follows: pauses reflect a speaker's emotional state of dissatisfaction (insult, anger, fear, despair), for example:

What a shame I poor darling; I look her, I'll see if I can buy another pair for you. [Kingdon, 1995].

In English, when in doubt, hesitation pauses can be filled with the so-called hesitation fillers, for example: you see, you know, I mean, I mean to say, so to speak, well, um — ah — eh — erm — er, let me see, etc. [Kingdon, 1995].

Suppressed negative emotions are actualized by means of a low descending head; positive
strong unrestrained emotions are expressed on the basis of the interaction of a high register, a wide range of descending, ascending-descending head, a sliding or descending scandent head.

Thus, it can be argued that the types of heads are quite strongly correlated with the emotional state: dissatisfaction, irritation – the ascending head, for example: There's no need to lose your temper! (Low Rise); When is he coming down a gain? (Low Rise); anger, hatred – (Low Fall); Why are you so angry with him? (High Fall); Never been known to fail! (High Fall); I've told you more than once to stop smoking! (Low Fall); I hate doing nothing! Stop making that dreadful thing! (Low Fall) [Kingdon, 1995].

Thus, analyzing considering the system of emotional elements and emotional means at the phonetic level, it should be noted that this is additional information that is expressed by tempo of speech, types of pauses, types of heads.

References: