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*The following volume of the Journal of Young Scientists (JYS) presents a variety of topics related to linguistics, relevance theory, cognitive linguistics and sociocultural dimensions of language usage. The linguistic units and structures used in different contexts and communicative situations present interesting sources for further research in the fields of pragmatics and cross-cultural studies.*

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## GRACE

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We will talk about the concept of grace and how different fields of study look at it, including language and religion.

Antoine Arnauld was a French Roman Catholic theologian, philosopher and mathematician. Antoine Arnauld was the first to question the idea of grace as a very crucial part of language and the matter of expressing it. Arnauld didn't agree with Malebranche, who thought humans see all things and ideas through God, but Arnauld felt that such thinking was unsound and humans perceive things directly and without the intervention of God. The dispute which began in 1683 continued for several years, and after some time, Arnauld came to contemplate his own argumentation. Arnauld saw language as a manifestation of one's thoughts, so for him clarity of language reflected clarity of mind. Arnauld thought that his modern thinkers placed too much emphasis on theoretical ideas and too little on factual information. So, he created his Logique, according to four elements: conceiving, judging, reasoning and ordering. This is how he looked at grace and its involvement in language. Arnauld mainly saw language as something that is individual and not what is given to us by some supernatural entity, God.

The most basic component of any argument is an idea. Here Arnauld makes a distinction between the comprehension of an idea (how our minds conceive it) and its extension (its existence outside the mind). He also stresses that one must be careful not to depend so much on one's words that one loses touch with the ideas that each of those words express. That which we shouldn't trust is Grace. If we do, we might be lead into thinking about something completely different from what we're supposed to. By saying that some words and sentences are ambiguous, Arnauld pointed out that language can be very tricky and deceiving.

René Descartes was a French philosopher, mathematician, and scientist. On the contrary, **Rene Descartes** had some different ideas. Descartes and Arnauld had worked together for some time and probably disputed over the existence of grace in language. Descartes set out to prove the existence of God. The two most important arguments he presented for this have become known as the "trademark argument" and the "ontological argument". The trademark argument is based on that human-beings, who are not perfect, nevertheless have the idea of perfection within them. Descartes argued that this idea could not have been put there except by a perfect being, God. The ontological argument starts from the assumption that God is perfect. He also made a distinction between body and mind. And these two are connected with pineal gland that helps humans produce language. But even more important is that Descartes thought that ideas can be perceived only by the mind and not by the body, with human senses. And the mind is a structure of innate ideas, ideas that were once put there by a God. For example, when wax is liquified under fire, even though

it looks, smells and tastes different, we still perceive it as wax. This means that we don't perceive objects with our senses, but with our minds only. While animals are automatons, meaning some soulless machines, humans have the brains and souls. Thus, it is easy to say why an animal does something, while it is rather hard to say what motives a human has while doing a particular thing, only based on the physical being. It all depends on language and innateness of ideas.

### **Grace and the Holy Bible**

It goes without saying that grace is connected with religion and, especially, Christianity. (It is also mentioned in the Quran) The connection between the concept of grace and the Holy Bible is very strong and interconnected. The word itself is mentioned exactly 175 times in the new edition of the Bible and all in the same context: Grace in the eyes of the Lord, or I may find Grace in my sight. In this case, the word Grace refers to the holiness and sacredness of Jesus Christ. In this context, grace means power, enlightenment, and spirit. This spirit lives in every human and finds its way out to the world of matter through language. This is why there are many sayings like: graceful words, actions and etc. So, when we say something with grace, there must be something holy and sacred involved in the process of doing that.

According to the Bible, the Lord gives grace to the humans and he makes them a crucial part of the living world, the one they conquer. Here we can draw a line between Leibniz and his ideas about God. According to Leibniz, the world we inhabit is in fact just one of

an infinite series of possible worlds existing in the mind of God. God, whom Leibniz considers “an absolutely perfect being”, and who thus knows what is best, always acts in the best way. Created minds, who have a finite degree of perfection and thus limited knowledge of what is best, always act according to what seems the best from their limited perspectives. Thus, the perfection that Leibniz considers only a God can have, is language for humans. Using language we are able to the impossible, create millions of thoughts and sentences which can change worlds.

Here’s a passage from found poetry about grace: “Grace is a love that has nothing to do with us but everything to do with the one it derived from: God. It is a powerful, vital and divine part of our existence, it is the only reason we are able to open our eyes each morning.” Probably, language is really all about grace. It is the one of the only reasons we are able to exist.

## **GRACE AND SPEECH**

When we are talking to someone, there is a certain psychological connection between the two: a gravitational field which connects our beings with one another. It is not only the words of the one you love that makes you feel a certain way. When we ask questions, when we say things and when we propose in different occasions, our words have a certain vibration to it. This vibration is called Grace and it makes the respondent feel a certain way.

“You’re the devil!” If someone told you that out of the blue, it would certainly make you feel pretty bad, if you really aren’t the devil. The idea is that the notion of the devil and its negativity was put there in our minds, it is innate that when someone calls you something that doesn’t appeal to you, and doesn’t describe you correctly, then you feel a certain way. That’s how grace works. It makes words fly in different directions. Language helps us achieve the goal of resolving disputes. The people at the table cannot come to an agreement without a common language.

### **The Concept of Grace in Languages and Different cultures**

In Georgian, we say that someone talks with grace with a following expression: მადლობა ლაპარაკი იცოხ. By saying this, we mean that someone speaks very kindly, intelligibly and gracefully.

In English language, people often say that someone speaks or walks gracefully. When someone does something gracefully, this means that that someone has a kind and a good purpose. For example: “he gracefully bowed out of the conversation” this sentence means that he left the conversation in order to avoid anything bad possibly happening.

Gracias means thank you in Spanish. Because many of the English words have derived from Spanish language, there is an obvious structural connection between the word “gracias” and

“grace”. Most of the Spanish are Catholics, so there must be a connection between this and the fact that they say thank you with grace.

And this idea brings us to the structural and essential similarities between the words gratitude and grace. The word family of Gratitude might go like this: noun: gratitude, adjective: grateful (can also have a noun from gratefulness).

감사 (gamsa )= Thanks! Also means appreciation, graceful, gratitude and grace. In Korean, 감사합니다 (gamsahabnida) means separately, gamsa+grace, habnida +am doing; so it actually means i am thanking you with grace.

In Greek to say thank you, you say Efharistos. Efharistos the word itself is also strongly connected to grace and gratitude. Greek: Χριστός means Christ. And there is a phonetic connection between the two words.

In Japanese too. ありがとう means thanks, and this word has derived from its kanji, Chinese equivalent 感謝 which means grace and gratitude. This is almost the same in traditional Chinese.



It is rather hard to exactly say which group family these words belong to, because they come from all sorts of different backgrounds, some of them are Latin, some of them are Spanish, or even Greek. But the main point here is that their input: the meaning of grace is all the same in each of them.

Dei Gratia! Which means by the grace of god is engraved on a Canadian cent coin, which was used from 1948-1952. So, as we can see different cultures and languages are interconnected and the structural similarities of the word Grace is inevitable.

Finally, it is crucial to say that critical thinking, logic, constructing sentences, writing pieces of music and literature is called Grace. Even though some thinkers and even modern day humans associate our ability to think and decide with a powerful creature, God, even though some of us may still think that we are controlled by God, language is still the most powerful weapon that humankind has ever had the possession over. Arnauld thought that we perceived the world without God's intervention, Descartes thought that God gave us the ability to think. Maybe it's our decision to make whether we are independent thinkers or not. Through thinking and using language as its tool we've come a long way, and we might as well go even further!

## Cognitive Revolution from Humboldt to Chomsky

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Traditional behavioral psychologists might not have been ready for cognitive psychology until its birth in the 1950s.

After all, behavioral psychology was what made psychology a respectable science because it experimented with objective behaviors that could be translated into meaningful scientific data.

Cognition, by contrast, is subjective, therefore making it more difficult to experiment with. Cognitive psychology became the dominant form of psychology in the 1950s and 1960s in an intellectual era we call the cognitive revolution.

The cognitive revolution was pioneered by a number of scholars from Harvard University, including George Miller and Noam Chomsky. The cognitive revolution helped reestablish lines of communication between European psychologists and their American counterparts. Psychologists began to cooperate with scientists in other fields, like anthropology, linguistics, computer science, and neuroscience, among others.

Noam Chomsky was very influential in the early days of this movement. Chomsky was dissatisfied with the influence that behaviorism had had on psychology. He believed that

psychology's focus on behavior was short-sighted. A key goal of early cognitive psychology was to apply the scientific method to the study of human cognition by designing experiments that used computational models of artificial intelligence to systematically test theories about human mental processes in a controlled laboratory setting. Important publication that triggered the cognitive revolution was linguist Noam Chomsky's rejection of the behaviorist approach in his 1959 review of B.F. Skinner's *Verbal Behavior* (1957).

