

THE PROBLEM OF PERCEPTION OF NON-CATEGORIC STATEMENTS IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LITERARY TEXTS

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Abstract

The given article is dedicated to the problem of perception of non-categoric statements in English and Russian literary texts. The study of depicted human emotions in a literary text is due to the fact that it is in it that one can expect the most complete functional manifestation of the pragmatic potential of emotional statements.

Keywords: Non-categoric statements, literary text, pragmatic potential, emotional statements.

Introduction

Non-categoric statements, also known as conditionals or indefinites, play an important role in fiction. They allow authors to convey many shades of meaning, creating a more flexible and multifaceted picture of the world. Many factors, such as cultural contexts, stylistic traditions and linguistic features, influence the reception of such statements.

Non-categoric statements include such constructions as "может быть", "maybe", "возможно", "maybe", "иногда" "sometimes" and "не всегда" "not always". In English, the use of modal verbs such as may, might and could help create hypothetical situations. The Russian language, on the other hand, actively uses indefinite pronouns and adverbs such as "someone", "somewhere", "sometimes", which also creates uncertainty

For example:

In the English work "The Catcher in the Rye" by Jerome D. Salinger, many modal verbs are used, which creates an atmosphere of uncertainty and internal struggle of the hero. In Russian classical literature, for example, in Dostoevsky, constructions with indefinite pronouns are often found, which also serves to report the internal state of the characters.

Cultural contexts influence how readers perceive noncategorical statements. Russian literature is more prone to philosophical reflection and often evokes deep thoughts about fate and life, while English-language literature often focuses on personal freedom and individualism.

These differences shape readers' unique responses to noncategorical expressions. The psychology of perception also plays a key role. Readers may interpret noncategorical statements differently depending on their life experiences and emotional states.

In this context, research into reader perception can help reveal how various cultural and linguistic factors influence comprehension and interpretation. The problem of perceiving non-categoric statements in literary texts is complex and multifaceted. It touches on linguistic, cultural and psychological aspects. Understanding these factors can contribute to a more in-



depth analysis of literature in both Russian and English. This is important for further study of literature and its influence on the readership.

Examples from English literature

Example 1: "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald

In this novel, characters often express their feelings and thoughts through non-categorical statements. For example, when Gatsby talks about his dreams, he uses the construction: "I hope to reach my dreams one day." Here the uncertainty highlights his inner struggles and doubts. The use of the word's "hope" and "one day" creates an atmosphere of uncertainty, which allows the reader to feel inner tension.

Example 2: "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee

The characters in the novel often talk about what they "think", "maybe", "sometimes". For example, a character might remark: "Maybe people are not as bad as they seem."

This construction opens up room for interpretation and forces readers to think about moral dilemmas, making the text more dynamic.

Example 1: "Crime and Punishment" by Fyodor Dostoevsky

Dostoevsky often uses non-categorical statements in describing the internal experiences of characters. For example, one of the characters might say: "I think the truth is out there somewhere."

Here the word "seems" adds uncertainty and allows the reader to better understand the character's torment and ambiguity.

Example 2: "Anna Karenina" by Leo Tolstoy

In this novel, Tolstoy shows how the main characters sometimes doubt their feelings. For example, Anna may reflect, "I'm not sure if this is love, maybe it's just an infatuation."

The use of "I'm not sure" emphasizes her inner conflict and uncertainty in her relationship, which adds drama and depth to the character.

It should be noted that non-categorical statements in English and Russian literature often perform a similar function, but cultural characteristics influence their perception differently. For example, in the English-language tradition there is often an emphasis on personal freedom and choice, whereas in Russian literature there is more emphasis on moral responsibility and fate.

Experiments with readers' perception of non-categorical statements show that uncertainty can cause different emotional reactions.

For example, studies conducted among readers of Russian and English literature found that Russian-speaking readers are more likely to respond to vague statements with a feeling of anxiety, while English-speaking readers can interpret them with more flexibility.

Thus, the problem of perception of non-categorical statements in literary texts remains relevant and requires in-depth analysis. Examples from literature make it possible to understand how these statements form the main ideas of the works and reflect the inner world of the characters.

It also continues to open new horizons for understanding literary works in different cultural contexts.



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