

# STUDY OF PARALINGUISTIC DEVICES IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract---***In this article we will try to consider some methodological principles and features of teaching a foreign language in a technical university, based on the criteria for the development of professional competence. Knapp and Hall discuss several ways that nonverbal messages function in conjunction with the verbal ones.<sup>4</sup> Nonverbal behavior substitutes, complements, accents, regulates contradict the spoken message. Substitution of a nonverbal message occurs when we use a nonverbal cue instead of a verbal one as when a language teacher gives the thumbs up signal to a student for using the correct verb tense. A nonverbal message complements the spoken word when it completes or supplements it as is the case when the words, "good job" are accompanied by the teacher's smile in praising students' group work. Accenting occurs when the speaker stresses a specific word in the message. An emphasis on the word, small in the sentence, "Please put yourselves into small groups for the next language activity," indicates to the learners that less than four or five students per group is indicated. Nonverbal messages also regulate conversational flow as is the case with the teacher who nods her head as a student is speaking to encourage more talk, or the learner who is working in a group and who leans forward and inhales, signaling that he would like his turn to speak. Lastly, nonverbal cues contradict spoken messages when the verbal and nonverbal interpretations of the message are at odds with each other, as exemplified by the language learner who says, "I love grammar, Dr. Gregersen!" but whose voice makes me believe it is the last thing they would want to be spending their time on. Communication takes various forms, one of which is oral or speech. However, when people speak, they normally do not confine themselves to the mere emission of words. Furthermore, they also use their hands, (gestures), head moments, eyes (eye contact), lips (smile), bodily postures and symbols to communicate which always accompany oral discourse-intended or not.*

**Keywords---***Paralinguistic, pragmatic, modern, Case Study Technology*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

It is clear that recent few decades have seen a significant increase on learning and teaching the English language as the globalization is in its peak point. It is not secret that the most relations between people or even countries are being carried in English. Thus, teaching this language has become one of the most important issues in the world. As a developing country, Uzbekistan government also has been paying attention to the teaching of this language to young generation. As a proof for the point, according to the decree, "On measures to further improve foreign language learning system": "In order to increase teaching standarts in distant rural areas, the higher educational institutions are allowed

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<sup>3</sup>Knapp, M., & Hall, J., *Nonverbal communication in human interaction*. Belmont, CA: Thomson Wadsworth. -2006.

targeted admission of people living in distant areas to foreign language programs on the condition that they will oblige themselves to work in the acquired specialty at their residence area for at least 5 years after graduation. The decree also envisages 30% salary increase for foreign language teachers in rural areas, 15% increase for those in other areas”.

There is no doubt that establishing a good communication between students and the teacher introduces successful steps for both learning and teaching process. Communication is more than words, and it is important for teachers to understand the nonverbal messages they are sending and receiving in the classroom. Body language includes facial expressions, eye contact or lack of eye contact, proximity and closeness, hand gestures. Much of the research about nonverbal communication indicates that as little as 7 percent of communication is spoken words and the majority is nonverbal and paralinguistic ones.

## **II. MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

Paralinguistics the problem of using non-linguistic means in voice communications Paralinguistics comes from the Greek "para" with the meaning "about" and "Linguistics" -Linguistics. Paralinguistics is a section of linguistics that studies non-verbal (non-linguistic) means, included voice message and betrayors, together with verbal means of semantic information. In addition Paralinguistics, like section of linguistics, means the aggregate of non-verbal means participating in the speech communications. In modern linguistics, there are three types of paralinguistic means: phonation, kinetic and graphic. To background types of paradigmatic means the timbre of speech, its tempo, loudness, the types of the pause melodic phenomena, as well as features of pronunciation of speech sounds, dialectal social and idiolective. Kinetic components include gestures, selectable poses, silence. Idiolect (from the Greek idios - its own, peculiar, special and (dialect) - a set formal and stylistic features peculiar to speech and a separate medium of the given language. The term "idiolect" is created by the model of the term "dialect" for designation individual variation of language as opposed to territorial and social variations in which particular verbal features are inherent in whole groups or collective of speakers.

Idiolect in the narrow sense - only specific speech features of this native speaker: in this aspect, the study of an idiolect is actual before all in poetics, where the focus is on the relationship between general and individual. Characteristics of speech (style), as well as in neurolinguistics where it is necessary to present correlation of individual and typical clinical pictures in different types speech disorders. Neurolinguistics is a scientific discipline that arose at the junction of neurology and linguistics and studying the system of language in relation to the cerebral substratum of linguisticbehavior. Episodic observations of disorders of language behavior in focal brain damage known from the Middle Ages, but their systematic study began in the second half of the 19th century. In domestic linguistics, interest in the facts of linguistic Pathology manifestation of Baudouin de Courtenay, V.A. Theotokos, L.V.Shcherba and others. The graphic types of paralinguistic means are the type of execution of letters and punctuation languages (handwriting), ways of graphic additions to letters, their substitutes (symbols of type and, etc.) Substrate (from Latin Sub-under and stratum-layer, piast) - a set of features of language system. Undeveloped from the internal laws of the development of a given language, the substrate involves ethnic displacement and linguistic assimilation by aliens of the indigenous population through the stage of bilingualism. Within paralinguistics, there are universal, ethno linguistic and idiolective. Ethno linguistics (from the Greek ethnos - people, tribe and linguistics) -direction in linguistics, studying language in its relation to culture, interaction linguistic, ethno-cultural and ethnopsychological factors in the functioning and the evolution of language.

