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GRAMMATICAL MEANS OF EXPRESSING INDUCEMENT IN MODERN BULGARIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

ABSTRACT
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CONTENTS

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

After passing through structural linguistics and formal semantics, which from the 1960s to the beginning of the 1970s was the center of research in this field, modern linguistic research is primarily concerned with questions related to the purpose of utterances in real communicative situations. In other words, the interest of linguists in the use of language in context is constantly growing, moving away from the study of the surface structure of language or from the mathematical (formal) approach to it. By increasing the importance of context and reducing the role of formal features, the range of ways in which a specific linguistic phenomenon is realized can be expanded. As we look at an example related to the topic of this dissertation, when performing the act <inducing the interlocutor to perform or not to perform a certain action> the use of verb forms for the imperative mood is naturally emphasized. But when clarified by the context in which the utterance is realized, the use of ways that do not meet the formal conditions can also be associated with the realization of the same speech act. In everyday life, we actually construct our utterances not only through means formalized for the realization of a specific purpose, but also through informal means for the use of which context plays an important role.

Speeches are basically divided into 3 types according to communicative purpose: informing, asking (asking a question) and inducing to perform or not perform a certain action. Considering the possibility that the very act of asking a question can be interpreted as an act of demanding an answer from the interlocutor (What is this? = Tell / Answer me what is this?), the last utterance, the purpose of which is to express the inducement, can be considered to play a key role in the communicative situation.

The act by which we induce someone to perform or not to perform a certain action is equal to the realization of the so-called inducement (in bulgarian подбудителност), which is closely related to the deontic modality and a type of speech act - directives. The inducement, representing a functional-semantic field in which a grammatical (morphological and syntactic) field and a lexical field are connected, covers different means and is realized both in the use of formally determined means and in the use of untypical means that do not meet the formal criteria. With the help of the accompanying context, the second means realize another adscititious speech act.

Our research is motivated by interest in this variety of means. The very interest in the

topic begins with finding an answer to the question of which elements are actually included in the list of means in the two studied languages - Bulgarian and Russian, for realizing the specific communicative goal. To solve this question, the following more specific questions must be answered: Why is the variety of means possible?; Are they defined in the same way in previous studies?; What superordinate terms are used in their usage analyses?; Can the existence of inducement be unconditionally recognized when the use of the relevant means is warranted?; Who is their use limited to? and others.

The dissertation has the following structure. The first chapter presents the method adopted in the research, seeking answers to some of the general theoretical questions mentioned above. Specifically, through the idea of an indirect speech act we explain the reason why there may be different means and we define the use of all grammatical means to denote inducement with one general term prescriptive utterance (in bulgarian подбудително изказване). It also presents the felicity conditions that must be met in order to determine whether an utterance constitutes inducement or not and considers a range of specific persons to whom the speaker's inducement may reach. The presence of three types of inducement – direct, joint and indirect / double inducement – is also commented.

The second and third chapters respectively refer to the presentation of the means used in the Bulgarian and Russian languages to realize the indicated communicative goal: inducement. Based on empirical data that are selected from different corpora, the characteristics of each means are described. When establishing a relatively high relevance between a means and a specific meaning (or rather illocutionary force), we derive it as a representative and typical meaning of the corresponding means.

The fourth chapter is divided into eight sections. The division follows the eight variants of the illocutionary force, which, in our opinion, are presented as particular meanings of inducement – order (categorical and non-categorical order), request, suggestion, advice-warning, permission, instruction, wish, warning-threat. The analyzes aim to show the means that are actually used in the original Bulgarian and Russian literary works. Comparisons between original examples from one language and their translation into the other are aimed at establishing different translation pairs (translation equivalents or transformations) when translating in both directions. We presume that this dissertation, representing a comprehensive study of inducement, will contribute to some extent to both translation practice and foreign language teaching.

Subject of the study

The subject of the study is the mechanism for realizing inducement. The inducement, which can be understood as expressing the volition of the speaker, can take place both in a direct way and in an indirect way. From the point of view of John Searle's speech act theory, the first case is described as a direct speech act and the second as an indirect speech act. In an indirect speech act, in contrast to a direct speech act, there is no use of special formal markers depicting the presence of inducement and another speech act, which is not specific to the speech in question is realized. Since illocutionary force cannot be immediately determined from the very structure of the indirect utterance expressing inducement, the listener is forced to think over the exact intention of the speaker by analyzing the context. Moreover, as the utterance itself becomes longer, such an utterance is sometimes considered to be contrary to the principle of linguistic economy.

Object of the study

The object of the study is the prescriptive utterance, defined as a superordinate term that can encompass the use of different linguistic means. In previous studies on the subject, other terms are used, e.g. imperative sentence. However, we adopt the term prescriptive utterance in view of the fact that the presence of the word imperative in the term may impose restrictions on the means or meanings. Moreover we prefer to speak of utterance rather than sentence because the volition of the speaker is realized in the linguistic reality of communication, at the level of speech.

In this dissertation, the prescriptive utterance is divided into three groups depending on which of the three means - morphological, lexical or syntactic - is applied. In the first type, the means are independent of the degree of grammaticalization and correspond to a form or construction with a prescriptive marker and a verb indicating the propositional content. Due to the fact that there is a prescriptive marker, this type of utterance refers to the direct way of expressing inducement. The second type refers to cases in which the volition of the speaker is conveyed through the independent use of prescriptive particles or interjections. The syntactic type is associated with the use of sentences of different types. Since the own speech act of these sentences does not coincide with inducement, their use is relegated to the indirect way of expressing inducement.

Some cases are excluded from the list of prescriptive utterances in which the necessary / mandatory participant of the communicative situation in which the inducement is realized - the listener - is missing. Such are the expression of an inducement to oneself (e.g. a promise or decision) and an inducement to an untouchable being. In the analyses, we also do not include the utterances in which the true communicative purpose of the speaker does not meet the felicity conditions of the directives proposed by J. Searle. For example, when the speaker's volition lacks the sign of sincerity - he sincerely wants to be performed a certain action, the corresponding statement cannot be given as an example of an prescriptive utterance.

Aims and objectives of the study

The goals of the present study are to present different means of expressing inducement in the modern Bulgarian and in the modern Russian language, including looking at their characteristic features; to consider the means used to convey the variants of illocutionary force; to reveal the variety of translation equivalents. To achieve the goals, the following research tasks are set:

➢ Presenting a mechanism that makes possible the diversity in the means of transmission of inducement.
➢ Presenting a superordinate term to reflect the variety of means.
➢ Presenting criteria according to which utterance is used to convey inducement.
➢ Presenting possible persons to whom these means may be applied.
➢ Excerpting appropriate examples from corpora that can describe characteristic features of the individual means.
➢ Connecting prescriptive utterances from the selected literary works with one of the illocutionary forces.
➢ Grouping original prescriptive utterances with the same illocutionary force according to the used means and matching them with their translations.

Hypothesis of the study

The Bulgarian and Russian languages are largely characterized by a similar organization of the grammatical system, as they are closely related languages. The hypothesis of the present study is that the two languages show significant similarities in the types and

characteristics of prescriptive means possessed. However, since each language develops individually, it is expected that characteristics that distinguish them from each other will also be discovered.

As for the results of the comparative study in chapter four, we can assume that a significant degree of translational symmetry will be found. This can also be related to the fact that the two languages have a similar grammatical system (and therefore a similar set of means). It is possible for an untypical function of certain means in one language to appear symmetrically, by untypical means. For example, the additional function associated with expressing inducement by using the conditional mood in Bulgarian will also be observed in Russian. If translational asymmetry is found, it should be explained as a phenomenon influenced by paraphrases or related to the translator's style and choice.

Methodology of the study

A complex research methodology combining the method of linguistic observation, the methods of context-situational and component analysis will be used to present different means of expressing inducement.

The research is empirical and therefore it extensively applies empirical methods related to observation of data from both languages. The research corpus is compiled from data extracted from the Russian-Bulgarian Translation Corpus, the Bulgarian National Corpus and the National Corpus of the Russian Language – Parallel Corpus (Bulgarian). The selected examples that meet the specific criteria for the expression of inducement will be systematized and classified into different subclasses according to the following criteria: direct / indirect expression of inducement; morphological / lexical / syntactic means; explicit or implicit means. On the basis of the examples in the individual subclasses distinguished by their own characteristic, interesting features found in using each means will be presented.

To represent the diversity in translation equivalents, the comparative method will be used. The original examples, grouped according to their distinctive features, and their translations will be presented in juxtaposition, making a direct comparison. The translational transformations are established by the method of observation. Such a complex approach, combining different qualitative methods, allows to highlight symmetry or asymmetry in the empirical data and therefore to reveal different translation equivalents.

1. INDUCEMENT

The inducement, generally speaking, presents expressing of the volition of the speaker, which is realized in a variety of ways, with the aim of provoking a certain person to perform or not to perform a given action. The most general definition of the concept of inducement is concretized when we include it in a functional-semantic field. According to A. V. Bondarko, each field, including a functional-semantic field, denotes "two-sided (content-formal) unity formed by grammatical (morphological and syntactic) means of a given language together with lexical, lexico-grammatical and word-building elements that refer to the same semantic zone" (Bondarko 1983: 40). That is to say, the inducement can be defined as a combination of different means and one meaning, since one general meaning – expressing the volition - is realized not only through specific morphological or syntactic means, but also through other means, which include lexical elements.

On the basis of various studies on the inducement, this dissertation will adopt a superordinate term that can cover different means and under it will be placed different subclasses that correspond to specific means. In doing so, various persons to whom the inducement may be directed, as well as particular meanings under the superordinate meaning – expressing the volition, will be determined.

1.1. Definition and characteristics of the inducement

The inducement is realized in a specific case, as seen from the definition of an imperative sentence: „The speaker [=the prescriptor], wishing (or not wishing) action P (which is either being or not being performed at the moment of speech) to take place, informs the listener [=recipient of prescription] as to who should (or should not) be the agent of action P [= performer of the prescribed action], thus attempting to cause (or prevert) action P by the very fact of this information" (Birjulin, Xrakovski 2001: 5). Several key features of the inducement can be derived from this definition. From the description presented at the beginning „wishing (or not wishing) action P (which is either being or not being performed at the moment of speech) to take place" can be understood that within the framework of the inducement there are a total of four types of expressing the volition: Continue the action in progress; Do not perform the action in progress; Do not perform the action that is not in progress; Perform the action that is not in progress.

A. V. Bondarko clarified the content of the inducement by introducing the concept of an imperative situation. He offers three elements of the imperative situation: subject of expressing the volition (C1), subject-performer (C2) and a predicate revealing the content of the volition that comes from C1 and addresses to C2, which correspond to the speaker, agent and action P in the above definition (Bondarko 1990: 80). A. P. Volodin and V. S. Xrakovski, connecting the prescriptive situation with a causative situation, insist on a more detailed presentation of the elements. They explain that the prescripitve situation has a more complex structure that is composed of at least two predicates and two participants (Volodin, Xrakovski 1983: 6, quoted in Namshin Cho 2003: 70). Namshin Cho summarizes such a semantic structure with the following formula: "subject of action (1) + action (1) + performer of action (2) + action (2) to be performed". By reinterpreting the examples **Читай!** [Чети!] = Я требую, чтобы, ты читал. [Аз изисквам ти да четеш.]; **Идите сюда!** [Елате насам!] = Я вам приказываю подойти сюда. [Аз ви заповядвам да дойдете тук.], the author mentions that the meaning of imperative sentences is consistent with the meanings of causative and performative sentences (Namshin Cho 2003: 70-71). Based on the following part of the definition: "The speaker [=the prescriptor], ... informs the listener [=recipient of prescription] as to who should (or should not) be the agent of action P [=performer of the prescribed action] ", we can assume that this view moves away from the traditional opinion that considers the listener as the sole performer of the action. This opens up the possibility that the actual performers of the action prescribed by the speaker are also other persons, and not only the listener, that is, second person.

1.1.1. Types of modality related to the inducement

Modality is a semantic category that is most often interpreted as a speaker's attitude toward a proposition (Lyons 1977: 452, Suhadi 2011: 158 and others). Modality is divided mainly into epistemic modality, corresponding to the speaker's belief or confidence in the truth of the proposition, and deontic modality, corresponding to the speaker's judgment about how people should behave in relation to an event that has not happened but has potential to happen (Palmer 2001: 70). In addition to noting the relation between deontic modality and the inducement, it is interesting to point out that in some Bulgarian and Russian studies, the inducement is represented by a separate modality – an prescriptive modality, the

classification and existence of which is not as certain as the indicated generally accepted types of modality. E. V. Paducheva refers to the existence of a prescriptive modality. According to the author, the concept of modality can be classified not only according to the attitude of the speaker towards the proposition or according to the sign of reality / unreality, but also according to illocutionary force (Paducheva 2016: 19). The fact that prescriptive modality is defined on the basis of the communicative purpose, which is inducing, shows that it is a concept that essentially coincides with the inducement.

Some researchers derive directive (or imperative) modality and optative modality as types of modality related to the inducement (Rukosueva 2012). The directive modality described by N. N. Rukosueva is not a simple attitude or reasoning of the speaker towards the proposition, but reaches the stage of imposing an action on the specific addressee.

Donghyeok Lee explains that the imposition of an action or influence to perform an action is realized through the speech act, not through the modality (Donghyeok Lee 2017: 143, 149). The reason for this statement is the establishment of many cases, as in the case of N. N. Rukosueva, in which the imposition of an action is explained by a modality that represents an attitude or reasoning of the speaker. This confusion can be resolved when the function of inducing the listener or other person to perform an action or change a state is considered in the domain of speech act rather than modality. In relation to speech acts, directive modality is called directives. This term is one of the types of speech act classified in the Theory of Speech Acts established by J. Searle.

