

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ  
ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
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# **АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЛИНГВИСТИКИ И ЛИТЕРАТУРОВЕДЕНИЯ**

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способу притяжения, которые образованы на основе различных моделей как «имя прил.+имя сущ.», «прич.+имя сущ.», «имя сущ.+имя сущ.», «глагол+имя сущ.».

Все эти сложные слова составляют существенную часть лексики языков мира, в них сочетаются краткость, точность и семантическая насыщенность, они дают возможность полнее и более емко выразить новые понятия. Они продолжают оставаться одним из наиболее активно пополняемых неологизмами классов лексем, показывают яркую выразительность якутского языка и различные оттенки значений слов.

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## **LANGUAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF GRATITUDE IN THE SPEECHES OF THE NIGERIAN AND RUSSIAN PRESIDENTS**

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## **ЯЗЫКОВАЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ БЛАГОДАРНОСТИ В РЕЧАХ ПРЕЗИДЕНТОВ НИГЕРИИ И РОССИИ**

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*The aim of the study is to examine ways of language implementation of gratitude in the speeches of the presidents of Nigeria and Russia. The study attempts to explore the universal and nation-specific features of expressing gratitude in the Russian and Nigerian presidential political discourse, which, consequently, contributes to the knowledge of intercultural communication.*

**Keywords:** political discourse, intercultural communication, gratitude, goals.

*В данной статье изучаются способы языковой реализации благодарности в выступлениях президентов Нигерии и России. Исследуются универсальные и национальные особенности выражения благодарности в российском и нигерийском президентском политическом дискурсе. Работа вносит вклад в развитие межкультурной коммуникации между странами.*

**Ключевые слова:** политический дискурс, межкультурная коммуникация, благодарность, цели.

**Научный руководитель:** В.В. Кашпур, канд. филол. наук, доцент ТГУ.

In this study, an attempt is made to analyze universal and nation-specific features of gratitude in Russia's and Nigeria's presidential political discourse and thus contribute to studies of intercultural communication.

Political discourse (and its many genres) may be described as «a prominent way of “doing politics”» [1. P. 18]. Besides institutional texts of bills, laws, government or ministerial regulations, etc., political advertising, political speeches, media interviews, political talk shows on TV, and so on are genres of political discourse.

Gratitude is a ritual element of many presidential speeches. In parsing gratitude and the conditions under which it is called for, we can say that the communicative goal of gratitude is to express a feeling of appreciation to someone (a group of people) for something. The breadth of circumstances in which we invoke gratitude terms would suggest that gratitude, generally, is the response a person could have to something good or something beneficial. Examining how presidents express gratitude is relevant in at least two aspects: how they do it (language specifications) and why they do it. The latter sheds light on reasons (and occasions) presidents are thankful for, which is beneficial for intercultural communication. The analyzed speeches were retrieved from [www.pulse.ng](http://www.pulse.ng) and [www.kremlin.ru](http://www.kremlin.ru).

When expressing gratitude, the components «subject of action», «object of action», «action», «cause of action», «goal of action» are explicated. The most indispensable components in expressing gratitude are «action» and «goal of action».

A thank-you remark by a president is triggered by a specific event. The politician is aware that any good deed should be rewarded to one degree or another («thanked»), this is especially true for performing the ritual of gratitude: ingratitude is strictly condemned by society. According to Jeremy Engels [2], gratitude is a kind of political emotion, which can be pursued for different political ends.

Politicians are driven by intentions to adhere to etiquette, to express their emotional state; to impact on the behavior and emotional state of the addressee; to assess the situation.

The implementation of the «action» component at the language level coincides with the implementation of the «goal of action» (gratitude), where the performance of a speech act is both a process and a goal.

The components are expressed by verbs (**благодарю**, **I thank**), interjections (**спасибо**, **thank you**), phrases (**хочу поблагодарить**, **I want to thank**).

The «cause of action» traditionally follows the «action» component and is introduced by prepositions **за + noun** (Russian) and **for + noun or gerund** (English): *Спасибо вам за внимание; Благодарю вас за службу!; Я хочу вас поблагодарить за совместную работу; I thank you for attending this August occasion; I thank you most sincerely for your attention.*

The politician clearly indicates what he is grateful to the audience for: attention (*I thank you most sincerely for your attention; Благодарю вас за внимание*); support (*I thank all stakeholders and organizations including our development partners that provided support to the Committee in one form or another; Хочу поблагодарить всех вас ... за совместную работу, за содержательную и деятельную поддержку*); attendance (*Thank you all for coming today*), etc.

The component «subject of action» in the Nigerian presidential speeches is always expressed using the personal pronoun **I** in combination with a verb: (*I thank you most sincerely for your attention; I want to express gratitude*). In Russian, but for the **я**-form, the corresponding grammatical form of the personal verb (1st person singular) alone is possible: (*Благодарю вас за внимание*). The choice of the first-person singular of pronouns and verb forms, from our point of view, is fundamental, since it uniquely implements the subjectivity of the action that the politician expresses gratitude on his own behalf, and not as a representative of a team, party, etc.

The component «object of action» is mostly implemented using units **you**, **yours**, **вас**, **всех**, though **names of groups/nations or parties** could be seen rarely in some speeches: *Finally, let me commend Nigerians for your patience, steadfastness and perseverance; I thank you and the delegates for listening so patiently; Благодарю вас за внимание; ...сказать спасибо волонтерам, добровольцам, равнодушным людям, всем гражданам.*

In Nigeria, the expression of gratitude has a distinct national-specific feature. One major figure in Nigeria is religion and often it reflects in the speeches of the president. «God bless you all» is a form of expressing one's deepest gratitude in Nigeria. In some cases, it is a substitute for the phrase «Thank you» and, in other cases, it emphasizes the phrase «Thank you».

On the other hand, it could be a form of «best wishes» followed by gratitude. The president of Nigeria says: *I thank you for coming today, particularly those of you who have had to come from outside Nigeria. I wish you all safe stay in Abuja and safe journeys back home. God bless the Federal*

*Republic of Nigeria; I thank you most sincerely and wish you a Happy Independence Anniversary. May God bless you all, and may He continue to bless the Federal Republic of Nigeria.*

The goal of the above excerpts is the same as when the Russian president says: *Поздравляю вас с праздником и желаю вам всего самого хорошего. Спасибо вам большое!*

Thus, the expression of gratitude includes several components: «subject of action», «object of action», «action», «cause of action», «goal of action». These are expressed in Nigeria in this order: «I», «thank you», «for attention/support/patience/attendance». These are also expressed in Russia in the same order sometimes excluding the «subject of action» (because the Russian language possesses a different synthetic makeup): («я»), «благодарю/спасибо», «за внимание / поддержку / терпение».

Regardless of the slight cultural and structural differences of both presidents' speeches, the goals and intent remain the same.

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## ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА ИМЕН СОБСТВЕННЫХ В ДЕТСКИХ МУЛЬТСЕРИАЛАХ

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## FEATURES OF TRANSLATING PROPER NAMES IN CHILDREN'S ANIMATED SERIES

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*Вопрос адаптации мультсериалов представляется интересным и новым полем для исследования. В данной работе проводится анализ переводов имен собственных на основе мультсериалов «My Little Pony: Friendship is Magic» и «Смешарики».*

**Ключевые слова:** имена собственные, мультсериалы, перевод.

*The issue of adapting animated series is an interesting and new field for research. This paper analyzes translations of proper names based on the animated series «My Little Pony: Friendship Is Magic» and «Kikoriki».*