



Language and Cognitive Sciences Research Institute

JOURNAL OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS – JYS

VOLUME 4

Proceedings

of the 4th International Scientific Conference

Theories, Methods and Data Analysis

Language and Cognitive Sciences Research Institute

Corpus Based Research Institute of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics

LaCoSRI - 2019

The choice of research methods relevant to each topic to be investigated presents a challenging task in any sphere, linguistics being no exception. The refinement of methodology preconditions the development of a given scientific field. The better the methods, data collection and sampling decisions are elaborated, the higher the quality of a research is, and hence, the further the field is advanced. The papers in the present volume of JYS cover a variety of topics that relate research questions and aims to the methods to be used for looking into those questions.

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Main phonetic differences between British (Received Pronunciation) and American (General American) accents

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Monophthongs:

1. American accent does not have the vowel sound ɒ (short o) sound. In any word, where British pronunciation would have ɒ (short o), American would substitute it with ɑ: (long a). View the examples below:

don, not, cot – while British accent would have a very distinct and short o here, Americans have a rather elongated a, so instead of /dɒn/ /nɒt/ and /lɒt/, we have /dɑ:t/ /nɑ:t/ and /kɑ:t/

2. In cases where British pronunciation has the vowel sound ɔ: (long o), and **it is not followed by an “r”**, Americans once again substitute it with ɑ: (long a).

For example:

dawn, naught, caught – the British would pronounce the vowels here as a very distinct

long o, and once again, Americans opt for the elongated a, so instead of /dɔ:n/ /nɔ:t/ and /kɔ:t/, we have /dɑ:t/ /nɑ:t/ and /kɑ:t/.

In words like **court**, **sport** or **ignore**... the long o stays, just like in the British variant.

And, if you've been paying attention, you'll notice, that this difference creates pairs of homophones which only work for the American accent. Let's look at the words "**pond**" and "**pawned**" – The British would have /pɒnd/ and /pɔ:nd/, once again, a very distinct difference. For the Americans, however, we have a rather unlikely pair of homophones, since both of those words are pronounced as /pɑ:nd/

3. It goes without saying that the British tend to lose the "r" when it comes between a vowel and a consonant, for example in the word "regard" – For the British, it would be /rɪ'gɑ:d/ (notice the missing "r"). The Americans, however, do not do that, and pronounce the "r" more clearly – /rɪ'gɑ:rd/.

This difference, in turn, creates pairs of homophones, called non-rhotic homophones, which would simply not function as homophones because of the "r" for the Americans. Some examples below:

If we consider just the missing “r”(the middle r, in this case) **father** and **farther** - /fɑ:ðə/ in the British variant, but are /fɑ:ðər/ and /fɑ:rðər/ in the American one, making them not homophonous. If we consider both, the missing “r” and the short/long o differences, we can see that **court** and **caught** - /kɔ:t/ for both in the British variant, but become /kɔ:rt/ and /kɑ:t/ in the American one, very clearly not homophonous!

4. The everlasting /ɑ:/ and /æ/ difference. There are words which the British and the Americans pronounce the letter “a” with two entirely different vowel sounds. Although exceptions may apply, we can narrow these words down to these letters, before which this alteration happens:

(It is important to know, that this only happens, when the endings are not schwas, are usually stressed, and do not have a “w” before them. Eg: want, wasp, etc.)

Particles	Examples	Exceptions
-ask	ask, task, mask, flask, casket, basket, blast	-
-ast	fast, cast, vast, last, past, mast, aghast	-
-ance	dance, glance, chance, advance, enhance, trance, France	romance, finance
-anch	branch, blanch, ranch,	-
-ant	grant, advantage, can't, plant, aunt (exception)	“ant” oddly enough, rant, cant,

		pant, scant,
-asp	grasp, clasp, rasp,	-
-aft	daft, waft, raft, graft, craft, aircraft, shaft, haft, draft, draught, aft, after	-
-mand	demand, command, reprimand, countermand	mandate, mandarin, Amanda
-ample	example, sample	The word “ample” itself
-ass	glass, class, brass, grass	The word “ass” itself, mass, lass, crass, amass, sass,
-ath	path, bath, lath, aftermath (arguable)	math,
-af(fe/- alf	giraffe, carafe, laugh, pilaf, half, calf, behalf, staff	decaf, gaffe, Ralf, naff, caff
-ather	rather, lather	father. slather, gather, blather

Diphthongs and Triphthongs

For the most part, the diphthongs operate the same way in both accents, although, there are cases with a slight difference in the diphthongs and cases where the diphthong is completely missing.

If we transcribe the word “don’t” – we will get the following variation /**dəʊnt**/ and /**doʊnt**/ - diphthongs

əʊ and oʊ are essentially the same sound, although, British people tend to make it a lot softer, hence the better visualization of this difference. Triphthong əʊə (like in lower) becomes oʊə, as per this very phenomenon.

If we recall that there is a rhotic difference between the accents (dropping and keeping the “r”), we observe a very interesting thing – the following diphthongs (/eə/ /ɪə/ /ʊə/) simply do not exist in the American pronunciation, all because of the fact that they pronounce the “r”! Let’s look at the three words:

care - /keə/ in the British variant, and /ker/ in the American one.
deer - /diə/ in the British variant, and /dir/ in the American one.
cure - /kjʊə/ in the British variant, and /kjur/ in the American one.

As for triphthongs, everything stays the same, except for triphthongs aɪə and aʊə, they are reduced to diphthongs but only when there’s an “r” involved.

While **dire** and **hour** are /daɪə/ /aʊə/ in the British variant, and /daɪr/ /aʊr/ in the American one, losing the triphthong, words like **bowel** and **trial** cannot get rid of them, and remain /baʊəl/ and /traɪəl/ respectively.

Other triphthongs remain, since they cannot be gotten rid of, and are very much needed.

Pronouncing words differently, loan words, prefixes, suffixes, stresses

It is already widely known that the British and the Americans already have a long list of items they label differently (call/ring, elevator/lift, cell/mobile, trash can/bin, etc.) but there are words which they share, although pronounce differently. Let's call this Tomato/Tomato discussion, and in here go all the words which are pronounced differently across the ocean.

Although, the pronunciation varies from word to word, and chasing words like “**direction**”, would be difficult, we are still able to narrow it down to some specific cases. Like here, every word that has “**direct**” (including the word itself) in it, will offer the split variations of pronunciation with and without the diphthong.

Some other cases where this happens mostly with the “-ile” ending, although not always, therefore cannot be established as a rule. Some cases to consider, however, are mobile, hostile, docile, sterile, and so on. In these cases, British pronunciation favors the diphthong /aɪ/ while the American one opts for either a schwa or another appropriate vowel sound. Ex: **mobile** - /məʊbaɪl/ and /moʊbi:l/ and **sterile** - /steraɪl/ and /sterəl/

There are many other examples where this occurrence may be slightly different, although I was unable to track their consistency, as it would've required an in-depth, case by case analysis.