1.1.2. A speech act related to the inducement

1.1.2.1. Theory of Speech Acts established by J. Searle

J. Searle lays out the felicity conditions of directives that utterances must meet in order to qualify as directives. An utterance can be considered a relevant member of the group of directives only when the following basic conditions are met:

Felicity conditions of directives
(Abbreviations used mean accordingly: A = Action, S = Speaker, H = Hearer)

   (1) Propositional content
      : Future act A of H.

(2) Preparatory condition
: H is able to do A.

(3) Sincerity condition
: S wants H to do A

(4) Essential condition
: Counts as an attempt to get H to do A.

(Searle 1975: 71, quoted in Jisoo Lee 2015: 232)

The given felicity conditions of directives are semantic conditions that must be met in order for an utterance to be defined as a directive. This means that even in the absence of a specific morphological or syntactic restriction / marker to designate the utterance as a directive, all cases where the true intention of the speaker meets the above semantic conditions can be designated as directives. J. Searle explains the cases in which "the connection between a superficial form of utterance and its main purpose is not always direct" (Searle 1975, quoted in Asher and Lascarides 2001: 183) with the concept of indirect speech act. An indirect speech act exists when a sentence (or utterance) is used to perform another speech act that is associated with other types of sentence (Searle 1979: 31). Applied to the subject of the dissertation, this refers to the cases where declarative or interrogative sentences do not perform their own speech acts – expressing a statement and asking a question, but a speech act typical of sentences where the purpose of utterance is an expression of volition. Because of the existence of such an indirect speech act, the means of expressing inducement are not limited only to means of a superficial prescriptive form.

* * *

The inducement, which is related to different types of modality and to the directive speech act, can be summarized with the following features: it originates from (1) a certain attitude of the speaker towards a proposition and is intended to (2) induce (3) different persons (either the listener himself, or joint persons in which the listener is included, or other persons through the listener) to engage in a particular action. To achieve the goal, (4) both direct means and indirect means are used, through which (5) various intentions of the speaker are conveyed, such as an order, request, request, advice, permission, proposal, etc.

The realization of the thus summarized inducement is associated with different linguistic spheres, including mood, sentence and utterance. We will look at the three spheres in order to find an overarching term that can reflect the variety of means.

1.2. Different spheres related to the inducement

1.2.1. Inducement in the sphere of the mood

As the first element related to the expression of the inducement, we can point out the imperative mood. Before mentioning the individual grammars and studies dealing with the imperative mood, let us first refer to the most controversial issue regarding the imperative mood – the imperative paradigm, which is the source of the disagreements found in the individual classifications.

1.2.1.1. Imperative paradigm

Researchers have different opinions about the composition of the imperative paradigm. For example, A. V. Isachenko and A. V. Bondarko emphasize the importance of direct address to the interlocutor for inclusion in the imperative paradigm and therefore exclude forms for a third person from the imperative paradigm. Instead, the two researchers describe these forms excluded from the imperative paradigm by using the word prescriptive (in Bulgarian подбудителен) – prescriptive forms (Isachenko (1957) и Bondarko (1967, 1976), quoted in Xrakovski, Volodin 1986: 114).

R. O. Jacobson (1972) argues against the inclusion of a first person singular in the imperative paradigm. With regard to the given person, as in the third person, the need to comment on the scope of the inducement is pointed out, because the semantics of the so-called hortatory mood (in bulgarian подбудително наклонение) embraces more diverse and more neutral meanings than the imperative mood, which expresses a narrower and more specific meaning. Looking through the imperative paradigm is important because, based on the opinions of various researchers about its composition, we can establish that inducement aimed at third person and first person can be easily explained if they are viewed through the concept of inducement. Defining these controversial persons with the concept of inducement gives justification to our research, which requires a detailed classification of inducement. We examine three types of inducement proposed by Namshin Cho (Namshin Cho 2003: 68): direct inducement, joint inducement and indirect / double inducement. Taking into account that the present thesis considers the listener's intervention as a crucial factor in the expression of inducement, three types of inducement can be explained as inducement directly to the

listener, instigation to persons involving the speaker and the listener and inducement to a third person or to the speaker himself through the listener.

1.2.1.2. The imperative mood in both languages

The potential of the means of the imperative mood, as may can be verified by various grammars and studies in the two languages, is reduced minimally to synthetic forms and maximally to synthetic and analytic forms. In other words, this suggests that the paradigm of the imperative mood includes only the means with certain forms or constructions, but not other non-prescriptive in form means that can express inducement, but because of the lack of certain forms or constructions cannot be included as a composition of the imperative mood. For this reason, we believe that the term imperative mood is not appropriate to consider different means of expressing inducement, and the search for another term that can cover a wider inventory of means is required.

1.2.2. Inducement in the sphere of the sentence

The second term that can be applied in connection with the expression of the inducement is found in the sphere of the sentence. We are talking about the terms imperative sentence or so-called hortatory sentence (or according to our term - prescriptive sentence which corresponds to the bulgarian подбудително изречение), which are distinguished from other types of sentences by their purpose of speech – expressing the volition. Jisoo Lee argues that "referring means that express volition to the area of the sentence, and that on the basis of pragmatic meaning, can lead to confusion in systematizations because the formal restriction or importance of the form, which serves as a key factor for definitions in the field of mood, is neglected and faded away." (Jisoo Lee 2016: 6-7). On the other hand, however, it can be said that for the present dissertation this is an expedient approach, since it is possible, regardless of the surface features, to examine different means that express the same goal of communication – expressing the voiltion. It is clear that in the sphere of the sentence the variety of means of expressing volition is expanding. However, the question remains whether the term imperative is appropriate to define this kind of sentence. There are two reasons for raising the question of the use of an imperative sentence: (1) an imperative has a predominant

use in the mood sphere, so it is not appropriate to use this term in defining sentence types; (2) imperative can be interpreted in two different ways. This term has both a narrow meaning (as one of the special meanings of volition - command) and a broad meaning (urging) (Jungeun Kwon 2002: 5). We can summarize that the use of the term imperative sentence can cause confusion in terms of both means and meaning. According to the explanation given, the term which is more appropriate in the sphere of the sentence, and with which we can prevent confusion in interpretation, is a prescriptive sentence.

1.2.2.1. The prescriptive sentence in both languages

In view of the studies of the Bulgarian and Russian languages, which prove the wide scope of the term prescriptive sentence, we believe that there is no particular problem in accepting it as the final term when referring to inducement. Contrary to our expectation, however, there are also researchers who question the use of the term prescriptive sentence. These researchers agree with the term prescriptive (in bulgarian подбудителен), but prefer to explain the various means of expressing induvement in the sphere of utterance.

1.2.3. Inducement in the sphere of the utterance

The present dissertation proposes prescriptive utterance as a final term concerning the expression of inducement. As the prescriptive sentence, the prescriptive utterance can cover a variety of means and is often used by researchers in relation to the expression of inducement. However, cases are found where the difference between a sentence and an utterance is emphasized and the use of a prescriptive utterance is considered as the more appropriate approach. The utterance can be defined as a complex unit that has a communicative function by adding a semantic element to a sentence, for which its structural features are mainly emphasized (see: Kasatkin and others 1991: 284). Jungeun Kwon also defines a sentence as a linguistic unit and an utterance as a unit of information transmission in language. And based on this definition, she emphasizes that what people use in linguistic reality is an utterance, not a sentence. In addition, listing several examples of indirect speech act: **Не могли бы открыть дверь?** [Бихте ли могли да отворите вратата?], **Здесь душно.** [Тук е задушно.] and others, she points to the need to consider different means of expressing inducement in the

sphere of an utterance, where it is possible to account for actual meaning, rather than in the sphere of a sentence, where surface structure is emphasized (Jungeun Kwon 2002: 5-7).

Taking into account that expressing the volition is realized in the context of the linguistic reality of real communication between the speaker and the necessary participant - the listener, we will consider the various means of expressing inducement in the sphere of utterance.

1.2.3.1. The prescriptive utterance in both languages

Various studies of the two languages in which the superordinate term prescriptive utterance is used show a wide inventory of means of expressing inducement. However, they are classified differently with different terms. We collect the terms used in the other studies – morphological / syntactic / lexical (Toteva 2016); direct / indirect, explicit / implicit (Izotov 2005) and distribute and define them in another way as shown in the following figure:

Prescriptive utterance

Direct expression of the inducement — Indirect expression of the inducement

Morphological means
: The inducement is expressed by a combination of a specific prescriptive marker and different verb forms with propositional content.

Lexical means
: The inducement is expressed by different types of lexis that independently express volition of the speaker.

Syntactic means
: The inducement is expressed by different types of sentence which have a secondary function of expressing volition of the speaker.

Explicit means
: The inducement is expressed relatively explicitly thanks to the presence of supporting lexical components such as modal and performative verbs.

Implicit means
: The inducement not immediately grasped due to lack of supporting lexical components and due to the multi-functionality that leads to different interpretations.
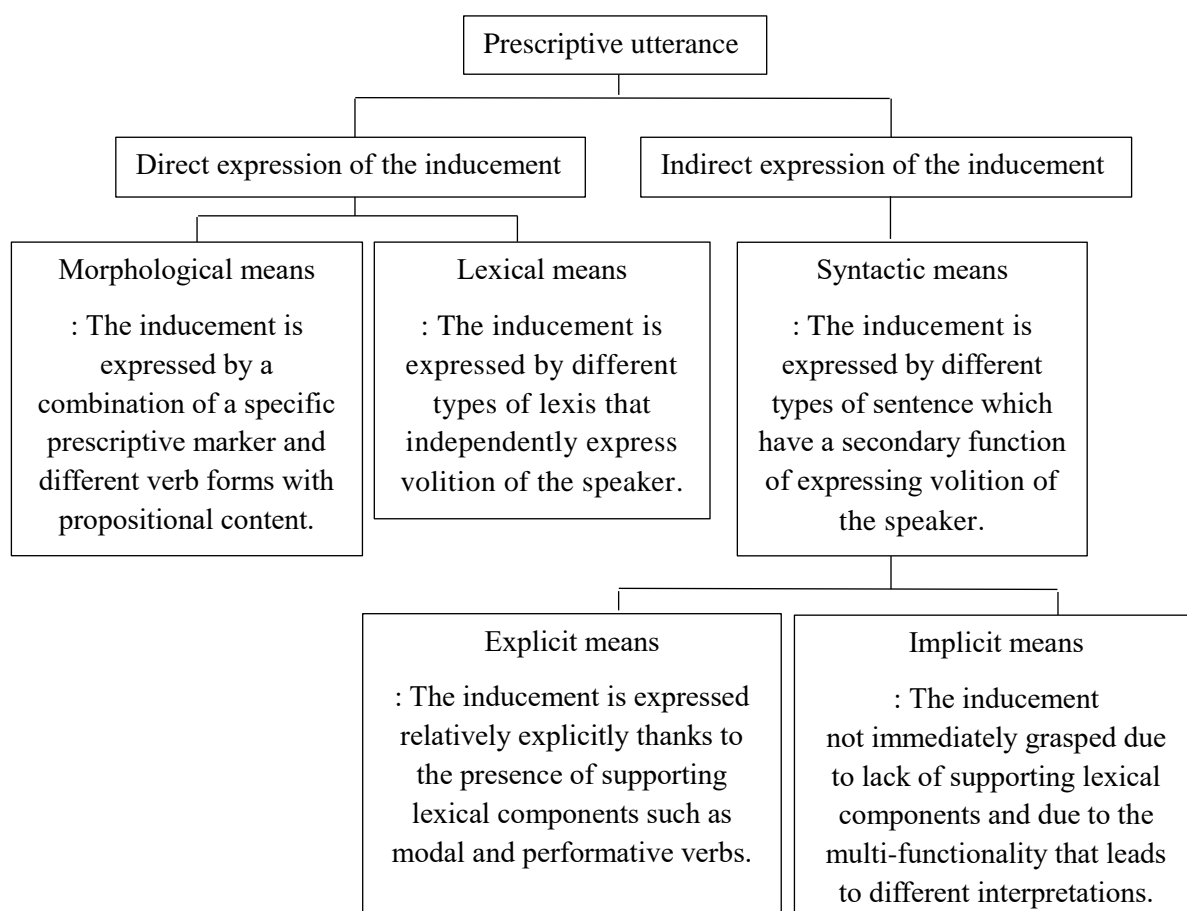
Figure 1. The terms under prescriptive utterance

1.3. Semantics of the inducement

The semantic aspect of the inducement can be explained by the one most general meaning – expressing the volition which can be concretized in various particular meanings. In order to distinguish the many meanings of volition, different researchers propose classifications by applying their own specific criteria.

1.3.1. The classification of Xrakovski and Volodin

V. S. Xrakovski and A. P. Volodin define particular meanings of volition (in their words – particular semantic interpretations of imperative meanings), proposing the three classification indicators: (A) impulse of causation; (B) interest; (C) subordination which are divided in two features. Each of the binary features represents as described below, and the particular meanings are generated by combining the three indicators.

A. Impulse of causation Б. Interest B. Subordination

A1 – Impulse comes Б1 – On the part of the speaker. B1 – The speaker is placed
 from the speaker.   higher than the listener.

A2 – Impulse comes Б2 – On the part of the listener. B2 – The speaker is not placed
 from the listener.   higher than the listener.

Particular meanings	A. Impulse of causation	Б. Interest	B. Subordination
Order	A1	Б1	B1
Request	A1	Б1	B2
Instruction	A1	Б2	B1
Suggestion	A1	Б2	B2
Permission	A2	Б2	B1
Advice	A2	Б2	B2

Table 1. Classification indicators and particular meanings of Xrakovski and Volodin (1986)

Taking into account that there are not only wishes that serve as the basis of other types of volition, but also actual wishes with a specific content that are directed at a specific listener, we add a separate meaning wish along with other particular meanings. Not only by adding new meanings to the main six meanings, but also by subdividing one of the meanings - order - and by changing the binary signs of the classification of Xrakovski and Volodin, the

present dissertation proposes another set of particular meanings as seen in Table 2 (see pp. 82-87 of the dissertation for a detailed description of each number below).