Skinner's definition of verbal behavior, with its brief and refined versions, has recently become a point of controversy among behavior analysts. An examination of Skinner's correspondence with editors of scientific journals shows his sophisticated mastery of English and his knowledge of contemporary approaches of linguistics, and might help to settle the meaning of the passages involved in the controversy. A more precise definition of verbal behavior, deduced from Skinner's distinction between verbal and nonverbal operant, is suggested, and a possible reason why Skinner did not define verbal behavior in the terms proposed by this alternative definition is discussed. The alternative definition is more compatible with a functional approach to behavior and highlights what is specific to verbal behavior by pointing to the conventions of the verbal community.

In the 1960s, the Harvard Center for Cognitive Studies and the Center for Human Information Processing at the University of California San Diego were influential in developing the academic study of cognitive science. By the early 1970s, the cognitive movement had surpassed behaviorism as a psychological paradigm, and by the early 1980s, the cognitive approach had become the dominant line of research inquiry across most branches in the field of psychology.

Here are five major ideas from the cognitive revolution 1. "The mental world can be grounded in the physical world by the concepts of information, computation, and feedback." 2. "The mind cannot be a blank slate because blank slates don't do anything." 3. "An infinite range of behavior can be generated by finite combinatorial programs in the mind." 4. "Universal mental mechanisms can underlie superficial variation across cultures." 5. "The mind is a complex system composed of many interacting parts."

Chomsky introduced generative grammar and the concept of a universal grammar, which underlies all human speech and is based on the innate structure of the brain. Noam Chomsky spoke on the "Cognitive Revolution" at the University in Spain in November of 1992. Chomsky saw language as consisting of an infinite number of possible grammatical sentences.

Chomsky, who was by then already recognized as an important linguist of the cognitive revolution in psychology and linguistics, singles out Humboldt as the figure in the history of linguistics who comes closest to holding all the views that define the generative paradigm in linguistics. Humboldt believes that scientific analysis can only reach the linguistic product. Chomsky and Humboldt differ sharply about what is infinite about language. While for Chomsky the infinite domain is sentences, for Humboldt it is what language is about or what it expresses. For him the claim is often made that rather than infinite sentences, infinite thoughts are key. Also, according to Descartes, a perfect entity, God put innate ideas in humans. We can re-create these ideas using different structures of sentences. To connect these three, when we're thinking of something, an idea which is innate, we can re-create a new sentence using creativity and Transformational Grammar.

Descartes is one of the most influential philosophers of all time. His main philosophical project was to replace the dominant approach of his time, Scholasticism, with a system of knowledge that didn't depend on the authority of the church or previous thinkers. Starting from a position of extreme skepticism, where the one indubitable assumption was "I am thinking, therefore I exist" ("Cogito ergo sum"). He attempted to establish the existence of God and of the physical world, the general reliability of human reason, the possibility of error, the distinction between mind and body, and the existence of innate ideas. His aim was to reach conclusions which were believed not because they were professed by himself or any other thinker, but because they were clear and convincing to a rational mind. One of the most influential aspects of Descartes's work was the doubt he cast on the evidence supplied by the senses. The notion that the senses do not provide direct evidence, with the emphasis on "the mind alone", have been very influential in subsequent philosophy, psychology and linguistics. This influence is particularly clear in approaches that explore the nature of innate ideas and the creativity of the human mind, two important ideas in the linguistics of Noam Chomsky.

The reception of Humboldt's work in this century, particularly in English speaking countries, is primarily defined by Noam Chomsky's reading of Humboldt and his critics. Four ideas are central to the generative paradigm in psychology and linguistics. First, human language is generated by a finite set out of rules or principles that are in some sense part of the human mind. This set of rules- the generative grammar of language- is capable of generating, by means of repeated application, all of the language's well-formed sentences, questions, commands, and so on. Second, there is a set of rules of language that

is shared by all human beings and that is responsible for all human languages. In other words, underlying all human languages there is one generative grammar, and it is in some sense part of every human mind. Third, this generative grammar for all human languages is innate, that is, this grammar is not learned, but it is part of the original endowments that human beings have simply by virtue of being human.

# Language of Humor, Irony and Paradox in Oscar Wilde's

## *A Woman of No Importance*

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*Alexandra Misheladze*

### RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

The research questions of the present paper are:

What are the linguistic and pragmatic characteristics of humour?

How does Oscar Wilde achieve humour in his literary works?

Linguistics has a privileged role in humour, because of its contributions. Even humour that is produced entirely outside of language needs to be discussed and explained in language by scholars wanting to analyze it.

In what follows only humour expressed linguistically will be considered. Likewise, Irony and Sarcasm will be given only a very cursory treatment, despite their obvious connections to humour.

Exceeding large literature exists on the subject and its complexity.

Psychologists and linguists have discussed the nature of linguistic humour as distinct from the forms of humour based on such cultural categories as politics or obscenity or on cognitive categories.

Oscar Wilde's wit and humour:

Oscar Wilde was fascinated by the aesthetic beauty of literature. His oblique social criticism cannot be denied. In fact, the plot is so casually developed and the tone so facial that most readers remain unconscious of the message underlying. Yet, the focus is on evoking the laughter through witty dialogues.

Oscar Wilde frequents comic aphorisms to amuse his audience, their expected assumptions are shocked at the wit underneath.

Thus, the humour depends almost entirely on its witty dialogue, Oscar Wilde insists that anything is possible in a comic play. As long as laughter is evoked, plausibility is permitted.

1) Humour based on Paradox.

Mrs. Allonby

Lord Illingworth: there is one thing I shall always like you for.

Lord Illingworth: only one thing? And I have so many bad questions

Mrs. Allonby: Ah, don't be too conceited about them, You may lose them as you grow old.

Lord Illingworth: I never intend to grow old, the soul is born old but grows young. That is the comedy of life.

Mrs. Allonby: and the body is born young and grows old. That is life's tragedy.



2) Humour based on Paradox, unexpectedness and political sarcasm

Kelvil: there is undoubtedly a great deal of corruption in American politics, I suppose you allude to that?

Lord Illingworth: I wonder.

Lady Hunstanton: Politics are in a sad way everywhere, I am told. They certainly are in England.

Dear Mr. Cardew is ruining the country. I wonder Mrs. Cardew allows him. I am sure,

Lord Illingworth, you don't think that uneducated people should be allowed to have votes?

Lord Illingworth: I think they are only people who should.

3) Humour based on Paradox and contrast:

LORD ILLINGWORTH: So much marriage is certainly not becoming. Twenty years of romance make a woman look like a ruin, but twenty years of marriage make her something like a public building.

MRS. ALLONBY. Twenty years of romance! Is there such a thing?

much as a sense of humour in the woman.

MRS ALLONBY: Or the want of it in the man.

4) Humour based on Paradox, unexpectedness and contrast

MRS.ALLONBY: They say, Lady Hunstanton, that When good Americans die, they go to Paris.

LADY Hunstanton: Indeed? And when bad Americans die, where do they go to?

LORD ILLINGWORTH: Oh, they go to America.

5) Humour based on Irony, sarcasm and witticism

LORD ALFRED: they are awfully expensive. I can only afford them when I am in dept.

LADY STUTFIELD: It must be terribly, terribly distressing to be in dept.

LORD ALFRED: One must have some occupation nowadays. If hadn't my debts I shouldn't have anything to think about. All the chaps I know are in debt.

6) Humour based on witticism.

MRS.ALLONBY. Curious thing, plain women always jealous of their husbands, beautiful women never are!

LORD ILLINGWORTH: Beautiful women never have time. They are always so occupied in being jealous of other people's husbands.

MRS.ALLONBY. I should have thought Lady Caroline would have grown tired of conjugal anxiety by this time! Sir John is her fourth!

7) Humour based on paradox

LORD ILLINGWORTH. It is perfectly monstrous the way people go about, nowadays, saying thing against one behind one's back that are absolutely and entirely true.

8) Humor based on Biblical allusion:

These American girls carry off all the good matches. Why can't they stay in their own country? They are always telling us it is the Paradise of women.

LORD ILLINGWORTH. It is, Lady Caroline. That is why, like Eve, they are so extremely anxious to get out of it.

9) Irony based on witticism and political sarcasm

LORD ILLINGWORTH. One should never take sides in anything. Mr.Kelvil. Taking sides is the beginning of sincerity, and earnestness follows shortly afterwards, and the human being becomes a bore. However, the House of Commons really does very little harm. You can't make people good by Act of Parliament,- that is something.

10) Humor based on metaphoric sarcasm

The intellect is not a serious thing, and never has been. It is an instrument on which one plays, that is all. The only serious form of intellect I know is the British intellect. And on the British intellect the illiterates play the drum.

11) Metaphoric sarcasm

LADY HUNSTANTON. She lets her clever tongue run away with her sometimes.