Another case, with diphthong /aɪ/ yet again, but with prefixes and suffixes this time around. In some prefixes (like anti-, semi-, multi-) the Americans tend to favor the diphthong

/aɪ/ in words like semi-truck, semi-finals, anti-Government, multi-millionaire and so on. As is the case with suffix **-ization (-isation)** In words like civilization, globalization, and so on, the British usually use the diphthong /aɪ/ as in /sɪvəlaɪzeɪʃən/ while the Americans this time choose to go with a schwa, as in /sɪvələzeɪʃən/.

Moving onto whole words rather than just suffixes and prefixes, there are words the British and the Americans pronounce differently, and the primary difference maker in this case is stress. Stress is key in pronunciation, and may cause or avert some incomprehensibilities during an interaction. In most, although not all, Americans tend to favor stressing the second syllable. Let's look at few examples:

address - /ə'dres/ - both verb and noun. /ə'dres/ verb and /ædres/ noun (like "attribute")
garage - /'gærɪdʒ|ɑːʒ/ with the stress on the first syllable (British) /gə'raːʒ/ (American, schwa + stress 2nd)

adult - /'ædʌlt/ for the British and /ə'dʌlt/ for Americans, following the established pattern.
vaccine - /'væksiːn/ for the British and /væk'siːn/ for the Americans, following the established pattern.

salon - /sælɒn/ for the British, /sə'luːn/ for the Americans, also obeying the short/long o rules.
 Double diphthong cases, where the tables turn around:
rotate - /rəʊ'teɪt/ and /'roʊteɪt/

donate - /dɒʊ'neɪt/ for the British, with stress on the 1st syllable and /'daʊneɪt/ for the Americans.

Loan (usually French) words, a more vivid depiction of second syllable stress for Americans.

ballet - /'bæleɪ/ and /bæ'leɪ/

café - /'kæfeɪ/ and /kæ'feɪ/

montage - /'mɒntaːʒ/ and /mɑːn'taːʒ/

debut - /'deɪbjʊː/ for the British, /deɪ'bju/ for the Americans.

Other words that behave like this: **buffet, beret, fiancée, cliché, etc.**

The Concept of Ergativity and Ergative Syntactic Structures

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Within the field of syntactic typology, which describes and classifies the range of grammatical phenomena in the world's languages, one of the most important problems is that, some of the languages are ergative and some of them are not. Ergative construction is unknown to Indo-European languages, both to old and new ones, at least it is nowhere seen as a functioning grammatical system. Ergative construction is also unknown to Semitic languages, Turkish-Tatar languages, Hungarian-Finnish languages.

We have an ergative construction in the Iberian-Caucasian languages (in Georgian, in the mountainous Caucasian languages; on the Pyrenean Peninsula-in Basque). A lot of linguists are studying the ergative-absolutive languages and are comparing them to the nominative-accusative languages.

This paper describes the term of ergativity, and its specific features in the Georgian language. To better see the features of ergativity, different languages are cited as examples. At the end of the paper the possible meanings of volition, agency and intentionality expressed through ergative structures in Georgian are identified. Thereafter, the possible ways of their transfer into the English language are examined.

Particles in English and Georgian

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There are many particles throughout the languages. Grammarians study and compare them with other languages' grammars. Some people think that particles do not deserve any attention as they are small words and without being attached to other words, they cannot express any meaning.

This paper describes them in detail and proves that in spite of being secondary parts of speech, they play a huge role in understanding the topic of the conversation, in adding pragmatic value to conversation and in helping communicants make correct inferences regarding speakers' attitudes and dispositions towards certain issues or people.

This paper covers the particles' functions and usage, discusses how they can change the whole direction of the speech and how they help the communicators to express their feelings and emotions correctly. The present paper emphasizes the significance of particles in both, English and Georgian languages. Also, it helps the reader to find out the similarities and differences between these two languages.

The Performative Power of Shakespeare's Language

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Shakespeare's language presents wealth of material for analyzing it through different prisms. The present paper looks into the lexis of Shakespeare's tragedies, namely, the words and phrases describing mental, cognitive and emotional states or activities of the characters. Through the systematic analysis of the texts, the paper claims that the gradual intensification of the shades of meaning of mental and emotive linguistic units contributes to the dramatic unfolding of the plots of the tragedies.

The paper analyses three Shakespearean tragedies, *Hamlet*, *Othello* and *Romeo and Juliet* to provide illustrative examples of the lexical gradation in the literary texts. The paper thereafter, arranges the units into semantic fields and analyzes their sememes that make up the meanings of the lexical units.

The paper also claims that such a masterful usage of lexis in the texts helps the readers not only to understand the dramatic development of the events but also to feel the emotions and thoughts of the characters.

The present paper analyzes the cognitive, emotive and mental lexis in Shakespeare's tragedies and attempts to trace the development of the plots through the lexis that gradually becomes more emotive and intense as the storyline unfolds.

In the 1960s, the communicative and social value of language came to the forefront of linguistic inquiry. A number of scholars attributed intentional, pragmatic meaning to linguistic units. John Austin (1962) developed a theory of speech acts, in which he claimed that certain linguistic units acquire performative value in communication, implying that they not only name or describe states of affair or actions, but actually trigger certain actions in communicants.

Having analyzed the mental, emotive and cognitive lexis of Shakespeare's tragedies, the present paper has concluded that Shakespeare's language possesses performative power. The words describing the characters' emotions, feelings, thoughts, sufferings, hidden desires actually turn into realities and lead them to performing the actions that they secretly desire.

Recombinant Memetics

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Recombinant Memetics is a name of a new field that deals with the perceptible analysis of cultural transfer. The entities of cultural transmission are called memes. In our times memes are everywhere and can have a variety of forms, they can be: catchy tunes, images, internet funny memes, clothes, fashion, culture and simply any behavioral and cultural entity that has the ability to copy and get copied with a particular degree of fidelity. Memes can be replicated and transferred in two ways: the same form with dissimilar ideas and the same ideas in different forms. The memetic sciences' fundamental features are connected with Darwinian Evolution of Biology, and it is believed that understanding of memes is of analogous to understanding series of actions that involve DNA and RNA in molecular biology. Memetics suggests that memes reproduce, compete, and evolve just as genes do. *Only the strongest can survive* is the phrase that describes the essence of the processes of the replication and the transmission in memetics.

This paper describes the memes and their abilities of widespread imitation and the best developed traits for repetition and communication. Throughout the paper the language change and transformation through the examples of BREXIT and COVID-19 will be examined and the memes that occurred and affected the whole world will be identified.