Particular meanings		A. Impulse of causation	Б. Interest	B. Subordination
(1) Order	Non-categorical	A1	Б1	(2) В1 / В2 (11) В1 in comparison with third person
	Categorical	(11) A1	(11) Б1	
Request		A1	(3) Б1 (4) Б1	(5) В2 / В1
Suggestion		A1	(6) Б2 (7) Б1+Б2	В1 / В2
Advice-warning		(8) А2	Б2	(9) В1
Permission		А2	Б2 (10) Б2	В1
		(11) А3	(11) Б3	(11) А1
Instruction		(12) А2	Б2	(13) В1
Wish		A1	Б1	В1 / В2
Warning-threat		A1	(14) Б1	В1

Table 2. Classification of particular meanings in the present dissertation

CONCLUSION OF THE FIRST CHAPTER

The inducement is a functional-semantic field. It can be defined as a combination of different means and one common meaning – expressing the volition. The volition, which is aimed at provoking the completion or non-completion of an action, is associated with a certain attitude of the speaker to the propositional content (deontic modality) and is realized through a speech act (prescriptive modality, directive modality; directives) possessing a certain illocutionary act or communicative purpose. Such a purpose, related to an attempt to make the listener do something, is conveyed not only by direct speech acts, but also by indirect speech acts, where the purpose is not revealed externally because it is inside the utterance. Based on this, it can be said that the inducement is realized by various means that are not affected by the surface characteristic.

The purpose of speech is mostly directed at the listener (second person). The fact that the listener (second person) is of great importance can be easily confirmed by the fact that

immediate address is presented as one of the permanent components of the prescriptive modality. But we think that the speaker's volition can be directed not only to the listener in second person, but also to joint persons in which the listener and the speaker are included, and even to other persons to whom the volition will reach through the listener. For this reason, inducement is divided into three specific types in our research: direct inducement, indirect / double inducement and joint inducement. In all types of inducement there is the intervention of the listener as a decisive factor. The list of means of expressing inducement in this dissertation also includes those means whose use is mostly found with persons other than second person. From the inventory of the specific examples of these means are excluded those that express inducement to the speaker himself (e.g. promise and decision) or inducement to an inaccessible being (e.g. prayer) because they lack the most important factor - the intervention of the listener. Different means of conveying inducement are analyzed using different terms taken from other researchers: direct / indirect, morphological / syntactic / lexical and explicit / implicit. However, they are interpreted in a different way, according to our own criteria.

To prevent the confusion of different linguistic terms with which these different means are associated, we propose prescriptive utterance as a superordinate term that can encompass the variety of means. Other terms such as imperative mood, imperative sentence and prescriptive sentence are also presented, which can also cover such a variety of means, but based on the restrictions that come from the concepts or words mood, imperative and sentence, prescripitve utterance is chosen as the final term we apply in our study.

Prescripitve utterances include various examples formed by various means. However, it is necessary to distinguish the examples, since among them there are also those that correspond to one of the means, but do not really express volition of the speaker. To place appropriate examples of prescriptive utterances in the following parts of the dissertation, felicity conditions of the directives are applied. As a change is made in the classification of particular meanings due to the presence of three types of inducement (see: Table 2), it is necessary to amend the felicity conditions of the directives, taking into account that the inducement is divided into three types and the intention is not only to carry out, but also not to carry out the action. So when classifying the empirical examples, it is not the original felicity conditions that we apply. We apply the modified version. In order for these conditions to contain both elements: the presence of three types of inducement and the presence of

volition directed at not performing an action, two changes need to be made. The first change concerns the expansion of H = listener to H = listener ± other persons; the second change is related to the addition of negation in the used verb do. Among the modified conditions, preparatory conditions, which are a criterion of the performers' ability, and sincerity conditions, which are a criterion of the speaker's sincere desire, play an important role in distinguishing the examples. Those examples whose inducement is to an action that cannot be controlled regardless of the effort or experience of the performer will be excluded from the analyzes. Also some cases are excluded where there is a lack of sincerity on the part of the speaker.

With regard to the semantics of inducement and its particular meanings, we present a classification that starts from that of V. S. Xrakovski and A. P. Volodin. In our model, however, some of the particular meanings are interpreted differently and other meanings such as wish and warning-threat are added. At first glance, our revised classification may seem complicated. However, it is expected that the ability to define inducement to untypical persons and to various prescripitve situations can be relatively increased.

2. EXPRESSION OF THE INDUCEMENT IN BULGARIAN LANGUAGE

In this chapter, we will look at different means that express the inducement in Bulgarian language. Some of the means (e.g. a synthetic prescripitve form of the perfective verb) can be used to express a variety of particular meanings of inducement. In this case, the speaker's illocutionary force (e.g. whether he is giving an order, making a request, etc.) can only be properly understood by considering the context or by using the specific intonation or additional vocabulary. But besides these means, which are uniformly used in expressing different meanings, there are others (e.g. synthetic prescriptive form of the imperfective verb) which show relatively higher frequency or have a specific use with a specific meaning.

2.1. Means of direct expression of the inducement

2.1.1. Morphological means

With the exception of the synthetic prescriptive form, which is a verb form formed by adding special formatives (Pashov 1994: 149-150) to the verb base, the remaining morphological means are described by the term construction, which is largely unrelated to the degree of grammaticalization .

2.1.1.1. Synthetic prescriptive form

The synthetic form has no restrictions on the aspect of the verb. In situations where an action refers to a specific case, both aspects of the verbs can be used. In general, the use of the perfective form is more natural in cases that require proceeding to a single action without an emotional or expressive element (Maslov 1982: 282).

Example : *Легни на хасъра. **Поспи**, утре ще тръгнеш* . (P. Konstantinov)

In contrast, the use of the imperfective verb in a single action has several distinctive features. The synthetic prescripitve form of the imperfective verb is often used when the speaker impatiently and even rudely induces the listener to perform the action immediately in the near future (Maslov 1982: 282).

Example : ***Събличай се*** *скоро, Ян Бибиян! – извика дяволчето.* (E. Pelin)

Although this type of inducement urging immediate performance is often expressed by imperfective verbs, there are also cases where perfective verbs fulfill the same role.

Example: *Пит! — изкряска силно Мирилайлай, като видя черната врана, която стоеше до Ян Бибиян, — **махни се**, проклета, от очите ми!* (E. Pelin)

In addition to this, imperfective verbs have another characteristic that perfect verbs do not. The imperfective form of the verb is used when conveying a stronger motivation with nuance of impatience and rudeness, when the inducement that was first expressed in the perfective form is not realized.

Example: ***Облечи се**, ще вървим!”. Момичето го гледаше разтреперано, с обезумели очи. — **Обличай се**, ти казвам! — изреця Петър ...* (L. Dilov)

The positive synthetic form of the imperfective verbs is used in many cases in which advice, instruction or permission to perform a repetitive action is conveyed. In an actual communicative situation, however, the use of the imperfective form is numerically predominant for impatient and rude inducement to the immediate performance of a single action. With this in mind, we might suggest that the characteristic meaning realized by a positive synthetic form of imperfective verb is a categorical order. While in the case of the imperfective verb can be determined to some extent a specific meaning - a categorical order, in the case of the perfective verb it is impossible and is no use to find a specific meaning that shows a relatively high frequency.

2.1.1.2. Analytic prescriptive construction

Да-construction

Да-construction with the particle Да is distinguished by several differences from the synthetic prescriptive form. The да-construction can be combined with different persons, with passive voice and with different tenses. Moreover, when a negation is applied, it is possible to combine it with a perfective verb. Thanks to the possibility of combining with verb forms of different persons, the да-construction can express more extended meanings than that conveyed by the synthetic form. Regarding the extended meaning, a hortative meaning can be presented (the term is used in Jakobson, quoted in Chakarova 2009: 37), which is conveyed

by the да-construction combined with a verb in a first person plural.

Example : ***Да влезем*** *някъде на топло.* (B. Rainov)

Bearing in mind that in most cases a suggestion to perform a joint action is expressed, we suggest suggestion as the most characteristic meaning of this means, composed of a да-construction and a verb in a first person plural. The да-construction can express the combination of meanings in the case of indirect / double inducement to third person singular and plural.

Example : *Паша ефенди, навън един хайдутин от балкана идва. Иска при теб да дойде. Гяурката Бояна щял да ти предаде. — **Да влезе** веднага! Пред пашата застана напет момък. — Кажи, момко, от где идваш и каква вест носиш?* (G. Popov, K. Jonov)

Inducement in the example can be defined by a combination of the meanings order and categorical order, because the speaker, who with relatively low politeness induces the listener, playing the role of transmitter, indirectly (through the listener) induces a third person to immediately carry out a specific action.

If the да-contruction is combined with a verb in a second person, it is possible to express all the meanings that the synthetic prescriptive form carries. A characteristic feature is that in the case of an order, the да-construction expresses greater strictness than the synthetic form. The strictness possessed by the да-construction is confirmed by a series of speech acts that shows a gradation with increasing strength of volition of the speaker.

Example : ***Слез*** < ***Слизай*** < ***Да слезеш*** < ***Да слизаш*** (see: Nitsolova 2008: 411)

As for the feature strictness, the да-construction can express a strong degree by combining with a passive voice and a present perfect tense (in bulgarian минало неопределено време), which has a grammaticalized meaning called resultativeness.

Example : ***Да се строи*** *войската!* - заповядал василевсът. (V. Mutafchieva)

Compared to the use of the combination of the да-construction and the positive form of the present perfect tense, the combination with the negative occurs much more often. And in this case, the volition of the speaker, more specifically, a categorical order not to perform the

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action, is revealed more strongly than the use of the synthetic form.

Example : ***Да не си мръднал****! - отвърна тя и насочи иглата към него.* (Z. Zagorska)

Another interesting feature of the use of the present perfect tense in the situation in which the non-completion of the action is induced is that quite often are found examples with the verb смея [dare].

Example : ***Да не си посмял!*** *- предупреждава ме Франсоаз.* (B. Rainov)

The speaker's intention in uttering **Да не си посмял** can be defined as a warning-threat rather than a categorical order.

As for the combination of да-construction and aspects of verb forms, the negative construction deserves more attention than the positive. The да-construction with the negative particle can be combined with both aspects of the verb. It is interesting that when combined with a verb in the imperfective form, a meaning of prohibition is emphasized, and when combined with a verb in the perfective form, a meaning of advice-warning is emphasized.

Example : (*Внимавай)* ***да не изпуснеш*** *телефона си във водата!* (The example is from the author of the dissertation.)

Нека-construction

 Нека-construction or нека да-construction convey different meanings by combining with verbs in different persons. As with the да-construction, in case of combining with the verb in a first person plural, conveys the meaning of a suggestion for joint performance of an action.

Example : *Да, да,* ***нека се доближим*** *до масата - предлага с готовност Хигинс.* (B. Rainov)

In principle, in a suggestion to perform or not to perform a joint action, the beneficiary becomes both the speaker and the listener who are participants in the conversation. However, among the cases of a suggestion aimed at not performing a certain action, there are also those in which the speaker's utterance is only in his own interest, and not in the common interest of the listener.

Example : *Те са... — Моля те, обещай ми! За пръв път те моля за нещо! — Но, Фил, защо мислиш, че всички... — Нищо не мисля. Ще изпълниш ли първата ми молба? — **Нека не говорим** сега за това. — Значи не, така ли? — Не съм казвала не..* (T. Kostadinov).

Same as the да-construction, the нека-constructions or нека да-constructions are also used for indirect / double inducement. Especially utterances that indirectly give permission to a specific performer of a first person singular or a third person are common. When combined with the first person singular the speaker conveys a request (for permission) to perform a specific action, and the listener gives him permission to do it.

Example : *Царският син, който бил наблизо, се обърнал към баща си: - Татко, **нека аз опитам** коня! - Щом искаш, опитай го - съгласил се царят.* (S. Minkov)

Недей-construction

Недей-construction can be combined either with a shortened version of an infinitive, which is no longer used in the modern Bulgarian language, or with да-constructions.

Example : *Чуй съвета ми, .., **недей писа** така, престани, и то бързо.* (В. Петров);

***Недей да се шляеш** без цел, ако имаш някаква работа, която трябва да свършиш.* (T. Kostadinov)

An independant use of недей is often found to provoke non-completion of the action.

Example : *Нещо за закуска да ти донеса ли? — **Недей**, Даме, не съм гладен.* (G. Mishev)

In order to flesh out the speaker's volition around the independent use of недей, another prescriptive utterance is added. In most cases synthetic prescriptive forms are used.

Example : ***Недей**, синко, **недей**, чедо, **остави се** от тая празна работа, ще станеш за смях на хората!* (N. Yankov)

Стига-construction

In contrast to the use of the negative syntactic form with the particle не and the недей-construction, the prescriptive utterance formed with the help of стига- is used only when the

speaker induces the discontinuance of an action. At the same time, the стига-construction differs from them in that it can be combined with all persons and numbers. Despite this characteristic, however, examples with the inducement aimed at a second person are most often found in practice.

Example : ***Стига си зъзнал****! - побутна ме Авакум по рамото.* (A. Gulyashki)

With the exception of a combination with the verb in the present perfect tense (marked with a grammaticalized meaning - resultativeness), a rare use of стига- in combination with a shortened infinitive is mentioned (Chakarova 2018: 77, Ivanova, Gradinarova 2015: 60) or with the aorist of the conjugated verb (Nitsolova 2008: 404). But compared to the combinations with these verb forms, they are more often found in combination with a noun or with the preposition + noun.

Example : ***Стига*** *празни приказки, приятелю.* (T. I. Arnaudov);

   Стига *вече с тия гуляи, трябва да си седне на задника.* (P. Vezhinov)

Same as the independent use of the particle недей-, стига- also can be uesd independently. When used independently, lexical elements are often added, which reveal the emotional tone such as dissatisfaction or disagreement of the speaker.

