



PARALINGUISTIC MEANS AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTICS

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Annootation. *This article deals with the problems of Paralinguistics which studies verbal and nonverbal means of communication. It gives information about different approaches of learning paralinguistic means in world linguistics.*

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Communication serves various functions. Different authors distinguish various functions of communication. G.M. Andreyeva lists the "communicative, interactive, and perceptive functions." M.I. Enikeyev identifies the "informational-communicative, managerial-communicative, perceptive-effective, and affective-expressive (emotional self-expression)" functions. A.A. Brudniy highlights the "instrumental, syndical, translational, and self-expression" functions. The instrumental function is the primary working function of communication, which involves transmitting important information for performing actions. A related but distinct function is the unifying—syndical function. The direct goals of many communication acts are to define and reinforce commonality between people in large and small groups. The syndical function is closely related to the self-expression function. Self-expression, by its nature, focuses on mutual understanding and connection. A special place in creative activity is occupied by self-expression, which holds social significance as a product of activity because it becomes the subject of communication between people. Finally, the translational function of communication, which involves conveying the specific methods of activity, evaluation criteria, and programs, is of significant importance. This function is based on education: through communication, a person's education is realized [1]. L.A. Karpenko identifies eight functions of communication based on its purpose: "communicative – establishing contact as a state of mutual readiness for both sides to receive and transmit messages and to interact; informational – the exchange of messages, ideas, goals, decisions, etc.; evocative – stimulating the

partner's activity to perform certain actions related to communication; managerial – mutual direction and coordination of actions in organizing collaborative activities; understanding function – not only the proportional perception and comprehension of the essence of the information conveyed, but also the mutual understanding of the partners (their desires, inclinations, experiences, states, etc.); emotive – evoking the necessary emotional experiences in the partner ("exchange of feelings"), as well as changing personal experiences and states with its help; establishing relationships – understanding and fixing one's place in the system of role-based, hierarchical, professional, interpersonal and other relationships in the society where an individual's existence is expected; influencing – changing the partner's state, behavior, personal-semantic formations, as well as their desires, inclinations, thoughts, decisions, perceptions, needs, actions, activity and others"[2] B.F. Lomov proposes the following functions of communication: informational-communicative, which includes the processes of receiving and transmitting information; managerial-communicative, related to mutual adjustments of actions in carrying out collaborative activities; and affective-communicative functions, which relate to the sphere of human emotions and respond to the needs in changing one's emotional state.

The most important types of communication between people are verbal and nonverbal communication. Nonverbal communication is not based on the use of language or vocal speech; it is communication through facial expressions, gestures, pantomime, sensory, or bodily interactions. This includes



tactile, visual, auditory, olfactory, as well as other sensations and perceptions received from another person. Many nonverbal forms and means of human communication are innate, allowing interaction not only with their own kind but also with other living beings through reaching common ground at the level of emotions and behavior. Verbal communication is unique to humans and requires the mastery of language as a necessary condition. Speech, as a means of communication, simultaneously acts as a source of information and a means of interaction with the interlocutor. It is essential to remember the words of the great poet Sa'di: "Whether you have brains or not, whether you are great or small, we do not know, until you utter a word" [5].

Verbal (speech) communication includes: the meaning and essence of words and phrases. The main focus is on the clarity of word usage, its expression and accessibility, the pronunciation of sounds and words, the expression of intonation, and its meaning. Sound phenomena in speech include: speech pace, modulation of sound volume, sound tone, speech weight, sound quality, intonation, and clarity. The expression of sound quality consists of: specific special sounds: laughter, hiccups, crying, whispering, sighs, etc.; distinguishing sounds – such as coughing; insignificant sounds – pauses, as well as nasalized sounds – "hm, hm," "e-e-e," "o-o-o," and others. According to research, in a daily act of human communication, words account for 7%, sounds and expressions – 38%, and non-verbal interaction – 53%. As Publilius Syrus said: "We speak with our voice, we converse with our whole body" [6]. The process of communication has specific stages. The most crucial stage is the preparation stage – planning the communication, identifying one's desired outcomes for the communication is essential. The first phase of communication is establishing contact. Here, it is important to enter the situation, sense the partner's state and mood, become engaged, and create an opportunity to guide the other person. This phase concludes with the establishment of a psychological connection. Then, a period of focusing attention begins, where the issue, the parties' tasks, and the topic are developed. The next stage is a motivational approach. Its purpose is to understand the motivations and interests of