Metaphor and Simile of Power in Literary Works

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As this research is based on understanding how the metaphors and similes of power are expressed in literary works, it should also be noted that they are used in everyday life communication, so that people often do not comprehend that these are metaphors but think that this is the usual way of speaking, and live their lives. Conceptual metaphors are inseparable parts of peoples' lives, as are similes.

The conducted research has revealed that metaphors and similes could depict power through three major constituents: wealth, knowledge and physical strength.

The study also traced how these metaphors gradually transformed into the metaphors depicting decision-making power, physical appeal power and access to information power throughout the centuries. These metaphors make it possible to trace the transformation process of values that societies have attached to certain qualities, features or possibilities. As the civilization progressed throughout the centuries, the perceptions of power became more sophisticated. The world literature and other written sources often documented these transformations through metaphors.

It could be hypothesized that in the majority of cases the power of money shifted to the power of decision-making, the power of physical strength shifted to the power of physical

appeal and charisma, and the power of knowledge started to embrace the power of having an access to information.

UNTRANSLATABLE CONCEPTS

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Liliana Inashvili

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Untranslatability is a property of a text, or of any utterance, in one language, for which no equivalent text or utterance can be found in another language when translated. The degree of difficulty of translation depends on their nature. Every language has a mountain of cultural baggage behind it and certain languages have words that are so culturally specific that they are close to impossible to render into English. Here are examples of Georgian words that Can't be Translated into English

1. **šemomeč'ama**

šemomeč'ama would translate into English as 'I accidentally ate the whole thing'. The word is used to describe a situation when a person is full, but the meal was so delicious that he or she continued to eat it.

2. **Mazzeg**

Mazzeg is similar to Zeg and means 'the day after the day after tomorrow'. To make it a bit clearer, if the person is talking about going to an event or doing something in the future and uses the word 'mazzeg', the person means two days after.

3. **Mek've**

The first guest of a Georgian family after any New Year's Eve is called *Meklve*, who is thought to bring happiness and goodwill to the host family. In English the rough equivalent is First Foot.

4. Alaverdi

Any Georgian dining scene features a Toastmaster, someone who gives the permission to another person at the table to give a toast. Therefore, Georgians say: 'Alaverdit shentan var' meaning, 'You can say a toast now'

5. Eletmeleti

Eletmeleti means a condition when a person is frightened by someone or something. So when a person is telling a story of being frightened, they would say 'Eletmeleti damemarta'. (I was in tatters)

6. Tavkudmoglejili

Tavqudmoglejili is used to describe a person who is very late for something. For instance, you could say 'he or she ran like tavqudmoglejili'. Ran for life

7. arada – zarmacia, arada ra kargi bichia.

Here are untranslatable words from other languages:

1. *Vedriti* (v) – Slovenian

To take shelter from the rain and wait for it to finish.

2. *Dor* (n) – Romanian

The longing you feel when you miss someone you love.

3. ***Resfeber*** (n) – Swedish

The restless race of a traveller's heart before the journey begins, when anxiety and anticipation are mixed together.

4. ***Komorebi*** (n) – Japanese

Sunlight that filters through the leaves of trees.

5. ***Sobremesa*** (n) – Spanish

The time spent after lunch or dinner, chatting with the people you had the meal with.

6. ***Badkruka*** (n) – Swedish

Someone reluctant to get into the water when swimming.

Following are some English words which are untranslatable to most other languages:

1. Facepalm

This popular term describes the gesture of slapping the palm of one's hand to the face, in a show of exasperation. The term is in common use in the English language, but, surprisingly, no other language seems to have an original term for this fairly common act.

2. Kitsch

Kitsch defines any art that is considered an inferior copy of an existing style. The term is also used in a more free manner when referring to any art that is pretentious, outdated or in bad taste. The term is untranslatable into any language.

3. Gobbledygook

This word is defined as any text containing jargon, or especially convoluted English, that results in it being excessively hard to understand, or even incomprehensible. Even for professional literature translators this word represents a challenge.

4. Serendipity

Serendipity is any discovery that's unexpected yet fortunate. You can also call it a lucky find, coincidence or accident. The word has been voted as one of the ten English words that were hardest to translate in June 2004, by a British translation company.

5. Spam

It is unlikely that you don't know the definition of spam, but here it goes anyway. Spam is the use of electronic messaging systems to send unsolicited bulk messages indiscriminately. No other language has a single, non-derivate word for this concept, in fact the word spam itself is in common use in most languages as a loanword. Spam is, of course, also a term for a canned meat. Delicious.

Concrete versus abstract concepts and their influence on brain plasticity

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Within the field of psycholinguistics, it has become increasingly apparent that executive control plays a crucial part in the brain's plasticity. Neuroplasticity within the modern world, emphasizes the idea that the brain has the capacity to change and adapt throughout life. Only decades ago, when the humankind acknowledged neuroplasticity, it destroyed the stereotype about age and learning new things. Neuroplasticity proved to people that the brain continually reorganizes itself by forming new neural networks and after that nothing is impossible and delayed to learn.

The paper offers another way of developing higher executive control and hence higher neuroplasticity. More precisely, the paper develops the idea that interpreting abstract and concrete concepts can create brain workout. There are numerous complexities between concrete and abstract concepts. Sometimes, even concrete concepts become abstracted following personal experiences. Perception of abstract concepts changes throughout life, and studies state that storing and comprehending abstract concepts is harder than those of concrete ones. The dynamic nature of abstract concepts leads to higher executive function or higher-order cognition which finally creates neuroplasticity.

The present paper discusses and critically analyzes the secondary data on the conducted experiments and studies regarding the influences of concrete and abstract concepts on human cognition and brain plasticity.

Language of Congratulating: best wishes, blessings, toasts

Sesili Bukia

Aims:

The aim of the research was to search the examples and cases where the congratulation, best wishes, toasts and blessings are used.

Research question:

What is the language of blessings, congratulations, best wishes, toasts?

Data collection:

The data was collected from real life examples of different parties and tables, listened to toastmasters/ 'tamada' and wrote their speeches. I attended approximately 55 parties with toastmasters.

Methodology:

I searched through the web and wrote interesting speeches, for example, the recent Trump/ Macron meeting. Also, I compared different languages with each other.

The most interesting finding was that, the phrase 'alaverdi shentana var', is untranslatable.

Congratulations of wedding:

1. May your love bloom brighter and your companionship grow sweeter with each passing year.
2. Congratulations to you both! Have a great wedding full of precious moments which will stay with you forever.
3. Hope you will have a long and happy life together. Always treat each other better than you want to be treated.
4. 2 people, 2 lives, 1 love! Enjoy love that grows and knows no end! Congrats!
5. To find true love and to share one dream is a blessing. May you have many happy years together!