Example : *Ай **стига****! — възрази той.* (G. Mishev);

   *Добре де, **стига****! — настоя синът ми.* (P. Iskrenov)

Дано-construction

Дано- is a particle that expresses the speaker's desire. There is a case in which the дано-construction is excluded from the list of subtypes of prescriptive sentences due to failure to fulfill two conditions. They correspond to "the action is possible" and "there is a real performer to whom volition of the speaker is addressed (directly or indirectly)" (Kuneva 2013 : 127). We also find the most frequent use of the given construction with a third person, where the specified conditions are not satisfied.

Example : ***Дано падне*** *един дълбок сняг, че да си поналегнат парцалите поне през*

зимата. (Chudomir);

Дано и утре е същото. (P. Vezhinov)

But given that there are situations in which the performer of the action desired by the speaker clearly exists and he has the ability (or may be able by exerting efforts) to perform the action, in the present dissertation the particle дано is also represented as a marker used in an prescriptive utterance.

Example : *Дано ме разбирате както трябва, поне вие.* (D. Tsonchev)

2.1.2. Lexical means

2.1.2.1. Prescriptive particle and interjection

This chapter will present situations in which the speaker uses prescriptive particles and interjections in expressing his volition. They correspond to those parts of speech that have the prescriptive function as the only or at least the most frequently used function. For this reason, regardless of the accompanying context or situation, it can be understood by their independent use that the speaker's utterance is intended to induce someone.

Example : *Баба ще си я прибере и ще я скрие някъде. — **Нека** — малко смтен и като че разочарован от тази смяна, клатеше глава Трифон. — Аз ще си направя нова и по-хубава пушка.* (G. Karaslavov);

*Още малко, още малко, **хайде**, миличко!* (G. Danailov);

*Какво имаш предвид? — Дрогата. — **Шшшт**! — произнася тихо той, като едва не се задавя.* (B. Rainov)

2.2. Means of indirect expression of the inducement

Means of indirect expression of inducement are characterized by the fact that they must be accompanied by an understanding of context or intonation, unlike the means of direct expression of inducement discussed above. This is due to the fact that indirect means lack prescriptive markers, as well as lexical units, the use of which in itself (without much understanding of the context or intonation) reveals that the purpose of the utterance is expressing the volition of the speaker.

There are cases where the function of expressing inducement is established to a significant extent despite the superficial form of the sentence.

Example: ***Бихте ли ми повикали*** *едно такси?* (P. Vezhinov);

Може би, но ***ще ми кажеш ли*** *адреса на Гюла?* (P. Vezhinov)

Despite their conventional use to express inducement, in the present dissertation these means with different types of sentences are clearly presented as indirect means, given that they fundamentally correspond to another type of sentences that have their own speech act.

2.2.1. Syntactic means

Among indirect means with different sentence types, there are cases in which the presence of inducement is relatively clear and is explicitly expressed by supporting lexical elements. They mainly consist of modal verbs and performative verbs, which reveal the specific illocutionary force of the speaker. Implicit means include both cases with low implicitness (those characterized by conventional usage to express inducement) and with high implicitness, which require a comparatively deep understanding of the context or intonation in order to detect the presence of inducement in the speaker's utterance.

2.2.1.1. Explicit means

(1) Declarative sentence

- With modal verbs

The use of modal verbs is a representational way of expressing deontic modality. In other words, the use of modal verbs is intended to inform an obligation or permission to perform an action that the speaker believes that should or can be performed (mostly) by the listener. In practice, however, it is very rare that an utterance containing a modal verb is limited to its literal function. Most often, the purpose of the utterance in which a modal verb is included extends to inducement. One of the modal verbs – (не) трябва is used when expressing various illocutionary forces. In the following examples, feeling the need to perform and not perform the action, the speaker respectively gives advice-warning and request to the listener.

Example : *Гледаш ли дълго и усмихнато един предмет, **трябва** непременно **да го** **купиш**, иначе ще си помислят за тебе кой знае какво.* (A. Gulyashki);

*Мила моя, **не трябва да мислиш** за мене, че съм лекомислен…* (P. Vezhinov)

The modal verb (не) може presents the meaning of is (not) allowed and is therefore defined as a modal verb to express permission. Especially in combination with the adverb вече [already], permission can be given by the speaker to perform the action for which permission has not been received up to the time of utterance.

Example : *Вече **може да се прибереш**.* (The example is from the author of the dissertation.)

- With performative verbs

Unlike other means, which require an use of additional lexical elements or intonation or an understanding of the context in order to grasp the exact intention of the speaker, in the utterance with performative verbs the speaker's intention is superficially revealed. Based on the list of meanings presented in this dissertation, representative performative verbs related to one of the groups of speech acts - directives can be proposed as follows: заповядвам [order], моля [request], предлагам [suggest], съветвам [advise], предупреждавам [warn], разрешавам [allow], пожелавам [wish], etc.

Example : *Много те **моля** да ми намериш един добър гинеколог хирург, но непременно жена.* (P. Vezhinov);

*И ето сега аз ви **предлагам** да се откупите и да се отървете от комби-ната.* (B. Rainov)

Along with the use of performative verbs, there are often cases where the volition of the speaker is expressed through the use of a noun.

Example : ***Молбата** ми е следващите дни да идвате един по един, заседанията си ги правете другаде.* (L. Dilov)

Although it does not reveal the exact illocutionary force, the verb казвам is also used in

situations where the speaker expresses his volition. In most cases, the use of the verb казвам, together with a certain force in the utterance, gives a nuance of impatience and annoyance.

Example : *През последно време прекалено много се интересуваш от държавните* *тайни. Не възразявай!* **Казвам** *ти да не се заемаш със Синята кула.* (L. Nikolov)

2.2.1.2. Implicit means

Similar to the description of Kr. Chakarova "implicit imperative lacks any formal indicators of the imperative meaning" (Chakarova 2009: 123), the means in this chapter do not possess a special marker, which in itself is associated with an expression of inducement. It is mentioned for some specific means that their use has been established to a considerable extent to express inducement, but their primary function or primary speech act cannot be overlooked.

(1) Declarative sentense

- In the indicative mood

Verb forms of the future tense and the present tense in the indicative mood perform a function of expressing inducement mainly to a second person. One difference is found in using two kinds of tense. While in the first case with the future tense are actively found positive and negative forms, in the second case with the present tense only a few positive forms are found. But the two cases clearly resemble each other in terms of semantics, mainly in that they express a stronger, more insistent and more definite order than the use of the synthetic prescriptive forms.

Example : **Ще** *ми* **кажеш** *откъде мога да изляза оттук! — викна Ян Бибиян.* (E. Pelin);

Малко ти били редки зъбите и си понакуцнуваш, ама **няма да маширув-** **аш** *из кухнята я!* **Гледаш** *си къщата хубавичко и децата ти подреден* *и, ...* (Chudomir)

In the use of both tenses, accompanying lexical units such as още сега [right now] and

веднага [immediately] are often found, which aim to provoke the immediate completion of the action.

> Example : *Не е ваша работа! А ти **ще очистиш** вагона още на първата спирка. Веднага!* (A. Karalijchev);
>
> *Кони, чуй ме добре! Тук ти не бива да стоиш нито минута повече. След час-два Стайфли ще се върне и тогава… Още сега **тръгваш** за летището и **взимаш** хеликоптера.* (H. Oliver)

When the impersonal reflexive-passive form, which is usually used to give an instruction to an indefinite multitude, is used in real communication, both the primary function of informing the rules and the secondary function of inducing a particular performer present can be realized at the same time.

> Example : ***Тук не се пуши**, кретен такъв. Шадоу е алергичен!* (G. T. Zhelev)

This chapter includes not only those means using temporal forms or impersonal reflexive-passive forms, but also other means in which the degree of implicitness is relatively higher. Simply put, the case with the high degree of implicitness corresponds to the case in which the speaker expresses his volition by circumlocution. So understanding the correct intention in the speaker's utterance (that it is intended to induce) requires some guesswork on the part of the listener based on an understanding of the context / situation as well as intonation. Expression with circumlocutions can basically be divided into two groups. The first group refers to a statement in the form of a complex sentence, one part of which is a conditional sentence. The second group refers to completely free utterances.

> Example : *Ще ти покажа, **ако ми помогнеш** да изляза от кладенеца.* (A. Karalijchev) (= **Помогни** да изляда от кладенеца. И после ще видиш.);
>
> *Значи **време е за кафе**. — Домакинът поръчва на един от близнаците да приготви двете кафета.* (B. Rainov) (= **Донеси** ми кафе.)

(2) Interrogative sentence

In Bulgarian language, there are interrogative sentences with a specific formal feature, which are specialized for expressing mainly a request. They are characterized by the fact that

the purpose of the utterance is actively expanded to the expression of the non-proprietary speech act - inducement. Therefore, the interlocutor to whom the speaker's utterance in the form of an interrogative sentence is directed reacts by undertaking to perform or not perform the action implied by the utterance itself, rather than by answering the question.

- In the conditional mood

When the volition of the speaker is carried out through interrogative sentences with a verb form in the conditional mood, the nuances of politeness and formality are added to the utterance, and therefore it is perceived mostly as a polite request.

Example : *Добър ден,...* ***Бихте ли** ми **дали** пакетче дъвки „Шат"*. (V. Kolev)

In contrast to the following statement "unlike Russian, in such a question, usually no modal verb is introduced and the predicate has a positive form. " (Ivanova, Gradinarova 2015: 60), in Bulgarian language there are often prescriptive utterances that contain both a negation and a modal verb.

Example : *А **не бихте ли могли** да ми кажете къде и как точно съм убил Тодоров, защото аз не съм съвсем в течение...* (B. Rainov)

- In the indicative mood

Kr. Chakarova emphasizes the prescriptive meaning inherent in interrogative ли-sentences, in which the forms of the modal verb мога [can] are used together with the да-construction formed by perfective verb (Chakarova 2009: 128). The speaker using the given means does not want to ask whether the interlocutor has the ability to perform the action, but conveys his volition to be performed the certain action.

Example : ***Можете ли да** ми **посочите** къде и на кое място е стояла стъкленица -та през вчерашния следобед?* (A. Gulyashki)

Compared to the above discussed means – Можете ли ...? и Бихте ли ...?, when using means formed by a verb form in the future tense – Ще ... ли ...? и Няма ли да ...?, understanding the context / situation and intonation plays a comparatively important role in finding the prescriptive meaning. The relatively high dependence on the context is due to the

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fact that this means "keeps their semantic ambivalence" (Chakarova 2009: 128).

> Example : *Абе ти **няма ли** да престанеш с тая Лора? Тя те отряза вече, не разбра ли?* (B. Kalinov)

We must consider the latter examples, which express inducement through interrogative sentences in the indicative mood.

> Example : ***Защо не отидеш** да работиш в София и да следваш университета? - продължи тя, като го гледаше с топлите си кафяви очи.* (D. Dimov);
>
> ***Знаеш ли колко е часът?*** (D. Petrunova);
>
> *Приближи! — каза му Светослав. — Царят иска да те възнагради, загдето си отворил портата на Царевец пред стъпките му. — Човекът не по-мръдна. — Ти **глух ли си?** — повтори Светослав.* (Ts. Rodev)

(3) Elliptical sentence

Unlike the declarative and interrogative sentences, the elliptical sentence that will be discussed in this chapter do not belong to the types of sentences classified according to the speech act. According to Kr. Chakarova, adverbs, circumstantial expressions (most often of place) and nouns expressing inducement are found under the category of "prescriptive indivisible or one-component noun sentences" (Chakarova 2009: 111, 125). Bearing in mind that the indicated elements are characterized by the fact that they are pronounced independently by ellipsis (omission) of other prescriptive utterances, which should exist as the part of the utterance, the present dissertation adheres to the statement of D. T. Toteva (2016), which connects the independent use of full-meaning words such as a noun or an adverb with an elliptical sentence.

> Example : ***Милост**, **милост**! — извика жално Мирилайлай. — Пощадете ме, Ян Бибиян!* (E. Pelin) (= Проявете милост!);
>
> *Като стане готово, ще видите. Засега **точка по този въпрос**.* (R. Bossev) (= Засега да поставим точка по този въпрос.)

In order to clarify that the speaker is using an elliptical sentence to prompt interlocutor, additional lexical elements are often added to the utterance, such as ако

обичате, моля or the prescriptive particle хайде.

Example : ***Един друг плик**, ако обичате.* (B. Rainov);

***Без съболезнования**, моля!* (В. Колев);

*Ами вие какво търсите тука - извиках на стреснатите дечурлига. - Хайде **вън**!* (A. Konstantinov)

3. EXPRESSION OF THE INDUCEMENT IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

In this chapter, we will look through the prescriptive means in Russian language, which are distributed with the same terms / subclasses as in Bulgarian means.

3.1. Means of direct expression of the inducemnet

3.1.1. Morphological means

In Russian language there are means whose belonging to the imperative paradigm is considered undisputed or disputed (see: Xrakovski and Volodin 1986: 109-110). In this chapter, only those that correspond to the presence of the listener and to the combination of a specific marker possessing the function of expressing the inducement and various forms of verbs expressing propositional content will be presented.

3.1.1.1. Synthetic prescriptive form

The synthetic prescriptive form is the most representative and the most widely used way of expressing inducement both in Bulgarian and in Russian. However, in contrast to the Bulgarian language, in which the use of the perfective verb in the negative imperative form is extremely rare (e.g. Ти **не** ми **се обади** навреме, пък после се сърди на себе си. (The example is from Nitsolova 1981: 188)), Russian is characterized by the fact that the indicated form of the perfective verb is easily used with a specific purpose - to express advice-warning for an action that can be carried out regardless of the will of the listener. This narrow range of meanings corresponds to the construction да не + perfective verb in Bulgarian language.

