

Representation of the interest identified with the help of it technologies

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Abstract. In this paper we have examined the representation of the emotional state of "interest" identified with the help of it technologies. The purpose of our research was to reveal the main gender peculiarities of the representation of the emotional state "interest" identified with the help of it technologies. In the course of the research we have used the following methods: general scientific and partial scientific methods. During the methods of observation and the results obtained, it was concluded that the male character and the female character show interest through verbal and non-verbal means. Non-verbal means of representation are kinetic means, verbal - lexical means: nouns naming the emotion itself. It was concluded that the verbal means of representation of the emotional state "interest" act kinetic means, namely, eye movement (squinting, burning eyes, eyes wide open). Verbal means are lexical means: nouns naming the emotion itself. The peculiarities of gender manifestations of the emotional state of "interest" are different. Men are inclined to show non-verbal means of representation of the emotion of interest that is the pledge of further study of the kinesic means of representation of emotions. The female character represents preferably by verbal means, which is the basis for further study of the representation of the emotional states of the female character and the male character. Keywords: representation, emotion, interest, fiction text, lexical means.

1 Introduction

The concept of "gender" in modern linguistics is relatively recent. Gender implies in its study social, cultural and historical differences and similarities between men and women. The concept of "gender" still has no established scientific status. Gender is an interdisciplinary concept. In each section of linguistics "gender" acquires new functions. In its formation, "gender" was used only to denote the category of gender [1-8].

The concept of "gender" allows to draw the attention of linguistic scholars to a wide range of issues concerning the phenomenon of female and male gender. The concept of "gender" came to domestic linguistics from American linguistics. In American linguistics, there are similar concepts – "sex" and "gender". Domestic linguists distinguish these concepts and give them a different meaning.

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The concept "gender" is significant for the semantic analysis of a certain number of lexical units. In this case, gender acts as a component of meaning. The concept of gender, on the other hand, deals with issues in terms of the construction of a man and a woman. In this case, gender differs from gender as biological belonging [5]. The concept "gender" is a morphological characteristic pertaining to masculinity and femininity, acts as a grammatical gender.

2 Materials and Methods

The relevance of this study lies in the presentation and study of linguistic means in terms of gender-specific features that represent the emotion of "interest".

In order to achieve this goal, we defined the following tasks: 1) to identify and describe the main verbal and non-verbal means of representation of the emotional state "interest" manifested by a male character; 2) to identify and study the main verbal and non-verbal means of representation of the emotion "interest" of a female character; 3) to identify the main lexical means of realization of the emotion "interest"

The object of our research is gender peculiarities of the representation of the emotional state "interest" on the material of a modern fiction prose. Verbal and non-verbal means of representation of the emotional state "interest" acted as the subject of the presented work.

The purpose of our research was to reveal the main gender peculiarities of the representation of the emotional state "interest". The scientific novelty of this research lies in the establishment of gender peculiarities of the representation of the emotional state of interest on the material of the fiction text. During the observation methods we obtained the results that the male and female characters show interest through verbal and non-verbal means. Non-verbal means of representation are kinetic means, verbal - lexical means: nouns naming the emotion itself.

The material of the study is a novel of modern fiction in German by Kirsten Geer, *The Ruby Book*. It is important to note that the most vivid consideration of emotion seems to be the material of a work of fiction, as it is the fiction text that is filled with emotion and the linguistic means of representing emotion are presented.

The solution of tasks became possible thanks to the study of the theoretical base presented by scientific works, which are devoted to the description of gender specifics of emotion representation and emotional states, manifested by both women and men (Khachmafova Z.R., Chuprakova E.V., 2017; Beshukova F.B., Hachmafova Z.R., 2017; Hachmafova Z.R., Sereda L.M., 2020; Abramova V.I., 2018; Abramova V.I., 2018,). We have studied research works of scientists on our assigned topic: gender, genderology, the issue of representation of emotions and emotional states, gender peculiarities of emotion representation. In the scientific work of Khachmafova Z.R. and Chuprakova E.V. the verbal and non-verbal means of representation of emotional states, shown by a woman were considered, the basic linguo-epic means of realization of emotions were presented [3]. The study of Beshukova F.B. and Khachmafova Z.R. described the linguistic expressions of gender stereotypes [4]. The next research work by F.B. Beshukova and Z.R. Khachmafova contributed to solving problems in the study of the interaction between language and gender [6].