LADY CAROLINE. Is that the only thing, Jane, Mrs. Allonby allows to run away with her?

# Complimenting

## *Sopo Akhalaia*

### 5 Types of Compliments and Why They Work (or Not)

You might not remember the best compliment you ever received, but you might remember the worst. Instead of feeling flattered and happy, you felt annoyed and a little resentful. Or you might have wondered whether the remark was a compliment at all, or in fact the opposite, intended to put you in your place. This brief guide to the 9 types of compliments will help you make sure that your compliments make you and the recipient feel a little bit better about yourselves, and your relationship that much richer.

1. **The ambiguous compliment**-Let's start with the case when your language leaves a little something to be desired: "A good meal from you is a rare treat." What you meant to say is that the meal was a treat that you rarely are ever able to have from anyone else, but instead it sounds like you meant that it's rare for the cook to do a good job. The problem is that "rare" can have more than more than one meaning, making it lexically ambiguous. To avoid this type of inadvertent insult, make sure that you think about what you're going to say, and possible double meanings, before you utter it. In general, this is a good rule of thumb in all communications, but especially when you're discussing a sensitive matter.
2. **The too-frequent compliment**- Compliments can be subject to the laws of economics, meaning that the more often you give them out, the less they mean. By giving nonstop compliments, you seem insincere, and even if you genuinely feel this way, it would be best to keep some of those words of admiration to yourself. Also, the down side of giving too

many compliments is that people come to expect them from you. Should you fail to notice something they actually would like to hear complimented, they'll think something is wrong.

3. **The inappropriate compliment**-Unless you are extremely close to your recipient, it's not wise to overstep the boundaries of professional or even personal relationships by noting some aspect of an individual's appearance or talents that presumes over-familiarity. In some cases, people may be trying to use the compliment to manipulate the situation so that they seem even closer than they are in reality, either in terms of their emotional connection or their status. A boss can't exactly complain if you say you like his shoes, but he might feel a little uncomfortable because he doesn't feel you have a personal enough relationship to comment on his appearance. Even telling your boss she handled an awkward situation well, though perhaps said in earnest admiration, would also seem a bit inappropriate given that your boss is a boss because (we would hope) she knows how to deal with these situations. However, if your boss asks for this kind of feedback, by all means give it because to not do so would be rude. Just make sure you are positive, supportive, and careful in the words you choose (no rare treats, please!).
4. **The envious compliment**-Perhaps an acquaintance or co-worker has something that you both (a) love and (b) want. It could be an item of clothing or jewelry, a hair style, or skill. Your desire to express admiration mixes with your desire to have said thing or personal quality and now you've made the recipient feel uncomfortable. He or she worries that you will try to get this out of your hands (if it's a thing) or will perhaps stalk you until you figure out how to gain that quality yourself. In either case, it makes you look jealous and

resentful. Better to say you like something (as long as you haven't overstepped boundaries) and, if it's a thing, maybe indicate that you've been looking for something similar and wondered where it came from. Don't expect a ready answer, though, or even an easy one ("It's been in the family for years," or "I just dug it out of the closet"). If what you're complimenting is a skill, you might phrase the question in terms of a comment about yourself ("I've always had trouble with public speaking") but don't push the person too hard to find out how to be just like him or her. You might ask for feedback on a future occasion about how to improve yourself, and hope to get some good advice in the process.

5. **The awkward compliment**—Many compliments in the above categories can produce a sense of awkwardness, but we still need to deal specifically with the cringe-worthy variety. This might be one given to one person in front of a set of other people who themselves are not being complimented. The other people wonder what's wrong with them, and the person getting the compliment feels bad that he or she's been singled out for your admiration. Speaking of other people being around, if there are 3 of you in a situation of whom 2 are in a relationship, be careful. Telling the cook that his stew is "the best you've ever had" (again, not a rare treat) when your own stew-cooking partner is sitting right there taking in the same meal will only make your partner feel angry and hurt. You can't take the compliment back (which would be even more awkward), but you could make a note to self that on the next occasion you should stay away from handing out your acclaim publicly in front of others who may be hurt by your words of intended kindness.

Compliment with an I dates from the mid-1600s. It came to English from the Spanish *cumplimiento*, by way of Italian and French. Compliment ultimately derives from the same

Latin root as complement, complēmentum, which accounts for some of the early overlap in meaning. The noun compliment means “an expression of praise, commendation, or admiration,” and the verb means, “to praise or express admiration for someone.” You can pay someone a compliment, or compliment someone on a job well done. People sometimes use the phrase “compliments to the chef” after enjoying a good meal. Something that is complimentary is free, for examples, airlines offer complimentary sodas on flights.

### **When to use compliment**

Compliment is used when you are aiming to offer praise. For example, you might compliment someone on a new hairdo or on an outfit that is particularly flattering. In its plural form it can mean you are offering multiple expressions of praise, or it can mean best wishes. Compliment functions as both a noun and a verb.

Incorrect: She paid her boss a complement about how well her hair highlights complement her complexion. (The first complement is incorrect because “her boss” does not complete anything, which is implied by spelling the word with an “e.”

Correct: She paid her boss a nice compliment on how well her new hairdo complemented her complexion. (Compliment is a noun in this sentence).

### **3 Reasons Why You Should Pay a Compliment to Someone Every Day**

It happens to the best of us: we all have those days when we’re feeling a little bit off, a little blue or just plain cranky. The next time you find yourself trying to positively affirm your



way out of that bad mood and the best you can do is mumble a near-profanity through clenched teeth, take a look around and pay a compliment to the first person you see. It sounds a lot easier than it is in the midst of trying to outrun a dark cloud that's been chasing you all day, but I'm willing to bet that if you stop running long enough to let someone know you like their shoes or their smile or even their left earlobe, both of your worlds will be transformed almost instantly.

1. What goes around comes around-When you give a compliment, you're more than likely going to get one in return. And like we just saw in Reason #3, when someone notices you, you'll feel special even if it's just for a moment. That moment could be enough to carry you the rest of the day and keep you happy and productive. Your boss might notice the change in your attitude and give you the raise that's been coming to you for the last two years. You'll be happier, your co-workers will be happier and pretty soon the whole office building is happy. And yet again we have things going and coming around.
2. Sincere compliments build trust- Each one of us walking this planet has the desire to be acknowledged. When someone else notices even the slightest thing about another person, it can shout to that person, "Hey! Someone noticed me!!" Your daily compliments to "the shy one" at work whose name no one knows can help her break out of her shyness and, who knows? turn her into the best friend you've ever had. We all need someone in our lives we can trust, and the more we build up others the more we're also building up ourselves
3. Kindness doesn't actually kill-We've all heard the phrase "kill them with kindness." Well, if the fear of killing someone with kindness has prevented you from complimenting a

person, I hereby release you from said fear. Kindness could quite possibly kill a bad mood or a bad memory, but it WILL NOT kill you or the person on the other end of the kindness.

Don't believe me? Try it! Be nice to someone right now and see what happens.

### **Complimenting examples**

Everyone loves a compliment, but it's not always easy to find the right words. Sometimes u want to use just one word to explain what u think about someone, but finding that right words is the interesting part.

### **Best one-word compliment words.**

1. Stunning-we've all met someone who is simply gorgeous, so pretty or handsome that there are few words to describe them. This word does!" he is stunning in that gorgeous suit."
2. Elegant-someone who moves very smoothly, has a perfect smile, and makes everyone feel as though they are floating on air could be considered elegant, "she is such an elegant woman-look at how she glides across a room!"
3. Unique-someone who is unique is often sought after by others because they are so different, in a wildly creative and quirky away. This is a huge compliment! For example: "that girl is so unique that she keeps me on my toes."
4. Lovely-when someone has beautiful skin, gorgeous hair, pretty eyes and other attributes that make them special to you, they could be considered lovely. This includes anyone who suits your fancy, even if they are not conventionally pretty, "this woman is so lovely, she just takes my breath away."
5. Amazing-when you are simply astounded by everything someone does, and it seems like they don't wrong and they are often considered amazing, among all other compliment

words, “amazing” should never be missed, for example: “his ability to get anything done is just amazing to me.”

6. **Creative-meaning:** possessing the ability to come up with new thing or concepts.

Example: her creativity resulted in many awards.

**7.genial**-meaning: having a great deal of overall friendliness

Example: the host is very genial and is popular with the patrons.

**8.sparky**-meaning: lively and energetic.

Example: her teammates love her because of her sparky leadership style.

**9.majestic**-someone who is grand, who makes u feel as though great things are happening, might make your life feel rather majestic. “he’s so majestic, like an elegant king of his castle.”

## Language of modesty and understatement

*Ani Katsitadze*

Understatement is a form of speech or disclosure which contains an expression of lesser strength than what would be expected. It is the opposite of an embellishment. The rhetorical form of understatement is litotes in which understatement is used for emphasis and irony. This is not to be confused with euphemism, where a polite phrase is used in place of a harsher or more offensive expression.