Example : *Лампу… лампу **не уроните**! — крикнула Дубова.* (M. P. Artsybashev);
*Только, смотри, осторожней в темноте, **не упади**!* (Glukhovsky. D)

Prescriptive utterances such as **не уроните** and **не упади** in the presented examples can be defined as advise-warning utterances aimed at pre-establishing some control over the action and ultimately at preventing the unpleasant consequences. Another characteristic feature in the use of the given form is that it also occurs in situations in which a request (and even an insistent request) is conveyed, and not advice-warning about uncontrollable action.

Example : *Пожалуйста **не прогони** его, как прогнала ты Прусака Криднера.* (A.S. Pushkin);

*Тебя, — говорит, — наверное, скоро освободят, так **не откажи**, пожалуйста, сходить к моей тетке.* (A. F. Koshko)

As for the use of a positive synthetic form of the verb in the imperfective form, it can be said that it is in most cases relatively unmarked for negative nuances such as impatience and rudeness.

Example: *Теперь в следующий раз — вы к нам. **Приходите**, посидите на новых стульях.* (A. Gelasimov);

*Вы **раздевайтесь** и **рассказывайте**.* (V. Grossman);

*Платить не надо, — прошептала она на ухо. — **Ешь**, а потом **отправляйся** гулять.* (A. N. Kotyusov).

In contrast to this, however, in actual communicative situations, cases are often found where, through the given form, the volition of the speaker with an expressively loaded emotion is conveyed. In this case, the combination with the particles ну and же is active, which have the function of reinforcing the meaning.

Examples: *Ни дня, ни единого дня я не была с тобой счастлива! Зачем ты женился на мне? **Отвечай!** Ну! Зачем?* (I. Muravyeva);

*Что на торгах? **Рассказывай** же!* (A. P. Chekhov)

3.1.1.2. Analytic prescriptive construction

This chapter aims to present some basic and frequently used constructions in Russian language, which, thanks to the presence of a specific prescriptive marker, directly convey the inducement. First of all, the constructions consist of some of those particles which are most often mentioned when presenting analytic imperative forms: e.g. пусть(пускай), да, давай(давайте) (Putorkina 2019: 426). Out of these, only пусть(пускай) и давай(давайте), are selected, which in our opinion correspond to the three types of inducement (direct, joint, indirect / double). Furthermore, combinations of the particle хватит or брось with an infinitive containing propositional content are considered alongside the indicated

constructions, as we believe that their use is also specialized for conveying the speaker's volition – and more precisely an inducement not to perform a certain action.

- **Пусть(Пускай)-construction**

The construction with the particle пусть- is often used with verbs in a first person, just like Bulgarian нека-construction.

Example : *Выводы из всего им сказанного **пусть** я сам **сделаю**.* (S. Saltykov)

However, the given construction is most often used in inducing third person. The combination of the particle пусть- with present tense of imperfective verbs or with future tense of perfective verbs conveys an indirect / double inducement to a person who is not actually involved in the communication and who gets to know the volition of the speaker through the listener.

Example : ***Пусть** все зрители **принесут** по Барби...* (L. Petrushevskaya);
*Вы пошлите кого-нибудь из спецкурьеров в Тбилиси, **пусть** он **сообщит** товарищу Берия лично, что надо срочно и незаметно прибыть в Москву.* (Suvorov)

Although пусть(пускай)- is combined with the verb in a third person, there are cases where the inducement appears only once. As can be seen from the following examples, there are cases where the speaker's volition requires the performance of a certain action by the listener rather than by a third person.

Example : *Не мешай, **пусть** он **поговорит** с мамой.* (L. F. Zurov);
***Пускай** они сами между собой там **разбираются**.* (V. Gromov)

- **Давай(те)-construction**

Давай(те)-construction is most often used when the speaker invites one or more listeners to jointly perform (or not perform) a specific action. For this reason, the construction is most often formed with the verb in a first person plural.

Example : ***Давайте пойдём*** *во двор, там хоть побегать можно.* (S. Lezhneva);

Давай познакомимся, *— предложил я.* (V. Konetsky)

Among the verb forms that can be combined with the particle давай(те), functioning as a prescriptive marker, there are others such as the infinitive form of the imperfective verb.

Example : *Ну-с,* ***давайте заниматься****! - поспешно сказала Лоран, чтобы поправить ошибку.* (A. Belyaev)

Although it is rare, there is also the use of the construction давай(те) + будем + инфинитив.

Example : ***Давай будем называть*** *вещи своими именами.* (A. Pikes).

The particle давай(те)- can also be used independently. The independent use of давай(те)- is often accompanied by an additional prescriptive utterance using a synthetic form.

Example : *Нам тоже надо как-то побольше общаться! Ни за что не поверю, что у нас, с нашими подростками нет проблем!!!* ***Давайте****, присоединяйтесь!* (Russian National Corpus).

A characteristic feature that can be found regarding the combination with different verb forms is that when combined with an infinitive or with a verb in a future tense first person plural, there is a certain form of the verb that can be applied.

Example : ***Давай познакомимся****, — предложил я.* (V. Konetsky)
(****Давай*** *познакомиться*.);

Давай знакомиться*. Меня зовут Тамарой.* (V. Astafiev)
(****Давай*** *знакомимся*.)

What we need to pay attention to is that the combination of infinitive and imperfective form of the verb appears quite the opposite in the use of the particle дай(те)-, which is often mentioned together with давай(те)-. As is clear from the following examples, an infinitive that combines with the particle дай(те)- is formed only with the perfective verb. Moreover, this combination differs from давай(те) + infinitive in that the purpose of the speaker's utterance is rarely associated with a suggetion to perform an action together.

Example : *Опустите меня, **дайте** хоть **помереть** спокойно...* (F. Dostoevsky);

*__Дайте__ мне **обнять** вас!* (A. Strugatsky)

Indeed, the use of дай(те)- for the purpose of conveying a joint inducement is found very rarely and is characterized by the fact that the verb used for such a purpose is limited only to the indicative future tense verb in a first person plural.

Example : *Вот **дайте поговорим**: жаль только, что дела много и чужого, и своего...* (F. Dostoevsky)

- **Хватит-construction**

The volition of the speaker expressed by the хватит-construction does not aim at preventing the action that will happen in the future, but involves the speaker's negative evaluation of the continuation of the action that is already in progress. Indeed, the utterance in which the particle хватит- is used is often accompanied by an imperative intonation, representing a negative emotion on the part of the speaker, and the particle ну, which expresses impatience of the speaker.

Example : *__Хватит таскать__ в баню!* (V. Pikul);

__Хватит давать__ пустые обещания-пора работать! (R. Falyakhov);

*Идти или нет? — Ну, **хватит полоскаться**, — сказала мама, — решай.* (I. Grekova)

Construction with the particle хватит- can also be combined directly with a specific object to be terminated and can be used alone.

Example : *Давай тогда перейдем в комнату, **хватит** этих кухонных разговоров.* (A. Gorkin);

Но позвольте мне довести свою мысль до конца... – Не позволим! __Хватит__! (A. Rybakov)

- **Брось-construction**

Брось-construction shows a synonymous use with the хватит-construction, as it calls for the discontinuance of an action already in progress. The two constructions have something in common in that the connecting verb form is limited to the infinitive and both of

them can be used independently.

Example : ***Брось*** *придуриваться! Добром говорю.* (B. Mozhaev);

> ***Брось****! — воскликнул Гончаров: — он тебя до смерти укусит!* (A.F. Koni)

Where the two constructions differ from each other is that a prescriptive function in the particle хватит- corresponds to a newly acquired but already predominant function. That is, its original communicative purpose - to inform about sufficiency, has largely turned into the purpose of discontinuing a certain action. In contrast, the particle брось- itself represents the imperative form in the singular of the verb бросить, "which expresses the discontinuance of some action or a temporary refusal of it" (Romenskaya 2003: 11). Therefore, it can be said that the particle брось- itself means ceasing a certain action as an original communicative purpose. The Bulgarian researchers T. Kirova and I. Vaseva advocate a similar opinion: "The particle брось- has preserved its predicative nature to a greater extent and can form (although it is rare) a plural form – бросьте, until the particle хватит- is a solidified form." (Kirova, Vaseva 1995: 208).

The personal pronoun ты and the particle да function in order to express a negative attitude of the speaker towards the action of the listener.

Example : *Да **брось** ты думать о всякой ерунде!* (D. Emetz).

3.1.2. Lexical means

3.1.2.1. Prescriptive particle and interjection

This part of the work does not deal with particles that serve primarily to amplify the inducement expressed by other prescripitve utterances, but only with particles that independently express the volition of the speaker. The volition of the speaker in the following example - permission - is conveyed to the actual performer of a certain action by pronouncing the particle пусть.

Example : *Завтра земля, послезавтра — лес, через неделю — усадьба. — **Пусть**, **пусть**, **пусть**. Может быть, это справедливо. — А чем мы будем кормить детей?* (B. Vasiliev).

The interjection айда, the use of which is very reminiscent of the Bulgarian хайде, is most often used in colloquial speech (Russkaya Grammatika 1980: 620) or is defined as "command words that have passed into everyday language" (Nazari 2011: 102). By uttering the айда, the speaker encourages the listener to initiate a certain action or invites him to jointly perform an action.

Example : *И **айда** ко мне в бизнес-класс, там и наговоримся.* (O. Novikova);

*А то можем и Южный полюс пересечь. **Айда**, братцы!.. Бегемоты подумали, подумали и решили — **айда**! Так начался ВЕЛИКИЙ ПЕРЕХОД БЕГЕМОТОВ ЧЕРЕЗ ЮЖНЫЙ ПОЛЮС.* (A. Divanov)

3.2. Means of indirect expression of the inducement

As in Bulgarian, so in Russian variety of means can be included in the list of indirect expression of the inducement. Russkaya Grammatika (1982) presents a variety of sentences that lack special forms, but express the volition of the speaker: **Воды!**; **Молчать!**; **Ко мне!**; **Все наверх!**; **Быстрее!**; **Внимание!**; **Ты должен подчиниться!**; **Поедешь!**; **Поехали!**; **Я требую послушания, приказываю, настаиваю, чтобы ты подчинился.** (Russkaya Grammatika 1982: 88). We extend the list of indirect expression of the inducement by adding other types of prescriptive utterance such as **Вы не могли бы вызвать мне такси?** (A. Kirilin) and **Пойдём со мной, я по дороге тебе всё объясню.** (A. Gelasimov). And last but not least, it also includes utterances that are highly context-dependent: **Здесь холодно.** (B. Mesyacz); **Я не люблю, когда меня расспрашивают.** (M. Gorky); **Ты чего тут торчишь? ...Чего стоишь пнем?** (M. Gorky).

3.2.1. Syntactic means

As in the Bulgarian language, syntactic means in Russian, which are divided into explicit and implicit, are mainly composed of declaraitve, interrogative and elliptical sentences. However, unlike Bulgarian, Russian is characterized by the fact that it has a relatively wider inventory of implicit means. In addition to the specified types of sentences, there is also an infinitive sentence that expresses volition of the speaker through the independent use of the infinitive .

3.2.1.1. Explicit means

(1) Declarative sentence

- With modal predicates

In Russian language, modal modifiers with the meaning of necessity and possibility include different elements that differ in their morphological characteristics (Bondarko 1990: 1 33-136, 147, quoted in Izotov 2005: 157). Their use may not be limited to expressing the speaker's subjective judgment of a certain action, but appear with a more extended communicative purpose - inducing the listener to engage / or not to engage in it.

Example : *Вдруг капризно и сердито, как маленькая, крикнула Лина. Ты **должен**, **должен** мне помочь! Ты **должен** сказать, что мне делать!* (M. Poletika);

*Маня, теперь тебе **надо** немного посидеть в кресле.* (Polyakov. A);

*И доктор – видите? – показал он на тело Зиц-Коровина. – Убит выстрелом из шприца! Тяжелая рука Аркадия Сергеевича легла ему на плечо. – Тсс! **Не надо** кричать.* (Akunin. B);

*Лежи и отдыхай. Тебе **нужно** спать больше. А я поеду на рынок и в аптеку.* (I. Muravieva)

- With performative verbs

Kazimova E. A and Shaxbanova P. A suggest an extended list including various verbs that have as a common meaning - inducement to a certain action. However, they do not associate with performative use some verbs whose form meet the formal criteria of a performative verb – present tense, imperfective verb, indicative mood and first person. The role of this kind of verbs are explained simply as a description, not to an expression of inducement. As related examples, the verbs комнодовать and заставлять are presented (Kazimova and Shaxbanova 2014: 97). Indeed, the use of the form meeting all the criteria - командую and заставляю is rarely found in a performative meaning. In the case of заставлять, however, if the verb deviates from one of the formal criteria - the aspect of the verb, there are some examples in which it is used with the aim of inducing the listener participating in the communicative situation.

Example : *Я вас **заставлю** вынести то, что я уже вынес!* (M. Paley)

We can present the following examples as ordinary utterances in which the inducement is conveyed by performative verbs

Example : *А теперь я **прошу** вас скорее сказать мне то, что мучило меня все это время, эти три года.* (Belyaev. A);

*Но я **советую** продлить операцию крейсеров до критического истощения бункеров.* (Pikul. V)

Although there are examples in which the volition of the speaker is expressed by a combination of the given performative verbs - прошу and советую and an infinitive, this combination is not very familiar to Russian speakers, nor is it often used in their everyday life. According to Sunghee Kang, this is due to the fact that the combination has limited use only in formal situations (high register of communication). If a prescriptive utterance made up of the performative verbs – прошу and советую is used in everyday life, it becomes clear that the utterance includes a strong nuance of command, an unfriendly attitude or a sense of distance between the speaker and the listener (Sunghee Kan 1999: 162-163, 2007: 318-319).