The research work by Khachmafova Z.R. and Sereda L.M. analyses the female linguistic personality, presented as an object of linguocognitive interaction. In the research work the discourse is presented as a representation of gender features. [7].

V.I. Abramova's research work is based on the material of the novel "A Hero of Our Time". The study concludes that an androcentric picture of the world is created in the novel. The author states that male characters represent a large number of emotions and they have a large spectrum. The male character uses more expressive means. The author of the research

work comes to this conclusion because the novel is written by a man, also V.I. Abramova notes that the representation of emotional states is also influenced by the form of narration [1].

In Abramova V.I.'s research work on gender representation of emotions, conclusions are made that the emotions of male characters are more represented and are more intense. The author emphasizes that the predominant male emotion is anger, female – fear [2].

The results provide an opportunity for further research into gender-specific representations of emotional states. Thus, the theoretical research contributes to the development of the sciences of gender studies and intercultural communication.

The practical significance of this research lies in the application of the results obtained in the development of a course of lectures for higher schools, compilation of lectures for masters and postgraduate students in the following disciplines: genderology, emotiology, pragmalinguistics and intercultural communication.

3 Discussion

We have considered and described the features of representation of the emotion "interest", "curiosity" with the help of verbal and non-verbal means [9], manifested by male character and female character.

The emotional state of "interest" is juxtaposed with the manifestation of energy, creating conditions for the perception of information. Psychologist Carol Izard has identified ten basic emotions; "interest" refers to these ten formative emotions. Interest is obviously the main motivator of the individual in doing things. The emotion of interest compels the individual to see things through to the end.

The emotional state of "interest" manifests itself in the excitement of the individual. She tries to get new information. When experiencing the emotion of "interest", the person has a higher level of concentration, the body is tense, the eyebrows may be raised or shifted together, the gaze is directed to the object of interest, the lips may be tense or the mouth open. All of the above signs refer to non-verbal means of representation of the emotion of "interest". It should be noted that non-verbal means also include rapid heartbeat, clear attention.

Interest is the driving force and force of progress. The emotional state of interest plays an enormous role in communication. We have chosen a text in German by a German author to examine emotion in the German language picture of the world. We selected examples of the representation of the emotion of interest through verbal and non-verbal means, taking into account gender specifics.

The following is an example in German of the representation of the emotion "interest" by verbal means.

«Wir überprüfen die Geschichte bereits», sagte Mr George [10].

«Mrs Jenkins wird die Hebamme ausfindig machen» [10].

«Nur interessehalber: Wie viel hast du der Hebamme gezahlt, Grace?», fragte Falk de Villiers. Seine Augen hatten sich in der letzten Minute zunehmend verengt, und als er Mum jetzt ins Visier nahm, sah er aus wie ein Wolf.

«Ich ... Ich weiß es nicht mehr», sagte Mum.

Mr de Villiers hob seine Augenbrauen. «Na, viel kann es nicht gewesen sein. Soviel ich weiß, war das Einkommen deines Mannes eher bescheiden» [10].

In this example, we see how the man shows interest in the situation through verbal means. In his speech, "interest" is expressed by lexical means. The lexical means in this case are denoted by the noun: interest. With the help of non-verbal means, kinesic means: body and head movements, the degree of interest of the male character is emphasized. In this example we see that the man's eyes narrowed: Seine Augen hatten sich in der letzten

Minute zunehmend verengt. The lexical means of verbal communication emphasise that the character has become like a wolf: sah er aus wie ein Wolf.