6. Words are just not quite enough today

When your love will light the way

To a wedding filled with joy never ending

The warmest wishes are what we are sending.

7. Like a lighthouse on a dark night, may your love for one another always shine brightly.
8. Your two stars create an amazing constellation.
9. May you always have one another to lean on and turn to throughout all of life's storms.
10. Your wedding day may come and go, but may your love forever grow.

Newborn baby congratulations:

1. Parenthood is one of those rare things in life that gets continually better with each passing day.
2. A new baby is like the beginning of all things – wonder, hope, a dream of possibilities.
3. A star is born.
4. Another miracle in this world.
5. This is a beautiful time in your life that you will never forget. The birth of your child is something that changes you indefinitely.
6. Take the time to really enjoy your child's infancy; after all, they do grow up so fast.
Congratulations on your new life.
7. Congratulations, and welcome to the world of sleepless nights, restless days and mountains of laundry.
8. In life, it is hard to count blessings in one hand. I wish to congratulate you and wish you well as you embark on this wonderful parenting journey.

9. There's something about babies that make us smile and believe in goodwill to all humans.
10. Congratulations on the new addition to your family.
11. Children are a gift from the Lord, a child is a reward.

Christening congratulations:

1. "The Lord bless you and keep you, the Lord make his face shine upon you and be gracious to you, the Lord lift up his face toward you and give you peace."
2. "On your baby's christening, this brings a prayer for God's loving guidance and everlasting care; for blessings and happiness all your life through, not only for baby, but also for you."
3. Health, happiness, and success are in my prayers for you. Congratulations on your Christening dear!
4. May happiness be your portion, may love be your friend, and may success follow you all the days of your life. Congratulations [baby's name] on your Christening!
5. May God's blessings and grace be with you on your day of Christening and all your life.
6. Happy Christening day dear baby. On your Christening day, may God take care of you in every darkness and protect you from every evil. May you lead a wonderful life. Wishing you a day full of lovely memories as you are surrounded by those who love and care about you.
7. On this day we place our child in God's care forevermore. A baby is a bit of stardust blown from the hand of God! All of God's grace in one little face. A christening is the joyous beginning of a lifetime of loving and serving the Lord!

8. Baby dedication is a wonderful moment in which parents make a public statement of faith to raise their child under God's grace and wisdom.
9. As your baby is christened, how wonderful it is to know that you are giving your child a forever gift . . . a life of grace in the light of God's love. Celebrating your baby's christening and the joy you all must feel.
10. God bless you as you christen the child He's given you - God bless your precious little one, so tiny and so new - God bless your home and family in a very special way, as you share the joy and promise that fills this happy day! Congratulations!

Birthday congratulations:

1. Hope your birthday is just the beginning of a year full of happiness!
 2. May this birthday be just the beginning of a year filled with happy memories and wonderful moments.
 3. On this special day, I just want to say, "Have a marvelous day!"
 4. You may grow a year old every year, but I hope your spirit remains youthful.
 5. Today is a gift of life, today it's your birthday!
 6. May your coming year surprise you with the happiness of smiles, the feeling of love and so on.
- I hope you will find plenty of sweet memories to cherish forever.

7. On your special day, I wish you good luck. I hope this wonderful day will fill up your heart with joy and blessings. Have a fantastic birthday, celebrate the happiness on every day of your life.
8. Let's light the candles and celebrate this special day of your life. Happy birthday.
9. It's your birthday. Now you've more grown up. Every year you're becoming more perfect.
10. May this birthday be filled with lots of happy hours and also your life with many happy birthdays, that are yet to come. Happy birthday.

New Year Congratulations:

1. The start of every year takes you a step closer to the attainment of your dreams. Hope this year is the breakthrough one and your dreams finally turn into reality.
2. This new year, view the world with a positive outlook, speak your heart out with confidence, listen to others as well as your inner voice and you will be on the correct road in the correct direction.
3. Hope you scatter joy and happiness wherever you go all 365 days of the upcoming year and get the same in return. Happy New Year to you!
4. Every New Year gives you the perfect chance to start something new and fresh. So do your bit this year and make the world a better place for yourself and others. Happy New Year!

5. To put an end to something old, we have to start a thing new, wishing you with a joy-filled heart though the words here are few. A very happy new year!
6. May every star present in the sky,
Bring love and mirth to you.
Happy New Year 2018!
7. This New Year, take your fantasies travel the distance to their goal and make them a reality.
8. Expand your friend circles this New Year, meet new people, communicate and make new friends. It's all about rejoicing and welcoming the New Year in grandeur.
9. On the off chance that you can't fly then run, on the off chance that you can't run then walk, on the off chance that you can't walk then slither, yet whatever you do you need to guarantee that you are pushing ahead. That is the manner by which you going to have a fruitful New Year.
10. May you be blessed enough to spend this new year with your parents, friends, loved ones. Be grateful and you will have only good things come your way. Happy New Year!

New job congratulations:

1. This position was truly made for you. Congratulations on finding such a perfect opportunity.
2. Congratulations on your new endeavor!
3. Your talent will truly be appreciated in this new role. They're lucky to have you!

4. You are indeed the best person for your new job!
5. It was a pleasure and an honor working with you. Your new role is well deserved, and I wish you success in your new job.
6. Your new job is a perfect match for you. I wish you continued success.
7. Your new company made the right choice in hiring someone like you. You deserve all the rewards to come.
8. I'm so thrilled to hear you got your dream job.
9. I know you've waited a long time to find this job, and it's inspiring to see you fulfill your dream.
10. You are proof that dedication and determination go a long way. You inspire me!

Blessings:

1. 'Truth is incontrovertible. Panic may resent it. Ignorance may deride it. Malice may distort it. But there it is'. – Churchill wrote in his War Memoirs.
2. Learn to get in touch with the silence within yourself, and know that everything in life has purpose. There are no mistakes, no coincidences, all events are blessings given to us to learn from. – Elisabeth Ross
3. "Focus on your strengths, not your weaknesses.

Focus on your character, not your reputation.

Focus on your blessings, not your misfortunes."

— Roy T. Bennett

4. Whenever someone sneezes the immediate response from a nearby person is “God bless you,” or “Bless you!”

Congratulation, best wishes, blessings, toasts in German

Alcohol can loosen the tongue and give you the courage to have a conversation and overcome any grammar mistakes. The drinking culture in Germany is a bit different than in the United States. First of all, the minimum legal drinking age is sixteen (much lower than it is in America) and many German children will even drink with their families before reaching this age. Furthermore, alcohol plays a large role in everyday life. In fact, Germans call beer *flüssiges Brot*, which means “liquid bread.” That Germans treat beer like bread probably explains why they are third in the world for the most bottles of beer drunk per capita.

Here are some German toasts:

1. *Prost!*

Translation: Cheers!