3.2.1.2. Implicit means

(1) Infinitive (Infinitive sentence)

The infinitive is divided into two categories - dependent infinitive, which is mainly combined with modal verbs and predicative adverbs, and the independent infinitive, which is used alone in the sentence and expresses different modal meanings. According to some researchers, a type of sentence consisting only of an independent infinitive and indicating a necessary, inevitable or desired action which has to be performed in the future is defined as an infinitive sentence (Sangyong Pyo 1997: 369). The independent use of an infinitive to express a specific illocutionary force (e.g. an order) is also described as follows: "a single-component imperative sentence where it (the infinitive) is a functional substitute for the forms of the imperative paradigm." (Xrakovski, Volodin 1986: 196).

This chapter focuses on cases where an infinitive sentence made up of an independent infinitive is used to induce the listener. It is characteristic that there is a restriction in the

meaning expressed by the infinitive sentence. The restriction refers to "categorical order that does not imply the possibility of non-completion" (Ivanova 2009: 309). Therefore, in the case of forming an prescriptive utterance with an infinitive sentence, it is most often accompanied by a strong intonation. Also, this means is characterized by the fact that the subordination between the speaker and the listener is obvious and that there cannot be combination with lexical items or particles functioning to weaken illocutionary force.

Example: *Вдруг взревел подполковник. – Почему посторонние в запретной зоне?* ***Убрать*** *немедленно! Взревел и старшина: – Хрисанов!* (А. Степанов); ***Позвать*** *сюда хозяина!* (Belyaev. A);

С Зиной всякие разговоры ***прекратить****!* (Bulgakov. M);

Человек в плаще опустил руку и приказал: – ***Убрать*** *падаль, быстро!* (Strugatskyi. A)

A characteristic feature of an infinitive sentence with negation is that it is closely connected with the necessity when formed by the imperfective verb, and when formed by the perfective verb - with the possibility (Sangyong Pyo 1997: 201).

Example : ***Не плевать****. Вон плевательница.* (Bulgakov. M);

Тебе здесь ***не пройти****.* (The example is from M. A. Shelyakin 2006: 30)

(2) Declarative sentence

- In the indicative mood

This chapter mainly deals with the use of indicative verb forms in a future tense (perfective verb), in a present tense and a future tense (imperfective verb) and in a past tense (especially plural form of certain verbs).

The volition of the speaker using indicative verb forms in the future tense is usually described as more categorical than the voilition expressed by imperative forms (Vaseva 2007: 29).

Example : *Ну, ничего, после ужина* ***останешься*** *в столовой, будешь Ире помогать!* *— приказал в конце своей тирады Володя и подвел меня за руку к этой Ире, а сам вдруг куда-то исчез.* (A. Motorov);

О чём читаете? — О русской поэзии, с вашего позволения. — Приказ ко-митета, слушайте внимательно: с этого дня ***будете читать*** *только*

революционного поэта Горького, и никого больше! (V. Aksenov)

Indicative forms in the past tense are characterized by the fact that, to a large extent, they express an inducement to perform an action together (especially one-way movement).

Example : *Ну, **поехали**, **поехали**. Тридцать градусов. С каждым часом становил о-сь всё теплее.* (V. T. Shalamov)

But there are also cases in which given means is not intended to induce to a joint action, but to transmit a direct inducement to multiple listeners. In this case, the authority of the speaker and the imperative tone are emphasized.

Example : *Внимание, **приготовились**. По моему сигналу играющие начинают игру по охоте на зайцев.* (I. Grekiva)

Although relevant verbs are very limited, there are cases where verb forms in past tense singular are used to provoke the listener to perform the action of movement or displacement. However, movement or displacement here is mainly based on the authority of the speaker or his negative attitude towards the interlocutor. So it should be considered that the indicated actions do not simply represent a change in the location of the interlocutor, but include a rather strong and dismissive nuance.

Example : ***Пошел** ты на х-й, я тебя не знаю!!!* (G. M. Artemieva)

As other means that realize joint inducement are often mentioned indicative verb forms in a first person plural future tense (e.g. споем, будем петь). Unlike the давай(те)-construction is included in the direct expression of the inducement, given means are included in the indirect expression, not only because they lack a special prescriptive marker, but also because their prescriptive function is additional and transpositional.

Example : ***Пойдём** вон туда, к футбольным воротам.* (A. Gelasivom);

*Все ко мне! **Будем петь**! — А пить? — с надеждой спросил Витек.* (S. Kubrin)

Among the use of indicative forms for the purpose of expressing inducement to a second person, there are cases in which the speaker intends to cease an action of the listener by literally describing his action with imperfective verbs in a present tense.

Example : ***Врешь, врешь,*** *подлец! – надрывно кричала Катерина Ивановна. –* *Никогда дочь благородных родителей не опустится ДО кражи!* (Akunin. B).

Unlike the above examples, where specific actions are implied, there are also cases where the speaker induces the listener through free speech.

Example : *Стоит, не стоит —* ***это дело не твое****, Тамара, —* *грубо ответила Женька.* (A. I. Kuprin)

(3) Interrogative sentence

This chapter deals with interrogative sentences, in which the modal verb мочь in the indicative and conditional mood and the verb хотеть in the indicative mood, literally referring to the possibility or intention of the speaker, play a key role in expressing the volition of the speaker.

- In the indicative mood

Prescriptive utterances with the verbs мочь and хотеть are most often found with negation.

Example : *Я извиняюсь, – сказал он, и лицо его потемнело, – вы* ***не можете*** ***подождать*** *минутку?* (Bulgakov. M);

Вы ***не хотите*** *мне что-то сообщить?* (A. T. Tvardovsky)

Although the use of не можете in interrogative sentences is a widely used way of conveying a polite request, there are cases where it deviates from the politeness. This special case corresponds to prescriptive utterances in which the conjugated verb indicating a specific action is an imperfective infinitive and the expressed volition is directed to a second person singular.

Example : *Эй ты, капустник! Ты* ***не можешь*** *лететь побыстрее? Что ты всё время отстаёшь?* (V. Medvedev).

- In the conditional mood

Interrogative sentences with the verb мочь in the conditional mood second person plural may be regarded as a device whose conventional use for expressing inducement is strongly emphasized. Due to the high degree of conventionalization, the context dependence of the given means is remarkably low compared to other indirect means and the speaker's utterance hardly makes it difficult for the listener to understand the speaker's actual intention. Since the status difference between the speaker and the listener is clear (speaker < listener), the listener has the right of decision to perform the action, and thus the listener's burden on the action appears low.

Example : ***Вы не могли бы*** *вызвать мне такси?* (A. Kirilin);

Вы не могли бы *помочь загрузить его в машину?* (Polyakova. T)

Although it is rare, there are also cases in which verb forms in the conditional mood occur in a second person singular. The same illocutionary force is expressed - a request, but the difference in status between the interlocutors is marked differently (speaker > listener or speaker = listener). The reason why the speaker chooses the given device can be explained by the fact that the speaker himself realizes that the action he wants could make it difficult for the listener or create some difficulties for him.

Example : *Папа, мне очень нужен этот дневник. **Ты не мог бы привезти** его мне прямо сейчас? — Отец согласился совершенно неожиданно для нее.* (N. Alexandrova).

(4) Elliptical sentence

In Russian, as in Bulgarian, elliptical sentences are often used, aiming to comply with the economy of the language by not repeating specific elements. As an example of this means, we can offer the independent use of a noun and an adverb or the comparative degree of an adverb.

Example : *Делаю все, что могу. **Терпение**.* (A. Belyaev);

*Затрепетав всем телом, она инстинктивно рванулась. — **Спокойнее,** — услышала она голос Керна, совсем такой же, как во время обычных о пераций, а затем потеряла сознание.* (А. Беляев)

In addition to the use of nouns and adverbs, some expressions conveying voiltion of the speaker are found. Due to the ellipsis of basic elements, the specific action is omitted.

Example : *Зачем — через меня? Я ее — жалею... [Бубнов]* ***Как волк овцу****...* (М. Gorky);

Смотри, брат! ***Шути в меру****... да! (Сильно стучит в дверь.) Василий!* (М. Gorky)

Omitting direct prescriptive utterances such as не се преструвай and ограничи, utterances with only specific expressions ***Как волк овцу*** and ***Шути в меру*** convey the speaker's actual volition to the listener not to talk nonsense and to stop joking.

4. A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE EXPRESSION OF THE INDUCEMENT IN MODERN BULGARIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

This chapter is made up of eight subsections corresponding to the eight illocutionary forces discussed in chapter 1.3. Semantics of the inducement - order (categorical and non-categorical), request, suggestion, advice-warning, permission, instruction, wish, warning-threat (see: pp. 82-87 of the dissertation for a detailed description of characteristics of each illocutionary force.)

In each subsection we can expect to achieve the following goals: (1) to verify whether the means presented in the second and third chapters as those that have a relatively higher relevance to a specific illocutionary force are actually actively used in Bulgarian and Russian literary texts; (2) to find different means actually found in each language as instruments for expressing the relevant illocutionary force; (3) to present essential and (if any) distinctive translational features of each means; (4) to identify existence of different translation equivalents appearing in the particular illocutionary force.

In order to fulfill these goals, we will limit ourselves to a certain number of Bulgarian and Russian literary works that serve as sources for the comparative study. The reason is that when dealing with each illocutionary force, too many examples can be given with different means and correspondingly different translation equivalents which could be obtained depending on the subjective style of the author and the translator. Hence, this chapter is based on the discovery of the phenomena that are observed in pre-selected original texts in both languages and their translations[1].

Despite the stated specific goals, in order not to expand the volume of the abstract, from now on we will deal with only one interesting group of each illocutionary force, composed of original examples with the same or similar means and their translations. In this way, we could at least partially approach the third and fourth goals, which are respectively related to translation characteristics and variety of translation equivalents. (The numbers of each example remain as written in the dissertation.)

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[1] Bulgarian literary works – *Ян бибиян: Невероятните приключения на едно хлапе* (Е. Пелин), *Сините пеперуди* (П. Вежинов), *Голямата скука* (Б. Райнов), *Няма нищо по-хубаво от лошото време* (Б. Райнов), *Черните лебеди* (Б. Райнов); Russian literary works – *Если б не знать* (Устинов. С), *Козлиная песнь* (Вагинов. К), *Жиличка* (Литвинец. Н), *Мне жалко* (Филимонов), *Голова Профессора Доуэля* (А. Беляев), *Человек-амфибия* (А. Беляев), *Омон Ра* (В. Пелевин).

4.1. Order

4.1.1. Categorical odrer

In the translation of the examples, which aims to induce the interlocutor not to perform the action, the following translation characteristic is found. Although стига- and престани(престанете) share the same function, стига- is translated using relatively different ways (not only with хватит / довольно, which are the corresponding words of the Bulgarian particle стига-, but also with the synthetic form, see: [70] ~ [72]), while престани(престанете) shows absolute symmetry in its translation (see: [73] ~ [75]).

[70] **Стига си се оглеждала**, как ще се вживееш в ролята, като непрекъснато се оглеждаш.

[70'] **Хватит тебе смотреться**, как тут вжиться в роль, если ты беспрерывно смотришься в зеркало.

[71] Хайде **стига,** да спим!

[71'] **Довольно**, пора спать!

[72] **Стига** с тоя твой син — казвам. — Да си мислил по-рано за тия неща.

[72'] **Отстань** ты, наконец, со своим сыном. — говорю. — Надо было раньше об этом думать.

[73] Едит, **престани** да ми размахваш тоя пистолет и да ме дразниш с ината си — сменям аз тона.

[73'] Эдит, **перестань** размахивать пистолетом и злить меня своим упрямством, — меняю я тон.

[74] **Престанете** да ми натрапвате вашия Сеймур. Голям интелект е, съгласен съм, но какво от това?

[74'] **Перестаньте** приставать ко мне с вашим Сеймуром. Ума — палата, согласен, но что из этого?

[75] И **престанете** за бога да се движите насам-натам и да домакинствувате.

[75'] И **перестаньте**, ради бога, суетиться. Лучше посидите.

4.1.2. Non-Categorical odrer

While in Russian there is a symmetrical translation also in the case of a non-categorical command with the aim of not performing the action (see: [165] ~ [166]), in Bulgarian there are some examples in which other means than the synthetic form are applied (see: [167']) and another verb (see: [168']).

[165] **Не благодарите** меня, это мой долг.

[165'] **Не** ми **благодарете**, това е мой дълг.

[166]	**Не пытайтесь** говорить и лежите тихо, — сказала Лоран.	[166']	**Не се опитвайте** да говорите и лежете тихо — каза Лоран.
[167]	На излизане оттук ще получиш необходимата литература. И **остави тия скръбни физиономии**. Подбрано ти е само най-същественото, няма да се преумориш от четене.	[167']	При посадке получишь необходимую литературу. И **не надо хмуриться**. Мы велели отобрать лишь самое существенное, так что чтение тебя не переутомит.
[168]	**Не ме четкай** — усмихва се Любо. — Ако не бях аз, друг щеше да бъде.	[168']	**Не морочь голову**, — усмехается Любо. — Не будь меня, нашелся бы другой.

By replacing скръбни физиономии with хмуриться, the interpreter of the example [167], paraphrases the given prescriptive utterance as Не хмурься. And in order to reduce the force in the utterance, he applies a modal predicate не надо. In the example [168] an asymmetric translation also occurs, but the asymmetry in this case is caused by choosing a different verb. In this example, the speaker's utterance conveying the meaning Не ме ласкаете [Don't flatter me] is paraphrased in a translation example as Не ме баламосвай / Не ме залъгвай. [Don't lie to me.]

It should be said that such an asymmetry created by using a different means [167] and using a different verb [168] is only affected by the translator's choice and therefore the relation between translation pairs cannot be explained.

4.2. Request

There are many interrogative sentences among the examples which express the illocutionary force request . In Bulgarian, we find out not only the use of an interrogative sentence with the verb in the conditional mood, mentioned in the second chapter as a means strongly related to the illocutionary force request (or rather polite request) (see: [224] ~ [225]), but also the use of an interrogative sentence with the verb in the indicative mood future tense (see [226] ~ [227]).