In the following example, the emotion "interest" is also expressed verbally, namely with the noun *das Interesse*. In this case the representation is by lexical means, naming specifically the emotion itself.

«... Das Interesse an der Freimaurerei und der Alchemie ist dort erfreulich groß [10].»

Consider the following example of a male character's interest:

«Komm, mein Sohn». Der Graf nahm Gideons Arm. «Es gibt einiges, das ich dich noch fragen muss. Und einiges, das du wissen solltest [10].»

«Wir haben nur noch eine halbe Stunde», sagte Gideon mit Blick auf die Taschenuhr, die mit einer goldenen Kette an seiner Weste befestigt war. «Dann sollten wir uns spätestens auf den Rückweg nach Temple machen [10].»

In this case the representation of the emotion "interest" is done through non-verbal means: taking the hand (showing interest), taking us into another room. Also verbal means of representation of the emotion "interest" are used, expressed by verbs: *fragen*, *wissen*, *schreiben*, *reden*. The expression of the emotion of interest is strengthened by lexical units expressed by modal verbs: *wollen*, *müssen*.

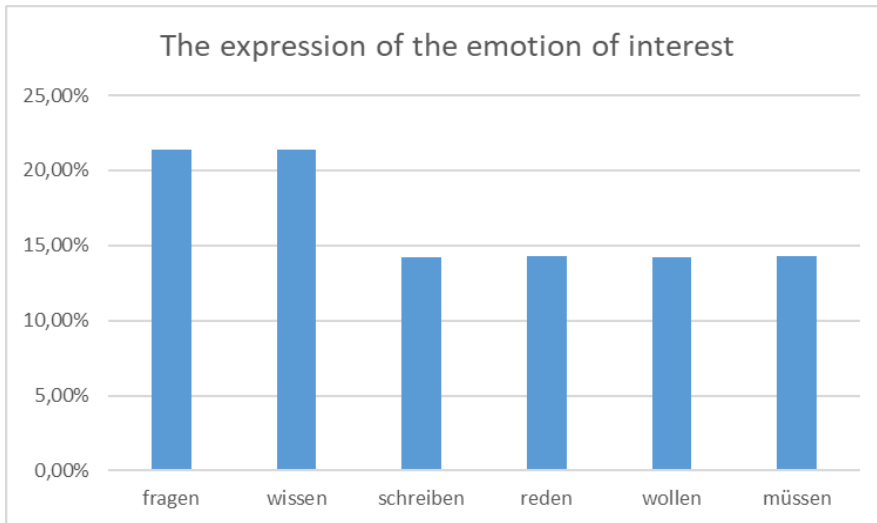


Fig. 1. The expression of the emotion of interest.

In the male character's speech the author emphasises the great interest with the pronouns: *einiges*, *noch*, and the adverbs: *nur*, *reichen*. In the above examples the verbs are directly nominative units, as they directly express the action of interest. The meanings of the words are used in the direct sense.

The following example describes the representation of the emotion "interest" by non-verbal means, as expressed by a male character. The author uses the verb *schauen*, the degree of interest shown is reinforced by the phrase *über meine Schulter*, expressed by a noun and a possessive pronoun. Consider this example:

Gideon grinste. Dann schaute er über meine Schulter.

«Sind das deine Freundinnen da oben? Ich glaube, die eine fällt gerade in Ohnmacht [10].»

Let us consider the following example of the manifestation of female interest through verbal means. In this case, the speech of the female character uses lexical means to represent the emotion of interest expressed by the verb: *sehen*. The representation of the female character is reinforced by the noun: *mit Spannung*.

«Ihr könnt gern das Schreibkabinett nebenan dafür nutzen», sagte der Lord und zeigte auf eine Tür hinter sich. «Und einer Vorführung sehe ich mit Spannung entgegen [10].»

Consider the following example:

«Was war das?», hörte ich die Stimme des Jungen.

«Nichts!», sagte das Mädchen. War das etwa auch meine Stimme?

«Am Fenster.»