When to use it: If you learn one toast, this is it. When drinking with German-speakers, saying *Prost* is nearly mandatory for every drink. After *Guten Tag, Ich* and other basic vocabulary, all German learners should know how and when they should say *Prost*.

2. *Zum wohl!*

Translation: To your health!

When to use it: *Zum wohl*, like *Prost*, is a toast you can use for any occasion. It's most appropriate, however, for formal occasions, especially if you're drinking wine.

3. *Genieße das Leben ständig! Du bist länger tot als lebendig!*

Translation: Always enjoy life! You are dead longer than you are alive!

When to use it: Use this toast for birthdays. It's a polite little toast that will get the job done and make everyone smile.

4. *Du merkst, dass du älter wirst, wenn die Kerzen mehr kosten als der Kuchen!*

Translation: You know that you're older when the candles cost more than the cake!

When to use it: Another birthday toast, but for less formal occasions. You'll want to make sure your audience likes "dad jokes." You'll also want to make sure you're familiar with your audience. Using Du instead of Sie can be a major faux pas.

5. *Wo früher meine Leber war, ist heute eine Minibar!*

Translation: There is now a minibar where my liver once was.

When to use it: Use this if you're already a few drinks in. Otherwise, this corny toast will likely fall flat.

6. *Lasst euch nicht lumpen, hoch mit dem Humpen!*

Translation: Don't be a slouch, raise your glass!

When to use it: If you're drinking with a more gregarious crowd, this is the toast for you. Make sure you raise your glass high as you yell out this toast.

8. *Euch ist bekannt was wir bedürfen, wir wollen starke Getränke schlürfen.*

Translation: You know what we need is to gulp down a strong drink.

When to use it: Using this toast with “intellectual” folks will quickly make you a fan favorite. The toast is a line from Goethe’s *Faust*.

Toast in India:

‘KANPAI! (乾杯!)’. It literally means ‘dry the glass,’ similar to ‘bottoms up’ in English.

But you don’t have to drink it all at once as the word suggests (it used to be the case in olden days though). Rather, when it comes to Sake, the virtue is to take a just sip of it rather than empty the cup like drinking a shot. Gulping Sake gives an impression that you don’t appreciate the taste of sake. You would be thought to be ignorant of how to drink Sake and just to drink Sake to get drunk.

Saying Blessing in European Languages

Language ways to say blessing:

Albanian- bekim

Basque- bedeinkazioa

Belarusian- дабраславеньне

Bosnian- blagoslov

Bulgarian- благословия

Catalan- benediccio

Croatian- blagoslov

Czech- požehnání

Danish- velsignelse

Dutch- zegen

Estonian- õnnistus

Finnish- siunaus

French- bénédiction

Galician- bendición

German- Segen

Greek- ευλογία(evlogía)

Hungarian- áldás

Icelandic- Blessun

Irish- beannacht

Italian- benedizione

Latvian- svētība

Lithuanian- palaiminimas

Macedonian- благослов

Maltese- barka

Norwegian- velsignelse

Polish- błogosławieństwo

Portuguese- bênção

Romanian- binecuvântare

Russian- благословение(blagosloveniye)

Serbian- благослов(blagoslov)

Slovak- požehnanie

Slovenian- blagoslov

Spanish- bendición

Swedish- välsignelse

Ukrainian- благословення(blahoslovennya)

Welsh- bendith

Yiddish- בענטשונג

Choosing a chairman of feast – in Georgia

If the tablecloth is very small, in someone's home with only a few guests, the role of toastmaster won't be specially assigned, but rather simply assumed by the head of the household. At very large occasions, such as wedding or funeral banquets, the toastmaster is chosen in advance by the family, who ask a relative or friend who is known to be a good

toastmaster to lead the tablecloths. At mid-size occasions, however, the people of the table themselves choose the toastmaster.

The choice depends on several factors. There may be a senior person at the table to whom the role naturally falls. In some groups there will be one man who regularly is the toastmaster, because he enjoys it and is good at it. Sometimes groups of friends who gather frequently will rotate the responsibility of being toastmaster. In many cases, when it comes time to choose, one person — often the oldest member of the table — will propose a candidate for toastmaster by saying something like, “Kote should be our toastmaster, shouldn’t he?”. Others express agreement and, if Kote raises no serious objections, the person who first suggested the choice raises his glass and proposes the first toast to the toastmaster – “Kotes Gaumarjos” (to Kote). The tablecloths participants do the same. The newly toasted toastmaster initiates new toasts from then on.

It might be the case, however, that Kote doesn’t want to be toastmaster Perhaps he feels that the senior person is suggesting his name ought to be the toastmaster. Maybe he was toastmaster last night and has a hangover, or is driving and can’t drink, or would like to leave the gathering early, or just doesn’t like to be toastmaster. He would refuse the job, perhaps pleading some excuse. Then the people at the table propose someone else as toastmaster, who may be willing to take up toastmaster –hood and may not be, and so on, until someone at the table agrees to be toastmaster, and the first toast is drunk to him.

If the toastmaster has been chosen in advance by the family, the senior member of the family will initiate the drinking by proposing the first toast to the toastmaster directly, without any preceding discussion. Following the proposal of this first toast, each member of the supra toasts the toastmaster with a fixed phrase or two and drinks his glass. On this toast people drink quite quickly, almost in unison, and without any verbal elaboration on the theme of the toast.

There is only one common circumstance where the first toast is not to the toastmaster, and that concerns usually small, less formal tablecloths where the host himself is toastmaster. In that case, the host simply assumes the role, as noted above, and proposes the first toast to a particular theme.

The essential ingredients of Georgian dishes are: walnuts, pomegranates, vegetables, meat, fish and spices. Delicious Georgian dishes combine splendidly with Georgian wine. Traditional table feasts in Georgia are called “supras” and they are an important part of Georgian culture.

HERE IS THE LIST OF TEN BASIC GEORGIAN TOASTS YOU MUST KNOW:

1. TO THE GOD AND PEACE
2. TO GEORGIA
3. TO THOSE WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY

4. TO THE CHILDREN AND LIFE
5. TO SOMEONE CELEBRATING A SPECIAL OCCASION
6. TO PARENTS
7. TO WOMEN
8. TO FRIENDS
9. TO LOVE
10. TO THE HOST FAMILY

In fact, there are about 150 “basic” toasts in Georgia. The most important Georgian word to know is GAUMARJOS – The toast is to...

Georgian feasts are always led by a toastmaster who leads the toasts. The toastmaster is chosen by the gathered group or the host. A successful toastmaster should possess good rhetorical skills and at the same time be able to drink a great deal of alcohol.

Toastmaster – Georgian feasting

Sometimes wine is drunk in clay vessels or horns called “kantsi”. Traditionally, wine is poured from special clay carafes. Feasts are often accompanied with Georgian national songs and dances.

