This article discusses the practical issues of exclamatory sentences in linguistics. The article also focuses on the translation problems of implementation of exclamations, which are contextually considered in the researches if linguists. It discusses the need to address the existing shortcomings in the translation of initiative sentences and identify prospects for the further research. Proceeding to consider the category of exclamation, we will consider various interpretations of the concept of a grammatical category.

Key words: exclamation, implementation, synonymous variants, the category of incentive, imperative mood, incentive offer, imperative sentence.

English language belongs to the analytical language, which means that the contextually conditioned forms of its exclamation can not always be adequately translated into the opposite language. Nevertheless, synonymous variants are actually permissible, that is, for each case of contextual use of modal constructions in another language, you can find correspondences in English. The incentive modality belongs to universal conceptual categories, "found in different forms in the languages of different systems", contributes to the identification of not only the universal typological explicators of the modal meaning of motivation, but also the ideoethnic (nationally specific) features of the linguistic picture of the world [2, p.32].

Before proceeding to consider the category of exclamation, we will consider various interpretations of the concept of a grammatical category.

A grammatical category is a generalized meaning inherent in words, meanings abstracted from the specific lexical meanings of these words. Categorical meanings can be indicators, for example, the relationship of a given word to other words in a phrase and a sentence (case category), relationship to the speaker (category of person), relationship of the communicated to reality (category of mood), relationship of the communicated to time (category of time) and etc.

The question of the content of the category of modality as a fundamental linguistic category, the means of its formal expression in modern linguistic science, has not been fully resolved [1, p. 126].

It is worth emphasizing that the unflagging interest in the problem of linguistic modality is reflected in a large number of studies concerning its essence, the variety of modal semantics, and the structure of modal means. For example, the perception of modality as a universal semantic category requires taking into account human behavior in the process of communication (communicative attitudes and emotional state of participants in verbal communication, conditions of verbal communication, ways of influencing the addressee of speech, etc.), since “in the center of understanding the content of the category of modality there is a speaker with his conscious attitude to objective reality. In the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary, modality is qualified as “a functional-semantic category expressing different types of attitude of an utterance to reality, as well as different types of subjective qualifications of what is communicated.” This definition makes it possible to interpret modality as a multi-aspect phenomenon, allowing it to be attributed to the most different spaces of the linguistic system and extra-linguistic reality [4, p. 24].

The problematic nature of the study of the category of exclamation lies in the fact that the meaning of the expression of will, the incentive to action is realized through a large number of linguistic structures of various levels: morphological, lexical, syntactic. The intonation means also play an important role.
The interest in the study of the category of motivation, which includes not only the imperative, but also other linguistic means of expressing motivation, their structural design and lexical filling in modern English is evidenced by numerous works of Russian linguists: M.M. Solomonov (1993), V.S. Ryabenko (1995), M.M. Bickel (1996), L.S. Morozov (1977), L.G. Babkina (1980).

We will base our consideration of the category of exclamation on the principle of the field, which allows us to visually represent the general configuration of the field of incentive and the place occupied in it by individual elements, the degree of their functional commonality and differences. The core of the exclamative field is the imperative mood. At the closest distance from the border of the nucleus, in the zone of "attenuation of specificity", there are morphological means of the periphery of the field of incentive, since they most strongly represent some differential features of the dominant in comparison with other peripheral elements.

Lexical and stylistic means - verbs of incentive semantics and interjections are among the most specific means of expressing exclamation, which predetermines their location in the most distant from the core areas of the peripheral zone. The main feature of the verbs of incentive semantics is that they are not able to express abstract incentive relationships due to the presence of each of them its own specific individual meaning [2, p. 53]. For example, "Please, shut the door!" - "Iltimos, eshikni yoping!" In this sentence, the lexical means is please. Here is an example of the stylistic means of irony. "How clever you are!" - "Balli, Naqadar aqlisans!" (implies the opposite meaning - stupid). Another example is repetition. Repetition is used by the speaker in a moment of stress, tension. "I don't want to hear this!". "Uf eshitishni hohlamayman!"

Exclamative interjections are able to convey motivation only thanks to the content socially assigned to them, since they are devoid of a nominative function. For example, such as "hush! - shh! ", "Hey! - Hoy!" He has won! - Wow! He won! (expression of surprise), etc. Such interjections induce action and attract attention. The majority of incentive interjections are characterized by fixation on a certain situation, which sharply reduces their functional load in the field of incentives. Thus, the category of incentive has an extremely rich arsenal of expressive means. By means of language, it is possible to express all shades of emotional and motivating meanings - from the softest, pleading, uncategorical, polite to the harshest, rude, persistent.

It should be noted that when adding the word "please" to the structure of an imperative sentence, the statement is given a polite connotation: "Papa, please try to act like a human being", she said. Poor Karl. You’re making him feel dreadfully. 

To make the exclamative offer even more expressive, final formats ("tags") are used, such as "will you", "won't you", "shall we", etc. In this case, the incentive has the tinge of an invitation or a sentence: "Let's sit down, shall we? "

Incentive sentences can be reinforced by using the initial emphatic "Do". In this case, the categorical, persistent nature of the order or request is expressed. In addition, according to G.A. Weichmann, motives of this type are more typical for the speech of women and for the southern dialects of the American version: "Do shut up!" [3, c.42].

The modality of motivation is closely connected with the participants in the speech act, especially with the listener, since "the real result expected from the uttering of stimulating utterances must be obtained either by the listener himself or through his mediation." The purpose of an incentive modality is to induce a specific action. An incentive situation includes two participants: the speaker and the listener - and denotes the speaker's will regarding the performance or non-performance of any action [1, p.54].

In English, a verb in an imperative sentence is used in the form of an imperative mood. The subject, as a rule, is absent, and the sentence begins right with the predicate. It is understood that the action must be performed by the one to whom the appeal is addressed.

Translate this article, please – Iltimos, bu maqolani tarjima qiling!
Take off your hat! – Bosh kiyimingizni yeching!

The studied incentive sentences participating in the communication process are dynamic units of speech, they provide information about the ways of expressing the impulse. Thus, a sentence, as a grammatical unit, is a form of existence of an utterance as a text unit.
We define the term "motivation situation" as an episode in reasoning, in which a special relationship between communicants develops. Exclamative semantics between them arises when one wants to induce another to act. Between these communicants there is a relationship between the will-bearer and the will-executor [4, p.138].

Due to the lack of clear boundaries between exclamative meanings, the classification of M.F. Kosilova. As the reasons for the existence of various types of motivation, the author suggested taking into account the following three points: the relationship between the speaker and the addressee; the speaker’s attitude to action; the relationship of the addressee to the action.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the study of English incentive statements shows the fundamental invariance of the structure of the functional-semantic category of incentive and the most significant features of the implementation of this category.

Thus, incentive sentences express a motivation for action in order to fulfill the desire, order, request, permission, advice of the speaker. In English, in negative form, imperative sentences can express prohibitions. Such sentences contain a predicate verb in an imperative mood and are characterized by the absence of a subject. Linguistic invariance thereby shows the complexity of interpreting incentive statements from an analytical language to a synthetic one.

References:
