

## **RHETORIC IN THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*In this article discusses about rhetoric in the English and Russian languages and given some important information about them*

**Keywords:** *rhetoric, speech, linguocultural, languages, express, research*

## **РИТОРИКА НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

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### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

*В данной статье рассматривается риторика в английском и русском языках и дается важная информация о них.*

**Ключевые слова:** *риторика, речь, лингвокультурология, языки, экспресс, исследование.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Scientific research directed at studying rhetoric aspect of speech culture is being carried out in a number of prestigious leading scientific centers and higher educational institutions of the world [1]. In N.A. Kashey, G.M. Yarmarkina, Z.I. Kurtseva [2] and other scholars approached to rhetoric aspect from Russian point of view. Scholars such as V.O. Nemchenco, N.U. Georgeva [3] approached to this topic from teaching point of view.

The gender and linguocultural peculiarities of rhetoric, linguistic and extra linguistic factors of it on the basis of dialogic speech have not been studied in not kindred languages by foreign and Russian scholars yet. Thus, it will strengthen the necessity of a new research work on the dialogic rhetoric.

In both languages women achieve a speech efficiency by pleasing, asking politely (*Please, Geordie, just for me, Geordie / Она смотрела на него своими юнными глазами. Плакала и умоляла: «Что это за зрелище?»*). They use repetition, exclamatory sentences in their speech (*will you enter... will you be there... Geordie... please, Geordie / ...Что это за зрелище? Как я могу оставить своего ребенка!; Will you be there, Geordie? / Должны ли мы вообще покидать Индию?*

*Please, Geordie! / Пожалуйста, дорогой!). Expressiveness is gradually increased in their speech (You must win. You must beat that Weber. I shall wish it with all my heart! I want you to win, Geordie / ...сколько было мечтаний в моей голове...если только бы наш сын верно служил этой стране. Что,если мечты сбываются!).*

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

Women of the both nations try to express their speech politely and softly, this way expressiveness in their speech is increased. In persuading they use terms of endearment, praising words (*laddie* – паренек, *darling* – дорогой, милый, родной, *you are very beautiful tonight* – ты сегодня прекрасна.). While using terms of endearment English women in major cases use noun phrases, Russian women use verbal phrases additional to noun phrases (such as *my love, sweet, honey / дорогой, милый, золотко*).

They often use paralinguistic means such as crying, pleasing («*Have a mercy on me*», *she said cring / Она смотрела на него своими юными глазами. Плакала и умоляла...*).

They also achieve a speech efficiency by giving advice (*You must be very gentle, David. Now you must try to bring each other happiness. Marriage is full of difficulties, David / А ты читал,золотце мое, что в нашем объявлении написано?*). This linguistic phenomenon is mostly used in Russian women's speech. They make very long sentences while giving advice and express their speech in whole texts. They remind the patterns taken from narrated stories and the religious book. Meanwhile the English women make shorter sentences, they just speak to the point.

In dialogic rhetoric praying for the sake of a listener is mostly used by Russian women (such as *Пусть Бог хранит тебя, желаю долголетия, будь здоров*). This linguistic phenomenon is mostly used in older women's speech. English women rarely use these kind of phrases (such as *God bless you*).

Moreover the Russian women make their speech more efficient by using phrases such as “*что скажут люди?*” (What do other people, neighbours say about it?). This linguistic phenomenon is not used by English women, in these cases they can use the phrase *shame on you*.

English men widely use pleasing sentences while talking to women. Russian men prefer to be a bit proud in this situation and they don't use linguistic units that have a pleasing meaning.

In both languages religious words and phrases, wishing good wishes, praying for the sake of a listener, advising are used (*God bless you..., be healthy.../ будь здоров..., храни тебя Господь..., всегда поддерживайте друг друга...*).

Different lifestyle, religion, culture and other factors that are related to these both nations reflect the existence of national gender peculiarities in dialogic rhetoric.

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