Irrelevance Theory:

But when the toastmaster gets drunk, his toasts may become irrelevant to the table, the words he says sometimes are not suitable to the situation. For example, he may say one toast several times. Also, when he is at a wedding party and says the congratulations or blessings of birthday, it is irrelevant.

Here is the toast of Donald Trump which he said on a state dinner with Emmanuel Macron, the president of France:

“We raise our glasses as I offered the toast to president Macron and Brigitte, to the French delegation and every proud citizen of France, may our friendship grow even deeper, may our secret liberty never die, God bless you, god bless friends, god bless our reliance and god bless America.”

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The Psychology of Gift-Giving and Receiving

Mariam Demetrashvili

Gift exchanges can reveal how people think about others, what they value and enjoy, and how they build and maintain relationships. Researchers are exploring various aspects of gift-giving and receiving, such as how givers choose gifts, how gifts are used by recipients, and how gifts impact the relationship between givers and receivers.

Challenges of "picky" recipients

According to a recent poll, people are becoming increasingly selective about the items they want. Researchers Andong Cheng, Meg Meloy, and Evan Polman surveyed 7,466 Black Friday shoppers in 2013. They found that of the shoppers surveyed, 39% of the items they purchased were for individuals they considered "picky." While most of us may shop for a picky person in our lives, we know very little about how people cope with the challenge of shopping for a picky person.

Cheng and her colleagues confirmed that shoppers are less motivated, and likely to employ effort-reducing strategies when choosing gifts for people they believe to be picky. Gift givers are more likely to give gift cards, or forgo a gift altogether for a picky recipient.

According to their research, there is an upside to being picky: shoppers are more likely to purchase an item the picky recipient specifically requests. Less picky people have a higher

chance of receiving items they don't want, whereas picky recipients more often get what they want.

Recipients' perception of gift cards

Picking out a gift can be extremely difficult, especially if you consider the 39% purchasing for picky individuals, and often cash feels impersonal. Chelsea Helion and Thomas Gilovich are studying how individuals perceive and spend gift cards. Gift cards, it seems, hit a sweet spot--they have the flexibility of cash, but are given and meant to be spent as gifts.

Lead researcher Chelsea Helion explains that "While gift cards technically could be used to buy mundane things like textbooks or paper towels, we find that this feels like a misuse of the card. When paying with a gift card, people forgo buying everyday items in favor of buying indulgent items."

Helion and her colleagues' research has found that when individuals receive a gift card, they are more likely to purchase hedonic items (luxury items that are meant to bring pleasure) versus using credit cards or cash for purchases. When individuals are given a gift card instead of cash, they feel a justification to buy something that's out-of-the-ordinary.

According to Helion, recipients use gift cards to "treat" themselves to items they might not normally buy. "We find that this is because individuals experience less guilt when paying with a gift card, compared to credit cards or cash," Helion says."

Personalizing gifts: good or bad?

Gift-givers tend to choose gifts that are personalized to the recipient, but are less versatile than what the recipient would like to receive, according to new research by Mary Steffel, Elanor Williams and Robyn LeBoeuf.

This mismatch arises because givers tend to focus on recipients' stable traits rather than recipients' multiple, varying wants and needs. "Givers tend to focus on what recipients are like rather than what they would like. This can lead them to gravitate toward gifts that are personalized but not very versatile," lead researcher Mary Steffel shares.

The tendency for givers to choose overly specific gifts may contribute to gift nonuse. "Recipients take longer to redeem gift cards that can only be used at a particular retailer or that come with a suggestion for how they should be used than gift cards that can be used anywhere. Givers fail to anticipate this and favor specific over general gift cards," Steffel said.

To give a gift that is more likely to match a recipient's preferences, the researchers recommend that givers focus more on what the recipient would like, rather than focusing on their unique traits.

Material gifts versus experiences

Consumers frequently struggle with what kinds of gifts to give, leading to an overwhelming number of top 10 gift lists and online guides that aim to improve your

relationship with the receiver. Researchers Cindy Chan and Cassie Mogilner offer simple guidance in their presentation. "To make your friend, spouse, or family member feel closer to you, give an experience," Chan says.

Experiments examining actual and hypothetical gift exchanges in real-life relationships reveal that experiential gifts produce greater improvements in relationship strength than material gifts, regardless of whether the gift is consumed together.

According to Chan and Mogilner's research, the relationship improvements that recipients derive from experiential gifts stem from the emotion that is evoked when the gifts are consumed, not when the gifts are received. Giving experiential gifts is thus identified as a highly effective form of prosocial spending, and can have a greater impact on improving the relationship between the giver and receiver.

Gift giving is a significant and meaningful practice that can convey a number of different messages and emotions. They can be a token of gratitude or signs of love and caring. In some places it is seen as customary to present gifts in certain situations. Some cultures only see gift giving during holidays or birthdays, while it may be common to exchange gifts frequently in others. Here are some gift-giving traditions from a few different countries.

Finding the Perfect Gift in China

China's culture is one based on respect and relationships, and gift giving is an important way to maintain and strengthen those connections. Along with meals, trips, and compliments, physical gifts can be an important part of building relationships, whether at work or when meeting new friends.

When giving gifts in China, it is important to put considerable thought into the perfect present. Regional specific presents are appreciated almost always — whether it be something that can only be found in a certain part of China or a foreign find from overseas — an intriguing gift that can't be found in a local store is sure to please!

Chinese businessmen also enjoy cigars and wine. Considered to be classy pastimes, giving the gift of a tasteful bottle of wine or an aged box of cigars is sure to please. However, it is better to buy a name brand with a heftier price tag in order to assure those receiving the gift that this is meant to be a meaningful gesture.

The traditions and social quirks must also be taken into account when looking for a gift. For example, green hats are given to husbands who are unfaithful, and clocks should be avoided because the Chinese word for clock is closely associated with the word for death.

In Italy

Italians appreciate a personal touch when giving social gifts. Children are taught early on to put much thought and consideration when they decide to give someone a gift.

In some cases, gifts are expected to show thanks to a social invitation. For example, wine, chocolates or pastries are acceptable when visiting somebody's home. Making a homemade pastry or meal is considered to be a thoughtful gift because it is a labor of love. Price is also never discussed or considered, the thought and energy behind a gift is considered to be more valuable.

Networking and building relationships are important parts of the Italian business world. Therefore, when meeting for meals to discuss business, gifts are sometimes exchanged to solidify work friendships or business relations. Food and liquor are acceptable, though wine vintages are important to keep in mind — Italians are wine connoisseurs!

A Piñata Party in Mexico

Gift giving in Mexico is seen as a gesture of appreciation and affection, a “labor of love” for friends and family.

When visiting someone's house, small gifts are usually the best route. Flowers are best, especially white flowers as they are seen to be uplifting. Other potential gifts are a bottle of either wine or some small sweets.