[224]	**Бихте ли ми показали** някакъв образец на поезия?	[224']	**Вы не могли бы показать** мне что-нибудь из поэзии?
[225]	Чудесно… Но **не бихте ли с и направили труда** да ни до	[225']	Чудесно... **Не могли бы вы подать** нам бутылку?

	-несете бутилката?		
[226]	Лос, **ще** ми **дадете ли** книгата на Син Тъмния? — обади се внезапно той	[226']	Лос, **не можете ли** вы мне дать книгу Сина Темного?
[227]	Мистър Хигинс, **няма ли да спрете** най-сетне да ни досаждате с баналностите си? — любопитствува Дороти, чието внимание досега е било изцяло погълнато от стриптийза.	[227']	Мистер Хиггинс, когда вы наконец **перестанете** надоедать нам своими банальностями? — не удержалась Дороти, до этого поглощенная стриптизом.

Presented four examples correspond to interrogative sentences with the verb in the conditional mood (without negation [224] and with negation [225]) and with the verb in the indicative mood future tense (without negation [226] and with negation [227]). In examples [224] and [225], where an interrogative sentence is used in the conditional mood, is marked a higher politeness than in examples [226] and [227], where the conditional mood is absent. If we compare the first two interrogative sentences with high politeness guaranteed by the use of conditional mood, example [225] is assumed to have higher politeness. The reason for this assumption is explained not only by the use of the negative particle не, but also by the added part related to the listener's intention to make an effort to perform the action. However, their translations [224'] and [225'] do not show much difference except for the position of the personal pronoun вы and are equally composed by the combination of вы не могли бы + the action, which in the third chapter is mentioned as a means with a more great relevance to the specific illocutionary force request. Another characteristic observed in the translations of [224'] ~ [227'] is that, with the exception of [227'], where the interrogative sentence is translated with a synthetic form, the consistent use of the negative particle не and the modal verb мочь is confirmed.

4.3. Suggestion

In Russian, the use of the verb form in a present tense идем or едем stands out when the speaker induces the listener to go somewhere together. As can be seen from [302'] ~ [308'], their translations in Bulgarian are mainly divided into two groups. In one group, the original Russian prescriptive utterance are translated in the same way - да вървим (see [302'] ~ [305']). In this case, the person and number of the performer of the action are preserved in the

translation process. In the other group, however, the person and number of the performer are changed. In this case the action is actually performed by a group composed of the speaker and the listener. But superficially, translations [306'] ~ [308'] correspond to direct inducement to the listener. In the translation [309'] it is confirmed that, as in the original Russian example, a verb form in a present tense first person plural is used with the aim of proposing a joint completion of the action.

[302]	**Идем** сейчас!	[302']	**Да вървим** още сега!
[303]	Отдаст! Если не отдаст, я убью Сальватора. **Идем** сейчас же.	[303']	Ще ми го даде! Ако не ми го даде, ще убия Салватор. **Да вървим** веднага.
[304]	**Идем** скорее.	[304']	**Да вървим** по-скоро!
[305]	Я уже вызвал по телефону мой автомобиль. **Едем** со мною, Артур!	[305']	Вече извиках по телефона колата си. **Да вървим** заедно, Артур!
[306]	**Идем** ко мне, Лидинг, я покажу тебе новую комнату.	[306']	**Ела** с мене. Лидинг, ще ти покажа новата си стая.
[307]	**Идемте** со мной.	[307']	**Елате** с мене.
[308]	**Идем**, взломаем дверь!	[308']	**Елате** да разбием вратата!
.[309]	Итак, мы **начинаем**!	[309']	И така, **започваме**!

4.4. Advice-warning

As is clearly shown in the adverbs озабоченно and заботливо used in [330] and [331], the illocutionary force advice-warning is associated with cases where the speaker expresses his volition based on the perceived problems that may arise for the listener and can have negative consequences for him. For example, the prescriptive utterance in example [330] is produced by the speaker's recognition of the problem that the listener is not warmly clothed, and is therefore delivered in order to keep the listener from catching a cold. The example [331], which is characterized by high implicitness, does not mean Млъкнете, говорите твърде много. [Shut up, you talk too much.], and as implied by its similar example [332], means Talking too much can hurt you, so talk less. The prescriptive utterance **Вы слишком много говорите.** should not be interpreted literally but should be understood as an utterance with some concern on the part of the speaker for possible negative consequences which can arise for the listener.

[330]	**Застегнись** как можно плотнее, — озабоченно заговорил Халмурадов, —	[330']	**Загърни се** колкото можеш по-плътно — загрижено почна Халмурадов, —

	особенно ватник на горле. Насчет лица...		особено ватенката на гърлото. На лицето…
[331]	**Вы слишком много говорите**, — заботливо сказала мадам Лоран, сидевшая подле Артура.	[331']	**Вие твърде много говорите** — загрижено каза мадам Лоран, която седеше край Артур.
[332]	Много **не говорите**, — предупредил его Ларе, — вам вредно.	[332']	**Не говорете** много — предупреди го Ларе, — вредно е за вас.

4.5. Permission

Although it is few in number, in the original Bulgarian and Russian texts some examples are found that are not formed with a synthetic form of the verb. In the Bulgarian examples [384] and [385], the modal verb мога in a conditional mood is used, the use of which adds a certain politeness to the speaker's volition. Some examples are found in the original Russian texts, in which the expressions по-вашему [386] and как хотите [387] are used to convey the illocutionary force permission. The volition of the speaker expressed by these expressions includes the meaning of Съгласен съм с вас. Оставям на вашето решение. Направете така, както желаете вие. Разрешавам така да постъпите. [I agree with you. I leave it to your decision. Do as you wish. I allow you to do so.]. Moreover, in the Russian texts there are examples such as [388] and [389] in which permission of the speaker is conveyed by mentioning the possibility of performing or not performing an action.

[384]	Кога можете да постъпите? — Ако е нужно, веднага.— Не чак толкова бързо…Но **би хте могли да отскочите да с е снабдите** с една портативн а машина и всичко, каквото т рябва.	[384']	Когда вы можете приступить к работе? — Хоть сейчас, если нужно. — К чему такая спешка?.. Но, может, **вы смогли бы заглянуть в магазин и снабдить** себя портативной машинкой и другими нужными для работы мелочами.
[385]	Понеже ние с вас няма да гласуваме, смятам, че **бихте могли да ми предложите едно кафе.**	[385']	Поскольку нам с вами голосовать не придется, то **вы могли бы предложить мне чашку кофе.**
[386]	Ну, **пусть будет по-вашему**. Вы останетесь женщиной.	[386']	Е, **нека бъде, както искате**. Ще си останете жена.
[387]	Впрочем, **как хотите**.	[387']	Впрочем **както искате**.
[388]	Ясно. Могу идти? — **Можешь**.	[388']	Ясно. Мога ли да тръгвам? — **Можеш**.

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| [389] | **Можете не выдавать** ее, — прервал Сальватор. | [389'] | **Можете да не я издадете** — прекъсна го Салватор. |

4.6. Instruction

Among the examples of expression of the illocutionary force instruction are cases where multiple directions appear consecutively within a single utterance. In four examples [408] ~ [411] found in the Russian original texts, there is not only an utterance that emphasizes the consistent use of a synthetic form [408] ~ [409], but also utterances that repeatedly use verb forms in a future tense [410] and in a present tense [411]. Through the transposition of an indicative verb form in both tenses, the main purpose of which is to describe an action that is currently being performed and will be performed in the future, utterances function to describe a sequential procedure that, from the speaker's point of view, the listener must follow. The given examples, except for the obvious difference in the aspect of verb used in the example [409] садитесь– [409'] седнете, show an absolutely symmetrical way of translation.

[408]	Как только ты окажешься в океане — а это может произойти даже сегодня ночью, — **плыви** немедленно домой через подводный тоннель (дома сейчас только верный Джим), **возьми** навигационные инструменты, нож и прочее, **найди** Лидинга и **отправляйся** в путь, прежде чем солнце поднимется нас океаном.	[408']	Щом се озовеш в океана — а това може да стане дори още тази нощ, — **плувай** незабавно към вкъщи, през подводния тунел (у нас сега е само верният Джим), **вземи** навигационните инструменти, ножа и прочие, **намери** Лидинг и **тръгвай** на път още преди слънцето да се издигне над океана.
[409]	Слушайте же меня. Во-первых, **успокойтесь**. Во-вторых, **садитесь** за пианино и **пойте**. **Пойте** как можно громче, чтобы было слышно там, наверху.	[409']	Слушайте ме. Първо, **успокойте се**. Второ, **седнете** до пианото и **пейте**. **Пейте** колкото се може по-високо, за да се чува там, горе.
[410]	Как он смел! Я убью Сальватора своими собственными руками. — Молчи! Сальватор сильнее тебя. Тут надо было острожным. Ты **пойдешь** к Сальватору и **скажешь**, что Ихтиандр твой сын. Я буду твоим свидетелем. Ты	[410']	Как е посмял! Ще го убия със собствените си ръце. — Мълчи! Салватор е по-силен от теб. ... Трябва да бъдем предпазливи. Ти **ще отидеш** при Салватор и **ще кажеш**, че Ихтиандър е твоят син. Аз ще ти бъда свидетел. **Ще поискаш** от него да ти върне

потребуешь, чтобы он отдал тебе сына. А не отдаст, ты **скажешь**, что донесешь на него в суд за то, что он калечит детей. Этого он побоится. Если же это не поможет, ты **пойдешь** в суд.

[411] Ты когда нибудь записи расшифровывал? — Нет, — ответил я. — Это просто. **Прокручиваешь** чуть-чуть пленку, **записываешь**, то что слышишь, и **крутишь** дальше. Если не разбираешь с первого раза, **слушаешь** несколько раз.

сина. Ако не го даде, **ще** го **заплашиш**, че ще се обърнеш към съда, загдето осакатява децата. Ще го дострашее. Ако обаче и това не помогне, **ще** го **дадеш** под съд.

[411'] Разшифровал ли си някога записи? — Не — отвърнах аз. — Това е просто. **Завърташ** малко лентата, **записваш** каквото си чул, и **продължаваш** нататък. Ако не разбереш нещо от първия път, го **превърташ** няколко пъти.

4.7. Wish

In the original Russian texts are found some prescriptive utterances that express the illocutionary force wish by using synthetic forms.

[421] Ты, когда на Луну прилетишь, **вспомни** обо мне, ладно? — Конечно, — сказал я. — **Вспомни** просто, что был такой Сема. Первая ступень. Обещаешь? — Обещаю. — Ты обязательно **должен долететь** и все **сделать**, слышишь? — Да. — Пора. Прощай. — Прощай, Сема.

[421'] Когато долетиш на Луната, **спомни си** за мен, а? — Разбира се — казах аз. — Просто **си спомни**, че е имало един Сьома. Първата степен. Обещаваш ли? — Обещавам. — Ти непременно **трябва да долетиш** и **да довършиш** всичко, чуваш ли? — Да. — Време е. Сбогом. — Сбогом, Сьома.

[422] Если вы увидите когда-нибудь Гуттиэре, **передайте** ей мой привет и **скажите**, что я всегда буду помнить ее!

[422'] Олсен, Олсен! Ако някога видите Гутиере, **предайте** ѝ моя поздрав и ѝ **кажете**, че аз никога няма да я забравя!

Examples [421] and [422] are the cases in which the speaker conveys his desire to be performed certain actions to a colleague going to the moon on a mission and to a friend going on a journey. Although the actions - the listener recalls the speaker [421] and the listener conveys greetings from the speaker [422] - do not produce superficial changes in the speaker, as in other illocutionary forces, the speaker expresses his desire for the eventual acquisition

of happiness and satisfaction. At the end of the example [421] and its translation [421'], a modal predicate and adverbs обязательно and непременно, which imply the presence of necessity are used. Given that the inducement in this example puts little pressure on the listener to perform the action, the use of given means with a modal predicate and adverbs should be understood that function to emphasize a desire for completion of the action.

Both examples [421] and [422] show symmetrical translation, retaining in their translations the same means used in the original texts.

4.8. Warning-threat

In terms of the illocutionary force warning-threat, the presence of the negative consequences that can occur to the listener when he does not comply with the speaker's inducement is important. They are visible in utterances in which an ако-изречение [if-clause] is used. In this case, the ако-изречение itself indirectly presents the action that the listener should perform, and the negative consequences of not complying with the speaker's volition are presented in the same utterance after the ако-изречение. As we can see in the Bulgarian examples below [429] ~ [433], negative outcomes are often described using the future tense as upcoming plans or actions of the speaker (see: [429], [430], [431], [433]) or the listener (see: [432]).

[429]	**Ако не ме върнеш**, ще ти откъсна опашката.	[429']	**Если не повернешь назад**, Фьють, я оторву тебе хвост!
[430]	Добре, но **ако не платите**, да знаете, че ще прибера бушоните.	[430']	Хорошо, а **не заплатите**, я вывинчу пробки, так и знайте.
[431]	Не бързай да обещаваш, а още по-малко — да лъжеш. Казах: четири неща. **Ако не изпълниш точно което и да е от тях**, знай, че ще те открием, та ако ще да се завреш в Патагония, а тогава … Ти вече от доста време си под наблюдението на нашите органи и няма да бъдеш изтърван от око, уверявам те.	[431']	Не торопись давать обещания и тем более врать. Тебе сказано: зависит от четырех вещей. **Если не будет в точности выполнено** хотя бы одно условие, знай, что мы найдем тебя даже в Патагонии, и тогда ... Ты уже давненько находишься под наблюдением, и тебе не укрыться от наших глаз, уверяю.
[432]	**Ако ти ме убиеш**, всички врати ще се заключат, всички	[432']	**Если ты убьешь меня**, все двери моего царства навеки

	води ще пресъхнат, тая зелена гора ще се превърне в пустиня и ти ще умреш от глад и жажда.		замкнутся. Источники иссякнут. Зеленый лес превратится в пустыню. Ты умрешь от голода и жажды.
[433]	Ще те заведа, Ян Бибиян, само ме пусни. — Добре, но **ако побегнеш**, ще те набия с опашката.	[433']	Хорошо, Ян Бибиян. Но отпусти меня, пожалуйста! — **Не думай удирать**, иначе познакомишься с хвостом черта.

