The paper has its aim to reveal quantifiers of indefinite quantity in the source domain “art”. Metaphors with quantitative aspect are studied using Russian National Corpus materials. Conclusions about semantic peculiarities of these metaphors’ usage context are made.

Key words: quantity; quantification; metaphorization; quantitative metaphor.
mechanisms in our brain to be able to follow the rules (grammar) of a foreign language and therefore follow more logical thinking.

Above stated means that using a foreign language makes people to rely on their emotions less making our thinking more logical and accurate. This also applies to feeling less emotional while using a foreign language when it comes to expressing strong emotions, commercials, taboo words [Harris et al. 2003, Puntoni et al. 2009]. This decrease in emotions may help to make people better decisions.

A lot of research has shown that using a foreign language does affect decision making process. But the nature of this phenomenon is still not certain but there are several suggestions why it might be this way.

1. A foreign language may provide greater distance because it is less grounded in the emotion system than a native tongue is [Pavlenko 2005: 186].

Which means that while using a non-native language we try to focus, which requires to be distant from our emotions, therefore to be less affected by them.

2. A foreign language is typically processed less automatically than a native tongue [Favreau, Segalowitz 1983].

Again, the fact that foreign languages are operated by our conscious processes makes us be more concentrated while talking, therefore be more present in the situation.

3. People become less sensitive to intention and more sensitive to outcomes while using a foreign tongue [Geipel et al. 2016].

A series of experiments were conducted by S. Hayakawa, K.Y.B. Lau, S. Holtzmann, A. Costa and B. Keysar which they described in their article “On the reliability of the foreign language effect on risk-taking”. The results of the first experiment described in this article have proved that “the hypothesis that using a foreign language leads to strategic risk-taking [rather than just being eager to risk despite an outcome being negative or positive]. In their native tongue [Polish], participants took most of the bets regardless of whether they were beneficial (90 %) or not (88 %). In contrast, they were more discriminating in a foreign language [English], taking more beneficial (91 %) than non-beneficial bets (76 %)” [Hayakawa et al. 2017].

Even though in their “future direction” researchers claim that future studies should dig deeper into the matter to gain more precise results, people can still use a foreign language when they are not sure if they can handle their emotions and if they want to be more consistent in their choices, as an example, in finance-related situations to make a better decision rather than using their native tongue.

When it comes to our moral judgement, it may seem that it completely depends on the person and language has nothing to do with it. But a recent study “Your morals depend on language” [Costa et al. 2014] proves it to be
wrong.

In the study a famous moral dilemma known as trolley problem was presented to participants of this experiment. “We used the ‘footbridge’ version of the trolley dilemma, where one imagines standing on a footbridge overlooking a train track. A small on-coming train is about to kill five people and the only way to stop it is to push a heavy man off the footbridge in front of the train. This will kill him, but save the five people” [Costa et al. 2014: 2].

The results are the following [Costa et al. 2014: 3]:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Languages</th>
<th>Percent of utilitarian decisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native: Korean</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native: English</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native: Spanish</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native: French</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted Average</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results presented above show us that our moral principle may depend on the language that we speak (foreign or native). It suggests that if we are facing a tough moral choice and want to avoid being affected and ruled by our emotions, we can use a foreign language to try to find a better solution.

Other than the above mentioned, usage of a foreign language reduces decision-making biases by framing effect disappearing. This was shown in the study “The foreign-language effect: Thinking in a foreign tongue reduces decision biases” [Keysar et al. 2012].

They conducted the following experiment in order to understand the influence of a foreign language on framing effect. There was a problem suggested to the participants of this experiment to solve: “Recently, a dangerous new disease has been going around. Without medicine, 600,000 people will die from it. In order to save these people, two types of medicine are being made. If you choose Medicine A, 200,000 people will be saved. If you choose Medicine B, there is a 33.3 % chance that 600,000 people will be saved and a 66.6 % chance that no one will be saved. Which medicine do you choose?” [Keysar et al. 2012: 662]

The results have shown that framing effect disappears when a foreign language is used. “They [the results] demonstrate that the use of a foreign language dramatically reduces the gain-loss asymmetry in risk preferences, resulting in a frame-independent choice, which is more in line with standard economic theory” [Keysar et al. 2012: 663].

Again, this shows us that the range of implementation of these results is wide and we have diverse ways of practicing these in our every-day life to get some problems for us easier and better solved.
The obtained results of research can be potentially implemented in multiple fields to reach a better quality of it:

- business;
- difficult life situations (facing with tough moral choices);
- finance;
- IT;
- any field that requires problem-solving.

According to these studies, we can say that the results of them may be implemented in situations which require being distant from your emotions psychologically and/or there is a need of a different perspective to look at things.

The processes of foreign languages influencing decision making and reduction of attachment to your emotions are not yet well understood. However, there are some results obtained.

On the one hand, using foreign languages may help us to be distant from our emotions, and it is a well-known fact that there are better decisions made with a cooler mindset. However, in some situations, depending on the context of it, it is better to still have your emotions and stick to your native language, e.g. learning some information with the help of emotions being attached to it, or there is no time to process, you have to make a decision fast. In other words, implementation of the results of these studies is strongly dependent on a particular situation and it is up to people to decide whether it is a good idea to implement them in the situation or not. Future research may help us understand the factors that lead to such conditions and when using a foreign language may lead to better or worse decisions of ours.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN DECISION MAKING PROCESS

This paper deals with foreign languages’ role in decision making process. A review of several studies carried out in this field is made and possible areas of implementation of their results are indicated.

Keywords: bilingualism; decision making; emotion; foreign language; native language; risk; language; moral judgment; dual process theory.

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ЯЗЫКОВАЯ ЛИЧНОСТЬ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ДИСКУРСА (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ПУБЛИЧНЫХ ВЫСТУПЛЕНИЙ ТЕРЕЗЫ МЭЙ)

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В статье рассматривается понятие политического дискурса, а также выделяются универсальные и индивидуальные признаки языковой личности. Для выявления признаков языковой личности политика исследуется речевое поведение Терезы Мэй, яркого представителя политических институтов современной Великобритании.

Ключевые слова: политический дискурс; языковая личность; речевое поведение; речевой портрет.

В последнее время политический дискурс стал объектом пристального внимания большого круга специалистов – журналистов, политологов, философов, социологов, а также лингвистов. Некоторые формы дискурса хорошо известны, широко обсуждаются общественными массами, их распространяют СМИ, как, например, публичные выступления ведущих политических деятелей. В фокусе исследовательского интереса ученых находятся методы языкового манипулирования, стратегии речевого воздействия, характеристика речевого поведения политика, проблемы власти и дискурса, языка и идеологии, а также другие аспекты современной политической коммуникации.

В рамках данной статьи мы рассматриваем значимые особенности публичной речи политического деятеля в рамках политического дискурса. Также мы исследуем языковую личность Терезы Мэй и выявляем основные характеристики речевого поведения политика.

В широком понимании политический дискурс – это дискурс, в котором любые речевые образования, субъект, адресат или их содержание