Understatement often leads to litotes, rhetorical constructs in which understatement is used to emphasize a point. It is a staple of humour in English-speaking cultures. For example in Monty Python's *The Meaning of Life*, an Army officer has just lost his leg. When asked how he feels, he looks down at his bloody stump and responds, "Stings a bit."

### ➤ Examples:

- The well-known Victorian critique of Cleopatra's behaviour as exemplified in Sarah Bernhardt's performance in *Antony and Cleopatra*: "How different, how very different, from the home life of our own dear Queen!".



- During the Kuala-Lumpur-to-Perth leg of British Airways Flight 9 on 24 June 1982, volcanic ash caused all four engines of the Boeing 747 aircraft to fail. Although pressed for time as the aircraft rapidly lost altitude, Captain Eric Moody still managed to make an

announcement to the passengers: "Ladies and Gentlemen, this is your Captain speaking. We have a small problem. All four engines have stopped. We are doing our damndest to get them going again. I trust you are not in too much distress."

**Below are the examples of understatement:**

*1. In the middle of an intense thunderstorm: "We're having a little rain."*

*2. After wrecking your car: "There's a little scratch."*

*3. After coming home to find that your dog has torn apart couch cushions and strewn stuffing all over the floor: "Well, you had a little fun while I was gone."*

*4. Telling a friend about the expensive trip you just took to Disney World: "It's a little pricy."*

*5. When you have lost a thousand dollars in a poker game: "I lost a couple of dollars."*

- "Deserts are sometimes hot, dry, and sandy." – Describing deserts of the world.
- "He is not too thin." – Describing an obese person.
- "It rained a bit more than usual." – Describing an area being flooded by heavy rainfall.
- "It was O.K." – Said by the student who got the highest score on the test.
- "It is a bit nippy today." – Describing the temperature, which is 5 degrees below freezing.
- "It stings a bit" - a soldier describing the pain he feels after he has just lost his leg.
- "It has rained a little more than the average" - describing a flooded area.
- "It was an interesting experience." - describing a difficult unbearable experience.
- "It's a bit yellow" - while describing a very yellow canary.

- "There is some music by Beethoven in his Ninth Symphony" - while describing Beethoven's famous work.
- "The desert is sometimes dry and sandy" - While describing the driest desert in the world.
- "It is just a little cool today" - when the temperature outside is 5° below zero.
- "The food was tolerable" - on the food that was prepared by the best chef in the world.
- "The cars drove at a fair clip" - while watching a car race.
- "I know a little about running a company" - comment by a successful businessman.
- "I think we have slightly different opinions on this topic" - instead of saying "I don't agree with you at all."
- "It was ok" - when a top ranker was asked about his exam results.
- "I wouldn't say he was thin" - describing a very obese person.
- "He is a little on the old side" - describing a very old person.
- "I wouldn't say it tasted great" - on terrible food.
- "Mumbai is not the cheapest place in the world" - instead of saying Mumbai is expensive.
- "We have had a little rain" - when the entire area is flooded.
- "It's just a scratch" - when there is a huge dent.

### **In Literature**

- "You have this wonderfully evocative way about you, Luke, of reducing the most excruciatingly uncomfortable circumstances to the merely mundane." - In 'Splinter of the Mind's Eye'.
- "People tended not to speak to Chrysoprase in case they said something that offended him. They wouldn't know it at the time, of course. They'd know it later, when they were in

some dark alley and a voice behind them said: Mr. Chrysopraxe is really upset." - In 'Soul Music'.

- "It is never difficult to distinguish between a Scotsman with a grievance and a ray of sunshine." - In 'Blandings Castle'.
- "I understand he has given uniform satisfaction, sir." - P.G. Woodehouse character Jeeves on Shakespeare.
- "We teachers are rather good at magic, you know." - In 'Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets'.
- "There will be ... displeasure." - The consequences that the Soviet general says they face if they don't humiliate British intelligence in 'From Russia with Love'.
- "A small, short war that rarely extended throughout more than .02% of the galaxy and .01% by stellar population. ... the galaxy's older civilisations rate the Idiran-Culture war as ... one of those singularly interesting Events they see so rarely these days." - In 'Consider Phlebas' in which the said war lasted 48 years and a month and saw the death of over 851 billion beings.
- "And you, who have told me a hundred times how deeply you pitied me for the sorceries by which I was bound, will doubtless hear with joy that they are now ended forever. There was, it seems, some small error in your Ladyship's way of treating them." - In 'The Silver Chair'.
- Daine: "I lost my temper." - In 'Emperor Mage', when Daine finds out that her teacher was killed, she resurrects an army of dinosaur skeletons, sets half of the killer's imperial palace on fire, destroys the other half, and sets a pack of angry hyenas on him.

- "To say the Israelis were taken by surprise is to say the Great Wall of China is long." - In 'Left Behind'.
- "I've always been a massive admirer of the Edenist ability to understate. But I think defining a chunk of land fifteen kilometers across that suddenly takes flight and wanders off into another dimension as a little problem is possibly the best example yet." - In 'Nights Dawn Trilogy'.
- Mom: It's okay. Your father and I were just having a little disagreement. Main Character: Yeah, and Mount Everest is a hill. - In 'Drums, Girls, and Dangerous Pie', the parents are loudly arguing when the mom sees the children watching.  
  
"I have to have this operation. It isn't very serious. I have this tiny little tumor on the brain."  
  
- In the 'Catcher in the Rye'.

In J. D. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*, Holden Caulfield says, "I have to have this operation. It isn't very serious. I have this tiny little tumor on the brain."

In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* when Mercutio is stabbed by Tybalt. Mercutio says, "Ay, ay, a scratch, a scratch. Marry, 'tis enough. Where is my page?—Go, villain, fetch a surgeon."

- Robert Frost's "Fire and Ice" short poem ironically downplays the end of the world through the use of understatement:
- "Some say the world will end in fire,
- 
- Some say in ice.



- 

From what I've tasted of desire

- 

I hold with those who favor fire.

- 

But if I had to perish twice,

- 

I think I know enough of hate

- 

To say that for destruction ice

- 

Is also great

- 

And would suffice."

- 

### **In Films**

- "Okay. Successful test." - Just after annihilating a cleaning cart in 'Ghostbusters'.
- "You killed my family. And I don't like that kind of thing." - In 'The Chosen One'.
- "She's a little sensitive." - Describing Moaning Myrtle in 'Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets'.
- "There has been an incident on Praxis." - In 'Star Trek VI' on the destruction of Praxis.

- "It would appear someone objected to this union and wasn't able to hold their peace." - In 'Kill Bill' in response to the massacre at the bride's wedding.
- "You met me at a very strange time in my life." - In 'Fight Club'.
- "Tickled" - When asked how his execution by firing squad went in 'Wolverine'.
- "This is gonna ruin my whole day." - After getting shot in 'Avatar'.
- "Cannibalism is frowned upon in most societies." - In 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory'.
- "It's just a flesh wound." - In 'The Black Knight', after having both arms cut off, in 'Monty Python and the Holy Grail'.
- "Well, that's cast rather a gloom over the evening, hasn't it?" - On being visited by the Grim Reaper in Monty Python's 'The Meaning of Life'.

### Understatement Examples in Songs

- "It's the end of the world as we know it, and I feel fine." - REM, "It's the End of the World as We Know It"
- "I'm not crazy, I'm just a little unwell." - Matchbox Twenty, "I'm Not Crazy"
- "Through it all, just one thing died, A little thing called love, something deep inside." - Frank Sinatra, "You and Me (We Wanted It All)"
- "I ain't blue, baby, Just a little bit lonesome for some lovin', Everything is fine, Just don't want to be all by myself." - Bonnie Raitt, "I Ain't Blue"
- "I guess that I'm not feelin' so hot, Must've woke up on the wrong side of my rat-infested cot, How profoundly I regret this entire tete-a-tete, It's just sometimes I get a little upset." - James Snyder, "A Little Upset"

### **Everyday Understatements**

- You just had to work a double shift. An understatement would be: "I just need to rest my eyes for a minute." (Comic)
- Your team wins the biggest game of the season. An understatement would be: "Yeah, we played pretty well today." (Modest)
- On the coldest day of the year with record low temperatures an understatement would be: "I might need a jacket today." (Comic)
- Your friend invites you over to see their new fixer-upper. You are shocked at the poor condition of the house. An understatement would be: "Oh, it will need some fresh paint" (Polite)
- Referring to Oprah Winfrey, an understatement would be: "She has some money." (Comic)

## Bragging vs. Self-confidence

Anna Voskanyan

INTERVIEWS WITH PEOPLE AGED 17-19 ABOUT BRAGGING VS SELF-CONFIDENCE.

✓ How would you describe a blowhard (someone who only talks about themselves)

Narcissistic? Insecure?

