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CULTURAL SPECIFICITY OF ENGLISH SPEECH ACTS OF DISAGREEMENT

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Annotation: Protest speech rejection, objection, discussion, all negatives such as prohibition, disapproval combines reactions. In the same way. The act of protesting together is complex and multifaceted aspect phenomenon, semantic, grammatical and taking into account pragmatic aspects should be investigated.

Keywords: lexical, disagree, language, grammatical, speech, answer, words.

Showing disagreement to others' opinions is an important speech act; thus it can be expressed both by verbal and nonverbal language. Its linguistic realization can be observed at all language levels: lexical, grammatical (morphological and syntactical), and phraseological levels. Disagreement as a type of speech act in the dialogic speech can be expressed differently at all language levels. The answer-reaction can be verbal and non verbal, implicit and explicit depending on pragmatic meaning of disagreement and other sociolinguistic, pragmatic and cultural factors. According to M.M. Filippova lexical means expressing disagreement include words containing negation itself: verbs (fail, refuse, deny, doubt, detest), nouns (failure, lack), negative adverbs (hardly, scarcely).
– I'm afraid we mustn't base our policy on luxuries like sentiment.
– I detest this state of things.
– We didn't seek a quarrel.
– I know that sir, but surely we've gone far enough.
– No.
The usage of a verb with negative connotation towards the prevalent situation "to detest" intensifies the categoricalness of the statement. Number of lexical word combinations and models expressing disagreement in English is sufficiently widespread, for example, you must be joking, I see the things rather differently myself, that's not necessarily so, it is not as simple as it seems, there is more to it than that, this in complete contradiction to, I am of different opinion, I cannot share this view, what I object to is, I'd say the exact opposite and so on.
– (1)Harry, I want Pat to live with us, with me and Richard. I love him and he loves me and Pat greatly.
– Rubbish! How can he love my child if he even doesn't know him, his habits, his likes and dislikes
In these examples disagreement is expressed with lexical units – evaluative lexis "Rubbish" and "Nonsense". The following examples reveal the usage of emotionally colored words such as Are you a fool? Are you crazy? Are you mad? Are you joking? The choice of these lexical units intensifies the negative attitude of the interlocutor. In the context "You are crazy" expresses disagreement of the listener with the interlocutor; it loses its core meaning
– (1)Nigel, I decided to return Pat to Gina. It will be better for him.
– You must be joking! You are crazy. You shouldn't do it because we are going to win the process and the judge is on our side.
Disagreement can be expressed at grammatical level of language mostly with negation. Grammatical means of expressing agreement can be divided into morphological and syntactical. Grammatical means expressing disagreement is united sentence models and structures, with the help of which a speaker in the process of communication expresses his disagreement towards a certain situation. I do not; do not agree with; cannot; is not are widespread grammatical forms expressing disagreement. Usage of following grammatical structures to express a speech act of disagreement can be observed in the following examples:
– (1)Jane, I'd like to visit our Granny today?

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– Oh, I do not think that Monday is a suitable day for a visit. I don't see any sense in it.
(2)I think that Mr. Dick will be kicked from this job. He is very careless and inexperienced. I do not agree with you. He knows his job and works hard to gain some good results.
(3)I do not believe that Jack will try to help us. He is so busy with chasing that stupid girl. I can't share your view because Jack is a real friend and moreover he is in love with Julia.
In all examples disagreement is expressed with the help of the negative particle "not". In English the negative particle "not" is the main unit used to express disagreement. Morphological means of expressing disagreement is one of the vivid ways of disagreeing. It includes affixation (preffixation and suffixation): un-, dis-, de-, -in, -um, -im, -il, -ir; negative participle, negative pronouns and negative conjunction.
– (1)Just sign this statement and you will released
– Never! I'll do nothing of the kind!
In the given cases the interlocutors' disagreement is expressed with negative morphological units "nothing" "never" and "no". At syntactic level disagreement is expressed mostly implicitly with certain sentence structure and different types of sentences as declarative, interrogative (especially rhetorical), imperative, and exclamatory. Implicit disagreement is mainly revealed through rhetorical questions or counter question, which is considered to be an indirect speech act.
– (1)You'll be late for school if you don't go.
– I'm in plenty of time.
The rhetorical question is asked not in order to elicit an answer but in order to state or deny something. A positive rhetorical yes-no question is like a strong negative assertion:
(1)Could you meet him at the station? What do you take me for? A taxi
driver?
As the peculiarity of English speech etiquette is politeness and tactfulness, disagreement is mostly expressed indirectly. One of the means of expressing disagreement indirectly is phraselogical units. Range of such idioms is varied, allowing the participants of conversation use idioms to make the speech more expressive.
– The only choice is to introduce my plan for longer working hours. It will increase our productivity levels, which will be good for all of us.
– I beg to differ. I think the staff will get very tired and that will reduce productivity.
– There's a world of difference between expecting people to work twelve hours...
– Ten hours and fifteen minutes actually. We don't see eye to eye on this issue.
– Now you are just splitting hairs.
– Well, you are at odds with your staff
– Well I'm sorry this note of discord has crept into our discussion.
Speech act of disagreement can be revealed at stylistic level as well, i.e. by means of stylistic devices such as metaphors, euphemisms and proverbs.The use of proverbs can be considered one way of over-generalization. Speaker's overgeneralization makes Hearer decide if the general rule applies to them:
– (1)That party both you and I went to was very boring.
– Boring people get bored.
– (2) He is not very intelligent
– The dog disparages the cat for being too hairy

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