

ABSTRACTS

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I. Hojeij

MARKERS OF NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE POLARITY IN GENERAL QUESTIONS OF THE INDICATIVE AND CONDITIONAL MODAL FIELDS (ON THE MATERIAL OF THE MODERN FRENCH LANGUAGE)

The article is dedicated to the study of the role of markers of positive and negative polarity in the change of the illocutionary force of proper (structures that provide the answer *oui, non* or their semantic analogues: *je ne sais pas, peut-être, c'est vrai*, etc.) and improper general interrogative utterance of the indicative and conditional modal fields (declarative-interrogative and imperative-interrogative structures requiring confirmation, refutation, explanation, etc. of the expressed information or induce the addressee to verbal / non-verbal action).

General interrogative utterances with negative attraction contain nominal, pronominal or adjectival substitutes (*personne, rien, aucun, jamais*, etc). Each negative polarizer is characterized by a different degree of negation, for example *personne, rien, aucun, jamais, plus* and *non plus* easily lose their negative character, a positive interpretation of the general interrogative utterance remains possible because it goes beyond the reach of denying *pas*. The polarizers *nul, point, guère* and *nullement* are characterized by strong negation, *jamais* can act as a marker of positive attraction in positive inverse and intonational (with a direct order of words) general interrogative utterances.

In some polarized general interrogative utterances of the indicative and conditional modal fields, positive terms of polarity are used, among which *aussi, une fois, faire mieux, valoir mieux* and *aimer mieux*, as well as indefinite and partial articles *un, une, des, du, de l' ' and de la* in negative structures.

The carried out analysis of markers of positive and negative attraction in general interrogative utterance allows to draw a conclusion that the majority of polarized indicative general interrogative utterances contain markers of negative polarity. On the other hand, polarized general interrogation structures of the conditional modal field are most often characterized by positive polarity. This fact is explained by the use of talking mitigated structures in order to obtain a positive response of the addressee.