PERSONS A: Narcissistic, clearly these people don't have any insecurity and they are full of themselves. They believe they are better and that their achievements are better and more important than someone

PERSON B: I think it's both in a certain way and it is because they are insecure and that may make them narcissistic. People who are insecure have a tendency to hide that by making comments about their achievements that often seem narcissistic.

PERSON C: Definitely narcissistic.

PERSON D: Insecure about everything, being fake most of the time.

PERSON E: Both insecure and narcissistic

PERSON F: Insecure.

PERSON G: I think a blowhard person is narcissistic because narcissism is characterized by exaggerated feelings of self-confidence and need for admiration. People who often brag want to show others their importance, they want to take advantage of the people around

them, by talking about how many things they have to do and they have lack of empathy for other people.

✓ **What words and phrases do blowhard people mainly use?**

**PERSON A:** Since they talk a lot about themselves their sentences probably contain the words: Me, Mine, My. They also believe that they are better than anyone else so I think they also use the phrases:” I did better than you/him/her” or “I had the best results and so on.”

**PERSON B:** “No one is better “, “I have more than you”, and “I can do that as well”.

**PERSON C:** “I can do something can you?” , “I know everything?” “What you don’t know this?”

**PERSON D:**” I can’t do this anymore” a subconsciously trying to persuade everyone on his/her mind.

**PERSON E:** “I can do everything” “I am better at this”.

**PERSON F:** “Look what I have”, “Look what I can do”.

**PERSON G:** They often talk about themselves, like what kind of things they did, they want to give credit to themselves.

✓ **Do you think bragging can affect a healthy relationship/friendship?**

**PERSON A:** It could because the other person could feel like they are worth less than you or they could be afraid that they can’t live up to your standards. Such behavior could affect their self-esteem.

**PERSON B:** Yes it can. Not everyone likes having a relationship where all they hear is bragging words.

**PERSON C:** Of course, it can affect it. It can bring too much negativity.

**PERSON D:** Obviously as relationships get ever more uncomfortable.

**PERSON E:** Yes, people will find you looking down on them which will lead to eventually breaking-up.

**PERSON F:** Yes it will definitely affect it on a negative way.

**PERSON G:** I believe e bragging can destroy a healthy relationship/friendship. It indeed is very hard tom listen to people only taking about themselves.

- ✓ **Why do you think people brag? Do you think it gives them the feeling of superiority? Or because they have low self-esteem?**

**PERSON A:** It could be both. Some people might brag because they want to feel better and more superior that others and the cause of that could be that never had the feeling that they are good at something or no one complimented on their achievements so they have to compliment themselves alone which can led to bragging.

**PERSON B:** Depends on the person, but in most cases I think it's more because they feel superior and they feel they're better than everyone and that feeling gets them ecstatic.

**PERSON C:** I think they have low self-esteem and they want to cover it.

**PERSON D:** Because they are mentally weak and they try to drag someone down.

**PERSON E:** It has more to do with psychological and mental health.

**PERSON F:** They have low self-esteem and try to hide it.

**PERSON G:** I think people want to feel confident and they think bragging can help. In my opinion they have low self-esteem and by bragging the speaker is unconsciously expressing his own ideas.

- ✓ **Have you experienced bragging from a friend or someone you know? If yes, how did you deal with it?**

**PERSON A:** Yes, many times and it gets annoying and hard to listen to them.

**PERSON B:** I think at some point us all have experienced something like that, and yes it annoys us, especially when it happens with comparing elements: “Oh, I can do that better than you”.

**PERSON C:** I have experienced people bragging and I try to ignore them.

**PERSON D:** I have and it annoys me a lot and I try to distance myself from them, because nothing good and positive comes from that kind of people.

**PERSON E:** Not really because when I feel like someone is that kind of person, I try to ignore them.

**PERSON F:** Yes, it did bother me a lot but I hid it.

**PERSON G:** Yes, I have experienced bragging from friend. It annoyed me but all I could do was to listen to her.

- ✓ **What do you think self-confidence is?**

**PERSON A:** I think self-confidence is having faith in yourself and loving yourself the way you are and not caring what other people think of you.

**PERSON B:** Self-confidence isn't putting yourself above all, it is accepting yourself and not wanting to change just to please someone. Self-confidence isn't- "they will like me", it "will be fine if they don't."

**PERSON C:** When you believe in yourself no matter what the others say.

**PERSON D:** Belief that you can achieve anything if you put dedication and hard work, to understand the fact that you can do as good as the others.

**PERSON E:** Believing on your own power.

**PERSON F:** Knowing you can do something without having to brag about it.

**PERSON G:** In my opinion self-confidence is trust in one's ability to achieve some goal. Confident people are able to make decisions and are sure of their opinions; they aren't timid, shy, or self-effecting

✓ **Do you think self-confidence is the key to success?**

**PERSON A:** Self-confidence could help you succeed in life because first of all people with self-confidence are more attractive to other people maybe because they give a positive vibe. Secondly, they won't be affected by negative people very easy. And lastly, someone is more likely to hire a person with self-confidence rather than someone that is afraid to speak.

**PERSON B:** Yes, I do, if you think you can do it you will!



**PERSON C:** It is a part of achieving success but there are other criteria too.

**PERSON D:** The key to success is being lucky most of the time, but self-confidence plays a huge role too.

**PERSON E:** Yes, it does partly.

**PERSON F:** Yes, I would say it plays a big role.

**PERSON G:** Yes, I think self-confidence is the most important to be successful, but there are many other things that we need.

✓ **What words and phrases do you think self-confident people mostly use?**

**PERSON A:** “I would like to add my opinion”, “From my point of view,”

**PERSON B:** “It’s okay if you don’t agree with me”; “I accept and love myself”

**PERSON C:** “I can do it and so can you”

**PERSON D:** “I can”

**PERSON E:** “I am strong I can do it!”

**PERSON F:** “I’ve got this I can do it!”

**PERSON G:** “Let’s give this a try”

**Do you think self-confidence can lead to bragging?**

**PERSON A.** No because having self-confidence doesn’t always mean that you will let everybody know about that you have it. While bragging is letting everyone know that you do have self-confidence and start talking about it. People might think that a person with

self-confidence is full of themselves but most of the time they are interested in other people's stories. The difference between bragging and self-confidence are is big so I don't believe someone would switch to bragging very easily.

**PERSON B:** Again, it depends on a person's personality but no I don't think so. I believe self-confident people have a life pattern which doesn't make them put themselves above, but allows them to accept is someone is better than them.

**PERSON C:** Not really, if you can do everything quietly and for yourself and not to show off then this will be self-confidence and not bragging.

**PERSON D:** Obviously, self-confidence without proper knowledge can lead to bragging.

**PERSON E:** Sometimes it can.

**PERSON F:** If it is unjustified then yes.

**PERSON G:** I think, there is one step from being confident to being a blowhard. Self-confidence can lead to bragging, but as Leonardo da Vinci said "he who truly knows has no occasion to shout". But to be .honest people who confidently reach their goal can give themselves some credit. Bragging is not an attractive trait but a man who catches a big fish doesn't go home through a alley.

- ✓ **How would you define or tell the difference between a person who is displaying self-confidence and a person who brags?**

**PERSON A:** No because I believe those are very different things. Self-confidence is all about believing in yourself and loving yourself without being afraid what other people think of you. You keep that to yourself and don't say it to every person you know. Bragging

on the other hand is letting everyone know that you believe you are better than them and that your accomplishments are great. These people clearly care what other people think of them or else they wouldn't be telling them all these.

**PERSON B:** A person who brags in a weird way has that look in their eyes where they are expecting an answer from you like "oh yes you are the best" "you are so good at this". A confident person is calm and accepts negative opinions and judgments to improve themselves.

**PERSON C:** Well as said before when a person does something for himself and wants to be successful and believes on his powers then he is self-confident, but when they do it to show off then that is bragging.

**PERSON D:** A person who brags is more negative and always tries to find someone similar to them, while on the other hand when someone who displays self-confidence are more tough.

**PERSON E:** We can distinguish them by the way they express themselves.

**PERSON F:** Depends on how you talk about things.

**PERSON G:** Bragging will make you feel uncomfortable and give you a negative vibe.

## QUOTES ABOUT SELF-COFIDENCE AND BRAGGING:

- ✓ Once we believe in ourselves, we can risk curiosity, wonder, spontaneous delight, or any experience that reveals the human spirit." *e.e. Cummings*
- ✓ One important key to success is self-confidence. An important key to self-confidence is preparation." *Arthur Ashe*
- ✓ "Confidence comes not from always being right but from not fearing to be wrong." *Peter T. McIntyre*
- ✓ If we all did the things we are capable of doing, we would literally astound ourselves." *Thomas Alva Edison*
- ✓ Successful people have fear, successful people have doubts, and successful people have worries. They just don't let these feelings stop them." *T. Harv Esker*
- ✓ Confidence is a habit that can be developed by acting as if you already had the confidence you desire to have." *Brian Tracy*
- ✓ To anyone that ever told you you're no good ... They're no better." *Hayley Williams*
- ✓ "Pride is holding your head up when everyone around you has theirs bowed. Courage is what makes you do it." *Bryce Courtenay*
- ✓ "Tell me what you brag and I'll tell you what you lack" Spanish proverb.
- ✓ "The only way to cure an egoist from bragging is by surgery-amputation at the neck" Evan Esar.
- ✓ "He who is confident is humble and wise; he who is bragging is insecure and lacking." Lisa Edmondson.