Mexican birthday gifts feature piñatas, a paper decoration filled with toys and candy. The piñata is strung up, and the birthday child is blindfolded and attempts to break open the piñata with a stick, sharing the insides with party guests once it has been broken.

Businesses in Mexico also have gift giving traditions, usually there is an exchange of company merchandise. For the longer or closer relationships within a company, gifts of wine or scotch are more acceptable.

A World of Giving

These traditions may seem strange or complicated, but they represent the cultures from which they originate. Even the United States has unique gift-giving practices! All it takes is some understanding to appreciate cultures and their customs, each special in their own way.

I interviewed 75 people about what they're thinking of gift giving and what's the best time to give someone a gift. Most of them answered that they like when they're giving gifts to someone and see happiness in their faces, about 30% of them answered that they love giving gifts occasionally, for me gift should be something very important and its doesn't matter what's their price it should come from your heart.

Emotive Language

Evgenia Pogossian

Emotive language is considered as the primary tool that offers an insight into the language of an author. This language shows a reader key points about characters' mood and their cognitive perception of the world, and arouses compassionate response.

This paper deals with the understanding of emotion through the language of literary works. It analyzes Shakespearean language, as well as the 20th century poets, and their delivery of expression through mastery of word. The paper aims to gather the ways in which written word or a phrase can come as a mere medium and analyse the text through the approach of collecting the information about the characters through the mood of each character. The main focus is put on the words, phrases and their classification through the semantic fields' prism. The collected data is classified into parts of speech, stylistic devices and the connotative and denotative meanings of the words.

For this study, it was of interest to investigate one comedy and one tragedy of William Shakespeare, and pay significant attention to the field of emotional language.

Representation of emotions through the denotation in Romeo and Juliet

Emotion/Word	Sum	Example
Love	175	<p>“Alas, that love, so gentle in his view, Should be so tyrannous and rough in proof!” Benvolio, Act1 Scene1</p>
Anger	5	<p>“This cannot anger him: 'twould anger him To raise a spirit in his mistress' circle...” Mercutio, Act2 Scene1</p>
Fear	26	<p>“Art thou so bare and full of wretchedness, And fear'st to die?...” Romeo, Act5 Scene1</p>
Happy	16	<p>“There art thou happy: Tybalt would kill thee, But thou slew'st Tybalt; there are thou happy too: The law that threaten'd death becomes thy friend And turns it to exile; there art thou happy: A pack of blessings lights up upon thy back; Happiness courts thee in her best array;...” FRIAR LAURENCE, Act3 Scene3</p>
Sad	10	<p>“Bid a sick man in sadness make his will: Ah, word ill urged to one that is so ill! In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.” Romeo, Act1 Scene1</p>

Sorrow	10	<p>“Amen, amen! but come what sorrow can,</p> <p>It cannot countervail the exchange of joy</p> <p>That one short minute gives me in her sight:</p> <p>Do thou but close our hands with holy words,</p> <p>Then love-devouring death do what he dare;</p> <p>It is enough I may but call her mine.” Romeo, Act2 Scene6</p>
Delight	5	<p>“To fetch a ladder, by the which your love</p> <p>Must climb a bird's nest soon when it is dark:</p> <p>I am the drudge and toil in your delight,...” Nurse, Act2 Scene5</p>
Joy	22	<p>“But that a joy past joy calls out on me,</p> <p>It were a grief, so brief to part with thee: Farewell.” Romeo,</p> <p>Act3 Scene3</p>
Cheerful	1	<p>‘...And all this day an unaccustom'd spirit</p> <p>Lifts me above the ground with cheerful thoughts.’ Romeo, Act5</p> <p>Scene1</p>
Lively	1	<p>“Signior Martino and his wife and daughters;</p> <p>County Anselme and his beauteous sisters; the lady</p> <p>widow of Vitravio; Signior Placentio and his lovely</p> <p>nieces; Mercutio and his brother Valentine; mine</p> <p>uncle Capulet, his wife and daughters; my fair niece</p>

		Rosaline; Livia; Signior Valentio and his cousin Tybalt, Lucio and the lively Helena.' A fair assembly: whither should they come?" RomeoAct1 Scene2
Tender	7	"...And so, good Capulet,--which name I tender As dearly as my own,--be satisfied." Romeo, Act3 Scene1
Fond	3	"Thou fond mad man, hear me but speak a word." FRIAR LAURENCE, Act3 Scene3
Merry	8	"O, musicians, because my heart itself plays 'My heart is full of woe:' O, play me some merry dump, to comfort me." Peter, Act 4 Scene5
Glad	4	"O, where is Romeo? saw you him to-day? Right glad I am he was not at this fray." Lady Montague, Act1 Scene1
Admire	1	"At this same ancient feast of Capulet's Sups the fair Rosaline whom thou so lovest, With all the admired beauties of Verona: Go thither; and, with unattainted eye, Compare her face with some that I shall show,

		And I will make thee think thy swan a crow.” Benvolio, Act1 Scene2
Yield	1	‘...But that thou overheard'st, ere I was ware, My true love's passion: therefore pardon me, And not impute this yielding to light love, Which the dark night hath so discovered.’ Juliet, Act 2 Scene 2
Melancholy	1	CAPULET All things that we ordained festival, Turn from their office to black funeral; Our instruments to melancholy bells, Our wedding cheer to a sad burial feast, Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges change, Our bridal flowers serve for a buried corse, And all things change them to the contrary. (Act 4 , scene5)
Hope	6	JULIET O fortune, fortune! all men call thee fickle: If thou art fickle, what dost thou with him. That is renown'd for faith? Be fickle, fortune; For then, I hope, thou wilt not keep him long,

		But send him back. Act3 Scene5
Hate	19	<p>TYBALT</p> <p>Romeo, the hate I bear thee can afford</p> <p>No better term than this,--thou art a villain. Act 3, Scene1</p>
Grief	16	<p>" Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon,</p> <p>Who is already sick and pale with grief,</p> <p>That thou her maid art far more fair than she:..." Romeo Act2 Scene2</p>
Unhappy	2	<p>"Accursed, unhappy, wretched, hateful day!</p> <p>Most miserable hour that e'er time saw</p> <p>In lasting labour of his pilgrimage!..." Lady Capulet, Act4 Scene5</p>
Miserable	2	<p>"...Happiness courts thee in her best array;</p> <p>But, like a misbehaved and sullen wench,</p> <p>Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love:</p> <p>Take heed, take heed, for such die miserable...." Friar Laurence Act 3 Scene3</p>
Weep	18	<p>"...Piteous predicament! Even so lies she,</p> <p>Blubbering and weeping, weeping and blubbering..." Nurse, Act3 Scene2</p>