An interesting thing in this way of expressing warning-threat is that the inducement to perform the actions Върни ме [429], Плати [430], Изпълни [431] is expressed in an ако-изречение with negation, and the inducement not to perform Не ме убивай [432], Не побягвай [433] – in an ако-изречение without negation. In the translation of examples [429] ~ [432], the assumption of the speaker in the original text remains. But in the translation [433'], where translational asymmetry is observed not only in the way the negative results are presented, but also in the way the speaker's volition is expressed, the assumption in the original example is excluded and its place is taken by the synthetic prescriptive form with negation.

CONCLUSION

In the present dissertation, means of expressing the inducement in two closely related languages are investigated. Due to the presence of a direct and indirect way of expressing the inducement, presented in the Theory of speech acts of J. Searle, the list of means for its realization is expanded. In other words, we can talk about the inducement in different cases, regardless of the formal characteristics of the sentence, if the actual communicative purpose is to induce someone to perform / not to perform a certain action. Whole such formal conditions are relatively excluded, he importance of certain semantic conditions, such as causation, desirability, immediate address, and future-present perspective, is emphasized. The specified semantic features are represented in another way, through the felicity conditions of directives. In the dissertation we refer to the inducement only when the true communicative intention of the speaker satisfies these conditions. All cases in which the presence of inducement is identified are defined with one superordinate term – prescriptive utterance. The choice of the given term is dictated by the fact that the use of the term imperative sentence can lead to a certain limitation on the means and meanings. Also the fact that the expression of the volition of the speaker for the purpose of inducement takes place in a real communicative situation plays an important role.

With the use of the word prescriptive, which can cover a relatively wider field, the range of means and correspondingly scope of the study are expanded. However, a clear limit was set in expanding the scope of the analyses. All persons – second, third and first person – are accepted as a possible addressee to whom the speaker's volition is directed. The inducement to second person, called direct inducement, shows no deviations. The same applies to a group of addressees composed of the speaker and the listener, which in this case we call joint inducement. Also the possibility of the inducement to the third person and the first person is presented, defined as indirect or double inducement, which is named based on the number of inducements. In the case of indirect or double inducement, the most essential element is the presence of a listener. In other words, only the cases where the presence of a listener is guaranteed, e. g. the speaker conveys his volition to a third person through the listener, or the speaker asks the listener's permission and it is conveyed back to the speaker, can be presented as prescriptive utterances. This means that the cases in which the inducement is directed at the speaker himself or at an inaccessible being (e. g. prayer to God)

are excluded from the object of the study.

As an attempt to study the different means more systematically and to compensate for the limits of previous studies in which the means overlap in multiple definitions (e. g. the use of a modal verb followed by the particle да – трябва да defined as both a lexical and a syntactic device), the different means in this dissertation are divided into several subclasses. First of all, the division is made according to whether there is direct or indirect expression of inducement. The first case relates to examples in which the inducement is identified due to the presence of an explicit marker. The second group is related to the cases in which the inducement corresponds to an additional communicative function. Although there are means that are established in academic grammar as conventional means of conveying inducement, in the present dissertation they are also referred to the indirect expression of inducement, because their original function cannot to be ignored despite their conventional use.

Within these two most general subclasses are located three types of means: morphological means, representing a combination of a prescriptive marker and a verb form that conveys the propositional content, lexical means, repressneting the use of prescriptive particles and interjections, which independently convey the volition of the speaker and syntactic means, representing the use of different types of sentences, which in a specific context perform a prescriptive function. Furthermore, syntactic means are classified into explicit and implicit according to the presence or absence of supporting lexical components, e. g. modal or performative verb. In cases of implicit means, there are examples of high implicitness that require guesswork on the part of the listener to understand the exact intention of the speaker.

The first aim of the second and third chapter is to look through the prescriptive means in each of the two languages, compared in this study and to propose appropriate subclasses to describe their characteristic features based on empirical examples from different corpora. Due to the fact that the two languages are closely related, considerable similarity was found in the list of means possessed by each of the languages and moreover the distribution of the means in the proposed subclasses turns out to be similar. Exceptions are the да-construction in Bulgarian and the infinitive in Russian, which are presented differently due to the difference in their relation to the prescriptive function: да-construction in direct expression of the inducement and infinitive in indirect expression of the inducement. The second and third chapters are also aimed at deriving a representative, characteristic meaning (or illocutionary

force) for specific means in the presence of a high correlation between them. However, most of the means analyzed are not limited to one specific meaning, but are associated with different meanings. Except for those whose use is established in the grammar (e.g. an interrogative sentence in both languages formed by a verb in the conditional mood express a request), only some specific means have a relatively high correlation with one specific meaning. As examples of this in Bulgarian, the following cases can be listed, which show a relatively high relevance to the meaning of a categorical order: synthetic form of the imperfective verb; да-construction with the verb in the passive voice, formed with the particle се; да-construction with the verb in a present perfect tense, etc. And with regard to Russian language, a high relevance can be presented in the case of the давай-construction and the indicative form in the past tense first person plural, combined with a limited set of verbs (suggestion), the independent use of the infinitive (categorical order) and the construction from the negative imperative of the perfective verb used togerther with бы (advice-warning), etc. However, it was not easy to find uses of some of these means in the parallel corpora that serve as the sources for the comparative study in chapter four. This is because they are not preferred or often used in real communication situations. They obviously relate to a more specific context, e.g. the use of the да-construction with a verb in the passive voice formed with the particle се in Bulgarian and the independent use of the infinitive in Russian occurs mostly in the army, and the use of the да-construction with a verb in a present perfect tense in Bulgarian occurs at presence of a time limit.

The comparative study in the fourth chapter is developed on the basis of a total of eight illocutionary force, which are proposed in the present dissertation as particular meanings of inducement. Each meaning is presented according to the following significant features: a clear hierarchy between the interlocutors, a tense situation, negative emotions of the speaker <categorical order>; exclusion of emotional factors of the speaker, neutral inducement <non-categorical order>; a significant degree of courtesy <request>; presentation of a better way or idea, desire for joint action <suggestion>; avoiding negative consequences such as getting into a dangerous situation <advice-warning>; response for a primary stimulus <permission>; presentation of guidance by a person more experienced in a given situation <instruction>; abstract result of expressing the volition <wish>; a disadvantage for the listener if the speaker's volition is not followed <warning-threat>.

In order to find an answer to the question of which means are found in regard to the

specific illocutionary force, all of the excerpted examples from literary works are grouped based on sufficient consideration of the prescriptive situation. For a clearer visualization the examples of the original means and their translations in the other language are located side by side, which makes it easy to highlight the characteristic translation features.

Comparative research is empirical and is not aimed at finding a representative translation pair (or translation equivalent) for each specific illocutionary force. One can hardly speak of the representativeness of a particular translation pair for a particular illocutionary force, since the stability of such a translation correspondence can at any time be disturbed, for example by a different analysis of the prescriptive situation or a different choice of the translator. The comparative study in the present dissertation is devoted to the presentation of diversity in translation pairs. For almost all illocutionary forces, in fact, multiple translation pairs were found. In addition to some of the translation equivalents discussed in the fourth chapter in this abstract, we summarize some of the persistent translation parallels or translation asymmetries presented in the dissertation:

➢ In most cases, the use of the synthetic form in both languages, which appears actively in each illocutionary force, indicates a symmetrical translation: [52] С потерпевших денег не берем. **Вылезай**! – [52'] Не вземаме пари от пострадалите. **Излизай**!

➢ Asymmetry in the use of a synthetic form is due to three main reasons - a change in the aspect of the verb, a change in the verb itself and a complete change of the means: [17] Мълчи, грознице! — каза хубавицата. **— Мълчи** ти, мазнице! — рече грозната. – [17'] Молчи, кикимора! — бросила ей в ответ красавица. — Сама **замолчи**, угодница! — вскипела костлявая.; [9] **Запалвай!** – [9'] **Включай зажигание!**; [68] Боже мой, **не** ме **учете** на тия неща. – [68'] Господи! И **вы беретесь меня учить**?!

➢ In Russian language, when conveying a categorical order, the use of the infinitive is emphasized. In the Bulgarian translation, it is uniformly replaced by the use of a да-construction with the verb in the passive voice, formed with the particle се, and the use of a synthetic form: [99] **Подготовить** автоматику к мягкой посадке! – [99'] **Да се приготви** автоматиката за меко кацане!; [94] **Позвать** сюда хозяина! – [94'] **Извикайте** господаря!

➢ To convey a request through an interrogative sentence, a negative particle не and a

modal verb мочь are used in Russian. However these elements are not as essential in Bulgarian as in Russian: [224] **Бихте ли** ми **показали** някакъв образец на поезия? – [224'] **Вы не могли бы показать** мне что-нибудь из поэзии?

➤ The use of the давай-construction, which is one of the means in Russian for expressing joint inducement, is often replaced by the хайде-construction in Bulgarian: [296] **Давай проходим** сегодняшнюю ночь. – [296'] **Хайде да се разхождаме** цяла нощ!

➤ An indicative form in a present tense first person plural in Russian for the realization of joint inducement corresponds to a да-construction or a synthetic form in Bulgarian. The second way of translation is characterized by the fact that the person and number of the performer of the action are not preserved in the translation process: [302] **Идем** сейчас! – [302'] **Да вървим** още сега!; [306] **Идем** ко мне. – [306'] **Ела** с мене.

➤ The use of an indicative form in a future tense first person plural in Russian is replaced by the да-construction or is preserved in the Bulgarian translation: [310] Забирай покойницу. **Поедем**. – [310'] Вземай покойницата. **Да вървим**.; [318] Ну, мы еще **поговорим** об этом. – [318'] Е, **ще поговорим** пак за това.; [320] Пока мы **будем** с вами **объясняться** мимикой. – [320'] Засега с вас **ще се обясняваме** с мимика.

➤ The prescriptive function of verb form in a past tense in Russian has no parallels in Bulgarian. For this reason, other means are used in this case: [300] **Поехали!** — крикнул я. – [300'] **Напред!** — извиках аз.

➤ Regarding the expression of advice-warning for an uncontrollable action, there is a translation pair composed of да не + perfective verb in Bulgarian and не + perfective verb in Russian: [357] Боя се, момчето ми, **да не си навлечете беля** с тия апостолски действия. – [357'] Боюсь, как бы ты, мой мальчик, **не навлеки** на себя беду этими мятежными действиями.

➤ The consistent use of verb forms in a future or present tense in order to express an instruction for several actions is preserved in the Bulgarian translation: (due to the length of the examples, only the individual forms are presented. For details, see: relevant examples) [410] **пойдешь, скажешь, потребуешь, скажешь, пойдешь** – [410'] **ще отидеш, ще кажеш, Ще поискаш, ще заплашиш, ще дадеш**; [411]

Прокручиваешь, **записываешь**, **крутишь**, **слушаешь** несколько раз. – [411']
Завърташ, **записваш**, **продължаваш**, **превърташ**.

- The use of an ако-изречение (if-clause), which conveys the speaker's volition with a warning-threat meaning, is preserved in the translation into the other language: [429] **Ако не ме върнеш**, ще ти откъсна опашката. – [429'] **Если не повернешь назад**, Фьють, я оторву тебе хвост!

- The presence of a wish on the part of the speaker, which is expressed by a conditional mood, is conveyed by the same grammatical means: [234] **Бих искал д а знам** тук ли е детската болница? – [234'] **Мне бы хотелось узнать**, здесь находится детская больница.

- The presence of the necessity in the original example is preserved in the translation. While in Russian there is the use of various modal words such должен, придется, надо, etc., in Bulgarian there is the repeated use of трябва да: [242] Вы **должны приделать** мне чье-нибудь тело...– [242'] Вие **трябва да** ми **прикачите** нечие тяло.; [89] Но, чтобы я не задыхался, вам **придется** часто **менять** в нем воду. – [89'] За да не се задъхвам обаче, ще **трябва** често **да сменяте** водата; [91] **Надо слушаться** отца.– [91'] **Трябва да слушаш** баща си.

- Examples with high implicitness and elliptical sentence, belonging to the means of indirect expression of the inducement, are often translated symmetrically, without special translation grammatical changes: [324] **Скорее, скорее**. – [324'] **По-скоро, по-скоро**.

- In certain cases, there can be a difference in the degree of insistence of the original and the translated example due to the use of different means: [167] И **остави тия скръбни физиономии**. – [167'] И **не надо хмуриться**.

The research carried out in the current dissertation is dedicated to a comprehensive study of the inducement through a relatively different approach from previous researches. Due to the identified variety of translation pairs related to different variants of the illocutionary force, the results of the comparisons can be a contribution in a theoretical and practical aspect to translation practice, to the training of translators and to foreign language education.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE DISSERTATION

1. The dissertation outlines the main features of the inducement (definition, pragmatic analogues, semantic subtypes, etc.).

2. The dissertation presents scientific works of Korean researchers on indirect speech acts and semantic subtypes of the inducement.

3. The dissertation looks through various Bulgarian and Russian grammars and studies on the inducement to check the range of prescriptive means under the certain terms and finds out the appropriate term that corresponds to the diversity of prescriptive means.

4. The dissertation classifies prescriptive means according to different criteria than previous studies.

5. The dissertation attempts to discover the characteristic illocutionary force of each of the prescriptive means.

6. The dissertation presents a different approach to composing semantic subtypes of the inducement.

7. The dissertation finds out a variety of translation pairs related to each of the eight (or nine when dividing order into categorical and non-categorical) semantic subtypes of the inducement.

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