## CONFIDENCE IS:

- certainty
- certitude
- conviction
- coolness
- courage
- effrontery
- faith
- firmness
- impudence
- nerve
- poise
- positiveness
- presumption
- security
- self-confidence
- self-reliance
- sureness
- surety
- temerity
- trust

## Language of surprise, shock, sensational news

*Nia Barnov*

### LANGUAGE OF SHOCK: (culture shock)

If you go to foreign country, where its culture is quite different from your native culture, the culture shock occurs. For example, food is strange, timing is different, life pace is faster. Language is different, Gestures and body language are different, Social customs will be different, people who suffer from **CULTURE SHOCK** will feel depressed, disappointed, worried, even loss of appetite.

➤ **GOBSMACKED** – extremely surprised or shocked.

I was **GOBSMACKED** when she told me she was pregnant.

➤ **PHAT** – excellent, cool

That skateboard is so **PHAT** it's the best I've ever seen!

### LANGUAGE OF SURPRISE:

Apart from OH, AH, HEY, OOH-ER and other Anglo-Saxon noises that indicate surprise, English can also provide you with a variety of expressions that describe your amazement

depending on whom or what you are confronted with.

Most obviously you are surprised when someone appears in front of you unexpectedly. To explain the involuntary twitch or shake of the head that follows it's useful to have a few phrases at the ready. So if on opening the front door, you should suddenly come across the milkman standing on the threshold, one of the following spoken in a jovial manner would seem appropriate: *My word you frightened the living daylights out of me, Goodness me you almost made me jump out of my skin, How you startled me, or You know, you gave me quite a turn.*

#### **Sensational Sentence Examples:**

- I make the predictions in this book not to be **sensational** or controversial.
- He was at home in Voltaire and Rousseau, but had little or no acquaintance with the French **sensational** philosophy.
- In somewhat **sensational** and affected but prophetic words Gaj compared Illyria to a lyre, "a triangle between Skutari, Varna and Villach.
- True to our verbal blackout, nothing specific was said but the tone of her conversation hinted at **sensational** news.

- The great **sensational** philosopher was a thoroughly trained physician, and practised privately.
- In discovery the theatre of interest has shifted from continent to continent, often in a **sensational** manner.
- The ustav was but a preliminary step to a still more **sensational** novelty.
- His papers were **sensational** in form and contents and had an enormous popular circulation.

#### RESEARCH QUESTION:

#### THE LANGUAGE OF SHOCK/SURPRISE/SENSATIONAL

AIMS: To explore what is language of shock, language of surprise and language of sensational news.

#### DATA COLLECTION:

I collected these quotes from the different sites.



### Quotes about surprise:

1. 'I have seen many storms in my life. Most storms have caught me by surprise, so I had to learn very quickly to look further and understand that I am not capable of controlling the weather, to exercise the art of patience and to respect the fury of nature' - Paulo Coelho
2. 'Each day holds a surprise. But only if we expect it can we see, hear, or feel it when it comes to us. Let's not be afraid to receive each day's surprise, whether it comes to us as sorrow or as joy It will open a new place in our hearts, a place where we can welcome new friends and celebrate more fully our shared humanity' - Henri Nouwen
3. 'Surprise is the greatest gift which life can grant us' - Boris Pasternak
4. 'A big part of making music is the discovery aspect, is the surprise aspect. That's why I think I'll always love sampling. Because it involves combining the music fandom: collecting, searching, discovering music history, and artifacts of recording that you may not have known existed and you just kind of unlock parts of your brain, you know?' - Gotye
5. 'About myself I have no great illusions. I know what I am. I know what I'm good at. I know what I ain't. I'm always hoping to surprise myself. But I do have a love of music and I do love to communicate it, and that's the best I can do, really. And I can raise a good family, too.' - Keith Richards

6. 'Every day is a surprise. There are confirmations of an interconnectivity and synchronicity which inspire, titillate and confirm the inherent comedy of the universe.' - Billy Zane
7. 'For me, what is most important is the element of surprise. If I can surprise you with every film of mine, that is exactly what I am trying to do.' - Arjun Rampal
8. 'Love is the motivating principle by which the Lord leads us along the way towards becoming like Him, our perfect example. Our way of life, hour by hour, must be filled with the love of God and love for others. There is no surprise in that, since the Lord proclaimed those as the first and great commandments.' - Henry B. Eyring
9. 'My name is Bernard Jeffrey McCullough, but people know me as Bernie Mac. My mama, God rest her soul - she used to call me Beanie. Used to say, 'Don't you worry about Beanie. Beanie gonna be just fine. Beanie gonna surprise everyone.' - Bernie Mac
10. 'Art must take reality by surprise.' - Françoise Sagan

#### Quotes about shock:

1. 'There's nothing that can shock me anymore, but at this point, Trump's made it very clear how his temperament is, how his personality is, what his level of intellectual depth is when

it comes to policy, and he's made it abundantly clear that he's utterly unqualified to be president - no matter what your political views are.' - John Legend.

2. 'It's always better to shock people and change people's expectations than to give them exactly what they think you can do. It's not unexpected for me to be in a comedy film anymore; I'm no longer the underdog in that world. Not that I'm great or good at it or anything, it's just that I've done a bunch of them, so you're not shocked.' - Jonah Hill
3. 'If you take blue paint and yellow paint and you mix them, you get green paint. But if you take blue light and yellow light and mix them, you get white light. This is a shock to most people.' - James Turrell
4. 'Animators can only draw from their own experiences of pain and shock and emotions.' – Hayao Miyazaki
5. 'If a brutal scene is shown for no reason except to shock, then it is bad.' – Cornel Wilde
6. 'When I say I don't do fur or leather, in my world it's a massive shock, but when it comes into the sporting arena, it goes without saying. It also influences what I do on the runway: I get really excited when I discover an environmentally-friendly print process that doesn't use water, and I'll try and mimic that in my ready-to-wear.' - Stella McCartney

7. I like to shock people. Jo Brand
8. I'm coming from a small town in Quebec where, at that time, there was no Internet, and the way to be in contact with movies were those American fan magazines like 'Fantastic Films' and 'Starlog,' and I still remember the shock, the impact of seeing the first frames, the first pictures coming out of 'Blade Runner.' Denis Villeneuve
9. Television is the same as the telephone, and the same as the World Wide Web for that matter. People who become obsessed by the peculiarities of these communications media have simply failed to adjust to the shock of the old. People who bleat on about the 'artistic' potential of television qua television are equally deluded. Will Self
10. Hopefully, it doesn't come as too much of a shock that artists we love watching or listening to for an hour or two aren't always people with whom we otherwise would want to spend 20 minutes. Steve Erickson

#### Sensational Quotes:

1. 'I never travel without my diary. One should always have something sensational to read in the train.' - Oscar Wilde

2. 'Just as people can watch spellbound a circus artist tumbling through the air in a phosphorized costume, so they can listen to a preacher who uses the Word of God to draw attention to himself. But a sensational preacher stimulates the senses and leaves the spirit untouched. Instead of being the way to God, his 'being different' gets in the way.' - Henri Nouwen
3. 'What people don't realize is that professionals are sensational because of the fundamentals. The sensationalism has taken over the professionalism.' - Barry Larkin
4. 'The number of known human fossils only increases slowly. But the manner of regarding and assessing them is capable of progressing rapidly, as indeed it does. In the absence of any absolutely sensational discovery in prehistory, there is an up-to-date and scientific manner of understanding man, which is solidly based on palaeontology.' - Pierre Teilhard de Chardin
5. 'At its best, fiction cultivates fantasy and compassion; at its worst, memoir provokes schadenfreude and prurience. The ugly truth, I fear, is that many people are drawn to sensational memoirs for the same reason they watch 'The Apprentice': they like to witness actual suffering, before-your-very-eyes humiliation.' - Julia Glass
6. Everybody wants a sensational story. Hilarie Burton

What people don't realize is that professionals are sensational because of the fundamentals.

Barry Larkin.