Desperate	10	<p>“Sir Paris, I will make a desperate tender Of my child's love: I think she will be ruled In all respects by me; nay, more, I doubt it not...” Capulet, Act3 Scene4</p> <p>“...One desperate grief cures with another's languish...” Benvolio</p>
Fright	3	<p>“...He'll fright you up, i' faith. Will it not be?...” Nurse Act 4 Scene5</p>
Abhor	1	<p>‘And that the lean abhorred monster keeps Thee here in dark to be his paramour?’ (Romeo, Act5 Scene2)</p>
Scare	1	<p>‘...But then a noise did scare me from the tomb;..’ FRIAR LAURENCE (Act5 Scene2)</p>
Afraid	1	<p>PAGE</p> <p>‘[Aside] I am almost afraid to stand alone Here in the churchyard; yet I will adventure.’ (Act5 scene 3)</p>
Threatened	2	<p>‘...The law that threaten'd death becomes thy friend And turns it to exile; there art thou happy: A pack of blessings lights up upon thy back;...’ FRIAR LAURENCE (Act3 scene3)</p> <p>‘...And threatened me with death, going in the vault,</p>

		I departed not and left him there....' BALTHASAR(Act 5 scene 2)
Abused	1	PARIS 'Poor soul, thy face is much abused with tears.'(Act 4 Scene1)
Anguish	1	BENVOLIO Tut, man, one fire burns out another's burning, One pain is lessen'd by another's anguish; Turn giddy, and be holp by backward turning; One desperate grief cures with another's languish: Take thou some new infection to thy eye, And the rank poison of the old will die. Act1 Scene2
Forsaken	1	FRIAR LAURENCE Holy Saint Francis, what a change is here! Is Rosaline, whom thou didst love so dear, So soon forsaken? young men's love then lies Not truly in their hearts, but in their eyes. Jesu Maria, what a deal of brine Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline!

		Act2 Scene 3
Torture	4	<p>Prince</p> <p>‘...With purple fountains issuing from your veins, On pain of torture, from those bloody hands Throw your mistemper'd weapons to the ground, And hear the sentence of your moved prince....’(Act1 scene1)</p> <p>JULIET</p> <p>What devil art thou, that dost torment me thus? This torture should be roar'd in dismal hell. Hath Romeo slain himself? say thou but 'I,' And that bare vowel 'I' shall poison more Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice: I am not I, if there be such an I; Or those eyes shut, that make thee answer 'I.' If he be slain, say 'I'; or if not, no: Brief sounds determine of my weal or woe.(scene2 act3)</p> <p>ROMEO</p> <p>There is no world without Verona walls, But purgatory, torture, hell itself. Hence-banished is banish'd from the world,</p>

		<p>And world's exile is death: then banished, Is death mis-term'd: calling death banishment, Thou cutt'st my head off with a golden axe, And smilest upon the stroke that murders me.(act3 scene3)</p> <p>ROMEO</p> <p>'Tis torture, and not mercy: heaven is here, Where Juliet lives; and every cat and dog And little mouse, every unworthy thing, Live here in heaven and may look on her; But Romeo may not: more validity, More honourable state, more courtship lives In carrion-flies than Romeo: they my seize On the white wonder of dear Juliet's hand And steal immortal blessing from her lips, Who even in pure and vestal modesty, Still blush, as thinking their own kisses sin; But Romeo may not; he is banished: Flies may do this, but I from this must fly: They are free men, but I am banished.(Act 3 scene 3)</p>
Venge/vengeance/revenge	3	<p>"We will have vengeance for it, fear thou not:</p>

		Then weep no more..." Lady Capulet, Act 3 Scene 5
Shame	16	<p>JULIET</p> <p>Blister'd be thy tongue</p> <p>For such a wish! he was not born to shame:</p> <p>Upon his brow shame is ashamed to sit;</p> <p>For 'tis a throne where honour may be crown'd</p> <p>Sole monarch of the universal earth.</p> <p>O, what a beast was I to chide at him! Act3 Scene2</p>
Pity/piteous/pitiful	10	<p>Is there no pity sitting in the clouds,</p> <p>That sees into the bottom of my grief? Juliet, Act 3 Scene 4</p>

Trigger words in Romeo and Juliet and A Midsummer Night's Day

Irritation/anger/disapproval: Choler, assail, baleful, chide, abhor, anguish, revenge, wicked, sinister, judge, blameful, reprehend, condole, chiding, disparage, testy, vexation, austerity, spleen, wrath, dissension, disdainful, flout, odious, gambol, rebuke, derision, disparage, scorn, officious, rail, spite, upbraid, conceive, seething, strife, peril.

Sadness: sorrow, pain, grief, melancholy, unhappy, miserable, weep, desperate, tears, forsaken, torture, pity, grim, bewail, solemnity, woe, lamentation, pensive, doleful.

Happiness: Cock-a-hoop, Jocund, merry, joy, delight, cheerful, lively, fond, glad, enthralled, mirth, revel.

Desire/attraction: admire, yield, hope, dulcet, wilfully, dulcet, quaint, amiable, enamor, gracious, dainty.

Fear: fear, fright, scare, afraid, threatened, parlous, darkling

Classification of the words according to semantic fields

This section provides the illustration of emotive common words used in the plays:

Adjectives: pernicious, valiant, envious, bawdy, weary, loathsome, fatal, pensive, reverend, wayward, detestable, doleful, pestilent, haughty, misadventured

Nouns: mutiny, grievance, severity, tyrant, invocation, peril, enmity, haste, lamentable, triumph, villain, grief, torture, murder, mercy, lamentation

Verbs: importune, assail, overthrow, jest, peril, cherish, revolt, commend, feign, scorn, banish, dote, martyr

Interjections: soft (wait a minute), O, alack, Ay, fie(shock, distress), tush (disapproval), tut(annoyance), zound(“by God’s wounds”- surprise, anger,indignation).

Conclusion: future implications

The present paper attempts to give the understanding of the great influence and importance of emotive language, that is the fundamental cause of our attraction towards the book throughout the centuries. It shows how words influence the way we think and the stylistics that make the literary work emotive.

Different languages have different semantics and, hence distinctive ways of communicating the emotion. The poetry and plays have always been the languages that are utmost literary works that wonderfully deliver the emotion. It appears to be that author's main goal is to persuade the reader with the use of his own imagination and unique never-ending world. If one ever tries to write, he/she may find that words flow by themselves and that is the power of emotional state, that may appear to be so sympathetic to one another person.

Shakespearean world was no of exception. His plays gained a lot of admiration throughout the centuries. They still draw us to themselves as they are written in the most powerful, correct way, so that we are so greatly interested to discover the human nature and ourselves.

Learning how emotive language works, you may find the literary work even more interesting. Moreover, it is a key to the language and its functioning.