«Da ist nichts!»

«Es könnte jemand hinter dem Vorhang stehen und uns belau...» Der Satz endete in einem überraschten Laut. Plötzlich herrschte Schweigen. Was war denn jetzt wieder passiert [10].

The manifestation of female interest occurs through verbal communication. In the presented example the question sentences were highlighted: Was war das? War das etwa auch meine Stimme? What was that? Was that also my voice? The female character is interested in things that are happening.

4 Results

We have studied various research works of scientists and linguists. We have collected and processed material on the conclusions of other scholars on our topic. Examples of the representation of the emotion "interest" have been selected from the fiction text we have chosen. We selected verbal means and highlighted non-verbal means of representation of the emotion.

Thus, after selecting the material, it was concluded that the male character represents the emotion "interest" through the following verbal means: lexical, naming the emotion itself. These include nouns: Geschichte, Interesse, verbs: fragen, wissen, schreiben, reden. In the speech of the male character, the author emphasised the heightened interest with the pronouns: einiges, noch, and the modal verb: müssen, wollen as well as the adverbs: nur, reichen. Also worth noting are the non-verbal means: the man moves his head, his eyes narrow (Seine Augen hatten sich in der letzten Minute zunehmend verengt, sah er aus wie ein Wolf), takes his hand (showing interest), takes him into another room (to learn a secret).

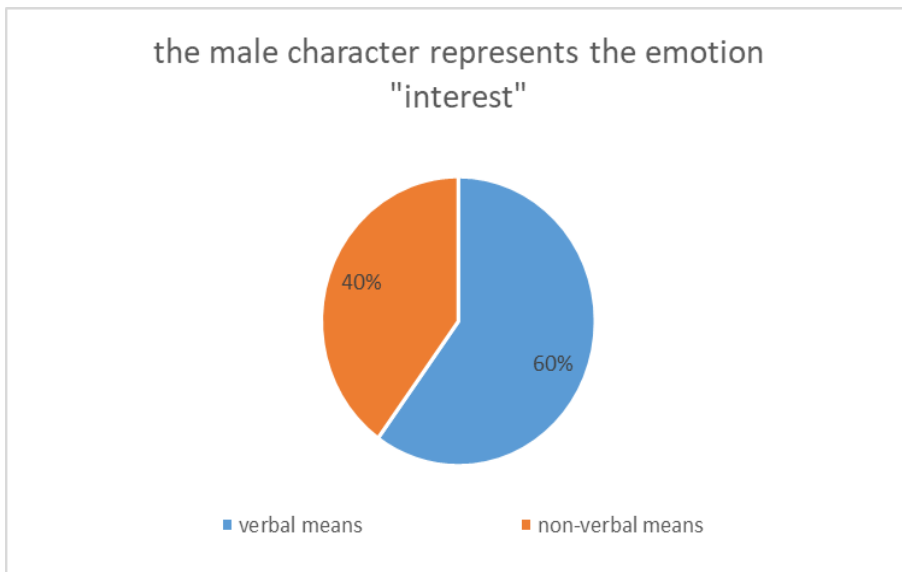


Fig. 2. The male character represents the emotion "interest".

5 Conclusion

The female character shows less of the emotion of interest, however, it is worth noting that in the speech of the female character the emotion expressed by the verb: sehen is represented by lexical means. The representation of the emotional state of "interest" of the female character is reinforced by the noun: mit Spannung. It is worth emphasizing that the female character represents the emotion of interest predominantly by verbal means. The female character's speech contains the sentences: Was war das? Was war denn jetzt wieder passiert?

According to the results of our research, it should be noted that further research into the emotion of "interest" is possible when studied in different linguistic cultures. The peculiarities of gender manifestations of the emotional state of "interest" are different. Men are inclined to show non-verbal means of representation of the emotion of interest that is the pledge of further study of the kinesic means of representation of emotions. The female character represents preferably by verbal means, which is the basis for further study of the representation of the emotional states of the female character and the male character.

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