SOURCES : .Brainyquote.com

Slang-cards.com

Pinterest.com

## Blaming, accusing

*Ana Tevdorashvili*

**Blame** is the act of censuring, holding responsible, making negative statements about an individual or group that their action or actions are socially or morally irresponsible, the opposite of praise. When someone is morally responsible for doing something wrong their action is blameworthy. By contrast, when someone is morally responsible for doing something right, we may say that his or her action is praiseworthy. There are other senses of praise and blame that are not ethically relevant. One may praise someone's good dress sense, and blame their own sense of style for their own dress sense.

### Expressions of blaming someone:

- It's your fault.
- It's your mistake.
- I can't believe that you did it.
- How could you do such a thing ?
- Are you out of your mind?
- What on earth were you thinking?
- I think you are the one to blame.
- I think you are the one who could have done it.
- I told you, but you wouldn't listen.
- Serves you right.

- I hope you're sorry.
- I always get blamed for things.
- I told you not to do that.
- It was your idea to go there.
- I left you in charge of them.
- You were supposed to look after them.
- It was up to you look after them.
- If you hadn't left them alone, this never would have happened.
- You were responsible for keeping an eye on it.
- It's all down to you.

Expressing blaming	Responses of blaming
How could you do such a thing?	Sorry for my fault
It's your mistake	I'm sorry for the things. I've done
Are you out of your mind ?	It wasn't me
I hope you're sorry	I'm not the one to blame
I can't believe that you did it	You're wrong, I didn't do it



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**Example Dialogue of Blaming :**

**Ita :** *Hey, you. Stop!*

**Vita :** *What is it?*

**Ita :** *You are to blame for steal my earphone.*

**Vita :** *I'm not. I don't do that.*

**Ita :** *But everybody in class said you do that. You have to be responsible for this!*

**Vita :** *Prove it. I will change your earphone if you can prove it.*

**Ita :** *OK. I will.*

**An accusation** is a statement by one person asserting that another person or entity has done something improper. The person who makes the accusation is an accuser, while the subject against whom it is made is the accused.

**Expressions of accusing:**

- You must have talked about me behind my back.
- You dropped that porcelain glass last night, didn't you?

- You took my magazine, didn't you?
- You had lost all of my data on the computer.
- No one else could do such a thing, but him.
- You copied me at work.
- You must be doing something wrong.
- You are the only one who could do such a thing to me.
- You broke the glass last night, didn't you?
- You took my wallet, right?
- You are the one who stole my pen, aren't you?

Accusing	Responding
You copied my work	No, I didn't
You took my magazine, didn't you?	Yes, I did. Sorry for not asking you first
No one else could do such a thing, but him	You are probably right

### Example Dialogue of accusing:

**Lisa:** *Hey, you Kiki. Stop!*

**Kiki:** *What happened Lisa?*

**Lisa:** *Did you steal my money? You're the one to blame!*

**Kiki:** *It wasn't me. I didn't do that.*

**Lisa:** *But everybody in my class said you do that. You have to be explain about this!*

**Kiki:** *Huh! How dare you're. I never do that suck things.*

**Lisa:** *Yeah, but my friends had seen you out of my classroom. It must be you stealing my money.*

**Kiki:** *Prove it, how dare you just accuse and blame me without clear evidence. I will pay your money if you can prove that suck things!*

**Lisa:** *Ok, I will prove that!*

**Kiki:** *I will wait for that!*

### **Blaming and Accusing Quotes:**

“I couldn't quite understand how an ordinary man's good qualities could become crushing accusations against a guilty man.”

**Albert Camus, The Stranger**

"I am confident that nobody... will accuse me of selfishness if I ask to spend time, while I am still in good health, with my family, my friends and also with myself. "

**Nelson Mandela**

"You know no one will ever accuse me as having the same policies as George W. Bush."

**Hillary Clinton**

"Let us not seek the Republican answer or the Democratic answer, but the right answer. Let us not seek to fix the blame for the past. Let us accept our own responsibility for the future."

**John F. Kennedy**

"You can get discouraged many times, but you are not a failure until you begin to blame somebody else and stop trying."

**John Burroughs**

When you blame and criticize others, you are avoiding some truth about yourself.

# Language of shame and embarrassment

*Evgenia Pogossian*

The aim of the research is to develop understanding and perception of shame. The research question is: *How do we perceive shame and how can we comprehend the feeling of shame through language?*

I conducted data about shame and embarrassment. All of the sources were used in order to get more about the feeling of shame and its cognition.

I used material from websites and magazines. I also analysed every given article, so that facts are more understandable.

## ***Definition of Shame***

Shame is an unspoken epidemic, the secret behind many forms of broken behavior. Understanding shame makes our life simpler. The word shame is believed to have come from an ancient word meaning “to cover”. Consequently, shame literally means “covering oneself”. It is a human emotion, which is almost beyond one’s control. Being aware or conscious of the condition of shame is known as having a “sense of shame”. This may be a direct result of the shameful experience or an embarrassing situation or disgrace.

## ***Understanding of shame***

- One of the most powerful and destructive emotions humans experience.
- A feeling of humiliation, disgrace, embarrassment. Something is wrong with me.
- Basic feeling of inferiority. “I am bad”.

- Comes from negative messages we may have received as children from family of origin and even from one culture. Can create shame-based thinking as an adult.
- Self-blame, linked to low self-esteem.
- Sense of failure before the eyes of someone. (*How I perceive how other see me or how I see myself.*)
- Shame is broader than just our identity. It has to do with our relationships.

Here is gathered information through:

1. Participant observation
2. Interviewing
3. Observation

#### 1. Participant observation.

Observation gave some principles of perceiving feeling of shame:

Participant observation was conducted during the communication with different people in public places. (approximately, 15-60 aged )

- a. Self-awareness. In order to experience shame, you must have self-awareness that others are making judgment. For example, if you wear a suit to a social event where everyone else has gone casual, you feel like everyone is looking at you.
- b. Self-blame. Shame and guilt are emotions of self-blame. When we blame ourselves, we are most apt to feel shame and guilt. For example, by incorrectly attributing responsibility for

obesity mostly to personal character rather than to the environment or context, the obese can feel shame.

- c. Standards. All of us have beliefs about what is an acceptable standard concerning actions, thoughts, and feelings. The violations of these standards produce shame.
- d. Personal trait. People high on the trait of public self-consciousness are likely to be shame-prone. On the other hand, there are individuals who are likely to blame others, or attempt to avoid blaming themselves.
- e. Self-esteem. Self-esteem (link is external) is defined as a subjective attitude towards oneself. When a person thinks poorly of himself, and when faces with negative events, he tends to blame his “bad self.” Moreover, frequent and repeated experiences of shame are apt to “chip away” at one’s general level of self-esteem.

- 2. **Interviewing people on the topic of shameful situations.** According to the results of the conducted interviews, we can say, that there is no certain age when we feel ourselves in a shame. Though many psychologists and researchers argue over the age at which humans first experience shame, all agree that by age two children have the capacity to be shamed. Everyone experiences shame at some time, but not everyone is ruled by toxic or overwhelming shame. Some researchers suggest that shame comes about from repeatedly being told, not that we did something bad, but that we are something bad. Consequently, it can close us off from accepting any form of positive regard from others or ourselves.  
  
“Some children experience shame through the words or actions of insensitive teachers. Many can remember a remark uttered by a teacher such as, “What are you, stupid?” or “You just aren’t smart enough to do that problem,” - says one of respondents (aged 16).

**What do we usually feel embarrassed of? (Interviewing students aged 15-18 years.)**

Student 1: Meeting new people. Being scared of embarrassing oneself.

Student 2: Being made to feel embarrassed because of bullying.

Student 3: Getting attention for something you've done, like being given an award at school.

Student 4: Your family's behavior or traditions.

Student 5: Feeling uncomfortable about how you look or having low self-esteem.

Student 6: Being made to do things you don't want, or to get pressure to act a certain way.

**What are the most embarrassing moments that can happen to anybody?**

Person 1: Slipping and falling in the rain.

Person 2: Silent room stomach growls. You know how your stomach is. It always waits until the quiet part of the movie, the silence at the table or any moment to let its rumbling roar be heard at an opportune time.

Person 3: When someone else's actions are beyond ridiculous but they don't have the social awareness to sense that they should be embarrassed, so you have to feel humiliated for them.

Person 4: Confusing a person for something they aren't. E.g. mistaking a beer belly for pregnancy.

Person 5: During a meeting, a worker answers a question that you couldn't answer.



### 3.Observation.

According to the observation, people mostly feel shame in the public places, such as: educational centers, public transport, etc.

Shame arises when we feel bad not just about what we've done but about just what our actions imply about who we are. As such, shame represents a much deeper psychological wound, one in which we condemn not just our behavior , but our very self . We typically respond to feelings of shame by making efforts to distance ourselves from the shame – inducing event and hiding or withdrawing in order to avoid facing criticism.