the interlocutor. This is followed by a stage of strengthening attention, and then, if there are conflicts in ideas, a stage of reasoning and persuasion. Finally, the stage of recording results begins. If the topics have been addressed or if the partner exhibits signs of restlessness, it is necessary to conclude the communication. Communication should always end with the prospect of continuing it in the future. The last moments, final words, glances, and handshakes are extremely important; sometimes they can completely change the outcome of a long conversation. In daily communication, people often use nonverbal means of communication studied by the following disciplines: kinesics (the external expression of human emotions), facial expressions (movements of facial muscles), gestures (gestural movements of individual parts of the body), pantomime (the entire body: posture, figure, bowing, walking movements), haptics (approaches in communication situations: handshakes, kisses, touches, pats, pushes, etc.), proxemics (the positioning of people in space during communication; the following zones of distance in human relationships are distinguished: intimacy zone (15-45 cm), personal or private zone (45-120 cm), social zone (120-400 cm), and public zone (more than 400 cm)). Facial expressions, gaze, and gestures are the most informative means of nonverbal communication. The forehead, eyebrows, mouth, eyes, nose, and chin – these parts of the face express a person's basic emotions: longing, anger, joy, surprise, fear, disgust, happiness, interest, sadness, and others. Thus, in linguistics, both verbal and nonverbal types of communication are of significant importance. Paralinguistics is a field of study that encompasses the understanding and interpretation of non-verbal aspects of language during the communication process. It directly examines the interplay between language and nonverbal communication. Paralinguistics primarily deals with the additional signals that accompany speech, which are not part of its direct content, but which define its meaning. In this section, I will provide detailed information about the theoretical foundations of paralinguistics and the key concepts associated with it.



Paralinguistics is used to study the nonverbal and paralinguistic elements of language during speech. It includes additional meanings, emotional loading and intonations, as well as tonal and articulatory elements. Key aspects of paralinguistics include:

- **Vocal signals:** the pitch, loudness, and speed of the voice.
 - **Emotional and intonational context:** identifying its role in altering the meaning of words.
 - **Social context:** social and cultural factors in the communication environment.
- Paralinguistics primarily consists of the following key elements:
- **Intonation:** the differences in tone and inflection during speech. This can add a range of emotions to the meaning of a word.
 - **Timbre:** the color and quality of the voice that determines how a person’s voice is perceived.
 - **Voice volume:** how loud or soft the speech is, and its distinctiveness.
 - **Speech rate:** analyzes how quickly or slowly words are spoken and how this affects communication.
 - **Silence:** pauses, which are important in the communication process, as they can be seen as an equation and a strategic method.

Paralinguistics performs a number of functions, including:

- Providing a better understanding and comprehension during communication.
- Expressing and explaining emotions in communication.
- Better defining the context in communication.

- Studying communication methods based on social and cultural cues.

Paralinguistics is of great importance in linguistics, psychology, intercultural communication, and other fields. It plays a crucial role in addressing the following current issues:

- **Interpersonal communication:** helps identify emotions and intentions in communication.
- **Teaching and learning:** enhances communication among students and increases their comprehension abilities.
- **Social relationships:** shapes relationships between people and establishes social norms.

It is possible to study how paralinguistic elements appear in practice in different contexts. For example:

- **Paralinguistics in the media:** effectively changes voice and style in communication via television or radio.
- **In business and work environments:** paralinguistic elements define the way work is conducted during conversations and presentations.

Paralinguistics plays an important role in linguistics and education and helps in a more complete understanding of human communication. It allows for the identification of the complex and multifaceted nature of human communication and, thereby, opens new horizons for linguistic research. Studying the theoretical foundations of paralinguistics also helps in better understanding social and psychological contexts.

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