### *Findings*

- The word shame is believed to have come from an ancient word meaning “to cover”. Consequently, shame literally means “covering oneself “. It is a human emotion, which is almost beyond one's control. Being aware or conscious of the condition of shame is known as having a “sense of shame”. This may be a direct result of the shameful experience or an embarrassing situation or disgrace.
- By age two children have the capacity to be shamed.
- Shame comes from being told that we are something bad.
- Some children can experience shame through the words or actions of teachers.

You just aren't smart enough to do that problem.

- Woman express significantly higher shame and guilt than men.

- Mild experiences of shame are a part of ordinary social life. For example, children learn to behave through the experience of shame.
- Extreme shame is the reaction to being treated in a degrading manner. These shame emotions include; humiliation and feelings of defilement, disgrace, or dishonor. Disgust and contempt are emotions of low status.
- Shame can exist before a child is verbal.
- It is more arousing—a ‘bigger feeling’ than guilt.
- Shame suggests something wrong with me (vs. something I have done wrong).
- Shame provokes hiding

**Women describe shame:** “Shame is being rejected.” —When you can’t do it all and people know you’re failing. — You work hard to show the world what it wants to see. Shame happens when your mask is pulled off and the unlikable parts of you are seen. It feels unbearable to be seen. —Shame is feeling like an outsider—not belonging.

**Men describe shame:** “Shame is failure. At work. On the football field. In your marriage. In bed. With money. With your children. It doesn’t matter—shame is failure. — Shame is being wrong. Not doing it wrong, but being wrong. — Shame happens when people think you’re soft. It’s degrading and shaming to be seen as anything but tough. — Showing fear is shameful. You can’t show fear. You can’t be afraid. No matter what. — Our worst fear is being criticized or ridiculed—either one of these is extremely shaming.

### ***Relevance theory***

- Recalling both guilt and shame induced a certain motivation to change, that motivation was much stronger when the participants of my observation recalled a time, they felt shameful than when they recalled a time they felt guilty. It seems as though shame can also contribute to a positive psychological reaction- a strong motivation change.
- Word shame is relevant to the situations when people feel themselves confusing, shy, guilty, ashamed, embarrassed. Situations like somebody is in a very good mood, happy aren't relevant to the word shame. However, somebody who makes someone feel oneself shame, can feel himself very happy on the short-term.
- Sometimes people feel themselves ashamed for no reason and it is psychological reaction. Shame can be considered as a disease.

### ***Embarrassment & Shame***

Shame and embarrassment are often confused. For example, someone who gives a terrible public presentation may be both embarrassed and ashamed. Although the two emotions are close in experience, there are several important differences that set them apart. First of all, embarrassment can be said to be more superficial than shame. Embarrassing events are often just unfortunate, and do not include a negative evaluation about yourself. When you are ashamed, on the other hand, it is because people have found out something about you. The bad presentation is just embarrassing if you don't like being put on the spot and getting attention. It will feel shameful, however, if you perform very badly, and are now afraid that people will think less of you because of that. Thus, embarrassment is more often about (superficial) norms and standards, whereas shame is about more profound values. Secondly,

embarrassing events need an audience in the moment that they happen (you are only embarrassed if your pants rip at a moment that other people can see it), whereas you can also be ashamed if people later hear something bad about you.

***Examples of shame and embarrassment:***

1. “She was overcome with shame”
2. “His actions brought shame upon his parents.”
3. “The bankruptcy of the business was a shame.”
4. “It was a shame you couldn’t come with us.”
5. “His cowardice shamed him.”
6. “She played so well she put all other tennis players to shame.”
7. “She was hot with shame.”
8. “He felt a pang of shame at telling Alice a lie.”
9. “The incident had brought shame on his family.”
10. “We didn’t want to be reminded partly because of the shame.”
11. “Somehow, the shame of my actions was quick to evaporate.”
12. “If she did, Carl would have seen the shame in her face.”
13. “And so, I think those are the emotions, the shame and guilt and the feeling of hypocrisy.”
14. “It should not be overlooked that this could be due to the feelings of fear, shame, embarrassment or anger that the victims may still feel during or even after the event.”
15. “But the shame and sorrow for what had happened never cooled.”

16. “It's what mainly life is about - humiliation, embarrassment, shame and shyness, all the other things.”
17. “I couldn't stand the shame when I reread it a couple days back.”
18. “But still, it practically knocked Kate off her feet, and she could feel her face getting hot from her shame and fear.”
19. “As long as she keeps running, she can avoid the shame, guilt, anger and fear that all complete for dominance in her soul.”
20. “It was just filled up with so much shame, so much humiliation.”
21. “I ran away,’ I quickly interjected, trying to get rid of the shame by exposing it quickly.”
22. “Kate’s mouth fell open, and I could instantly see the shame and regret written all over her face.”
23. “I realized this was the case when her next words came out with the shame of a child who was caught in the cookie jar.”
24. “No fictional account of human humiliation and shame can capture the frightening banality of the people's treatment at these checkpoints.”
25. “He could understand the shame and guilt the brunette was feeling right now, and the feeling of complete loss.”
26. “The actions of the fans were disrespectful, and they have brought shame and embarrassment on their club, and on this country.”
27. “The embarrassment and shame it brings on the family means people are keeping quiet and women are being cocooned in their homes.”

28. “Pauline said today she feared that embarrassment and shame could be stopping Christine and Nicholas from contacting her.”

29. “He looks around and is consumed by acute embarrassment, even shame, at what he sees.”

30. “I put down my music, eyes pricking and throat closing up with anxiety, rage, confusion and embarrassment.”

**Shame-**

- o humiliation,
- o mortification,
- o chagrin,
- o ignominy,
- o loss of face,
- o shamefacedness,
- o embarrassment,
- o indignity,
- o abashment,

**Embarrassment-**

- o awkwardness,
- o self-consciousness,
- o unease,
- o uneasiness,

- o discomfort,
- o discomfiture,
- o edginess;
- o shame,
- o humiliation,

**Phrases Expressing embarrassment:**

- ... face turned beet red with...
- ... couldn't bring himself to meet her eyes...
- ...ashamed...
- "What will they think of me?"
- "I wish I hadn't made a fool of myself"

**The body language of shame:**

- Looking down- when a person feels ashamed of themselves or something they have done, they might look down towards the floor instead of looking up.
- Avoiding eye contact
- Taking less space – wants to hide.
- The neck disappears – when a person feels ashamed, their shoulders might get raised and their necks might sink inside their bodies.
- Covering face – If the situation is too shameful.
- Darting eyes – indicates the pressure of emotions such as shame or embarrassment

□ Avoidance- when a person is ashamed, they might avoid social interactions completely. The person might seem anxious.

**The following is a list of common shame driven behavior examples:**

- a. Attacking or sticking out at other people. In an attempt to feel better about their shame, people will oftentimes strike out at others in the hopes that they will be lifted up by bringing others down.
- b. Seeking power and perfection. Others attempt to overcome their shame by preventing the possibility of future shame.
- c. Diverting blame. By blaming our faults on others, we can avoid shame.
- d. Being overly nice or self-sacrificing. By pleasing everyone else we hope to prove our worth.

**Quotes about shame and embarrassment:**

- 1. “Heaven knows we need never be ashamed of our tears, for they are rain upon the blinding dust of earth, overlying our hard hearts. I was better after I had cried, than before- more sorry, more aware of my own ingratitude, more gentle.” — Charles Dickens, Great Expectations
- 2. “When we are in shame, we don’t see the big picture; we don’t accurately think about our strengths and limitations. We just feel alone, exposed and deeply flawed.” – Brene Brown.
- 3. “We need never be ashamed of our tears.” — Charles Dickens, Great Expectations



4. “It's not all bad. Heightened self-consciousness, apartness, an inability to join in, physical shame and self-loathing—they are not all bad. Those devils have been my angels. Without them I would never have disappeared into language, literature, the mind, laughter and all the mad intensities that made and unmade me.” — Stephen Fry, *Moab Is My Washpot*
5. “If we can share our story with someone who responds with empathy and understanding, shame can't survive.”— Brené Brown, *Daring Greatly: How the Courage to Be Vulnerable Transforms the Way We Live, Love, Parent, and Lead*
6. “Shame is a soul eating emotion.” — C.G. Jung
7. “In my view, suicide is not really a wish for life to end.' What is it then?' It is the only way a powerless person can find to make everybody else look away from his shame. The wish is not to die, but to hide.” — Orson Scott Card, *Ender's Shadow*
8. “I am ashamed of anyone who has eyes and still can't see.” — Kathryn Lasky, *The Journey*
9. “I never wonder to see men wicked, but I often wonder to see them not ashamed.”  
— Jonathan Swift
10. “Everybody gets scared sometimes, May Belle. You don't have to be ashamed.” — Katherine Paterson, *Bridge to Terabithia*
11. “Fool me once, shame on you. Fool me twice, shame on me. Fool me three times, shame on both of us.” — Stephen King, *On Writing: A Memoir of the Craft*

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