Representatives of this direction in Russia were F.I. Tusnaye, A.K. Afanasev, A.A. Potebnya and others. As an independent trend of ethnolinguistics originated in the depths of ethnography at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, having been widely developed in the linguistics of the United States since the 1970s. 19th century in connection with the intensive study of numerous Native American tribes of the north, and then Central America. From the first quarter of the 20th century, F. Bois and the first generation of his disciples laid new traditions in American linguistics. Thus, during this period descriptive linguistics arises that excludes semantics from the circles linguistic disciplines. Paralinguistic tools not only complement the meaning of the verbal message, but also are the source of information about the speaker (writing) about his social and age traits of the field, the nature of the character and others. Therefore, paralinguistic means are represented to a different degree in each speech unit. In relation to the verbal side of the utterance, paralinguistic means can perform three functions: 1) make additional information (sometimes contradicting the meaning of the verbal): for example, a positive verbal text may be accompanied by background characteristics with a negative ratio and etc.); 2) to replace the missed verbal component “do you want to go with us?” To deny, gesture; 3) combined with verbal means, conveying the same meaning “I want to this red ball” to indicate the gesture. Paralinguistic means are not autonomous and closed semiotic system, but can be as elements of ordered semiotic nonverbal systems (Kinesika), as well as individual indicators that are not regulated in the system. Be sure to be present in the speech message, paralinguistic means however, the unpredictability of a real incarnation is different. For example, with uttering a certain type of questions requires a given melody, but the type timbral coloring remains unknown, therefore the type of melody is a linguistic fact, and the type of timbre is paralinguistic. Some types of paralinguistic means were studied back in the 1930s.

At the present stage of development of human society and its language such the interaction of linguistic and paralinguistic means formed a pragmatic character of language on a universal and national scale. The general human features in this pragmatics will be treated as some universal to specific systems. For example, gestures as such are general qualities, characteristic for the functioning of the sound language, but a special system of gestures will be refer to this national character paralinguistic means, because it is in every language, each nation acquires its own special meaning. The study of the national characteristics of paralinguistic forms, participating in the linguistic communication is therefore as much a necessity as learning the language itself. When interpreting paralinguistic as a sphere of non-verbal behavior some authors consider some ways of human communication as exclusive, semiotic systems that exist independently, independently of the participation of language in the functioning of these systems.<sup>5</sup> Paralinguistic means as an auxiliary functional system and independent secondary sign system. The definition usually emphasizes the sign of the presence and absence of verbal language. This is clearly expressed in the following statement: “Since the exchange of information is possible only with the help of sign systems, or - in the general theory of semiotics - languages, in all cases we are confronted with languages, but languages of a special kind.

All of them unites disconnection, lack of words, therefore they are usually called non-verbal” regardless of the origin of such systems, the functioning of all such means of verbal language can be carried out indirectly and only on the basis of existence and possibility of explicit expression of the values of any gestures material of natural language.<sup>6</sup> In this case, all sign systems, including systems paralinguistic character (gestures, facial expressions), and any kinds of technical systems

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<sup>5</sup>Т.М. Николаева, Б.А. Успенский. Языкознание и паралингвистика, в кн. «Лингвистические исследования по общей и славянской типологии» М., 1966.p21.

<sup>6</sup> Верещагин. Е. Вопросы теории – речи и методика преподавания иностранных языков. М., 1969. стр.66.

character (signs of traffic, various symbols), are sign systems secondary character, the significative purpose of which is predetermined in advance the conventional nature of their use. In other words, every phenomenon artificial sign system gets meaning only on the basis of language decoding and is a symbolic representative of some idea expressed in one form or another verbal language (fixed in the instruction, in the concept, in the oral agreement). This understanding of the communicative nature of artificial sign systems leads to conclusion that they are an extreme case in the general set of all Paralinguistic means. This part of the seemingly paralinguistic means goes beyond marginal phenomena and forms a completely independent system of sounds, which is subordinated to the general regularities of conventional semantic systems. First of all, it is about pure conditional gestures of a national character that do not interact with any speech signal and, like any sound system, functioning as a normal code, for example, a gesture of solidarity - raising your hand with a fist clenched in your hand or gesture of threat - movement with the index finger, or in sports a whole system of conditional gestures, for example, when marking the "time out", breaking the rules, removing the player from the field, gestures of approval (applause). Such gestures are perceived as predetermined, or by a verbal act, and function as any codes, for example, rules signals traffic. All these gestures (including here and all kinds of ritual signs), naturally, should be excluded from the notion of "paralinguistic factor", and their study should be built out of the connection with the language structure, but only on the basis of their description thirty values, regardless of whether this value is fixed in the customs of this or that human collective and is fixed in written documents, agreements, protocols etc. Or this value exists by right of custom.

If we consider paralinguistic means in accordance with their internal regularities, it is possible to reveal their semiotic character, since the functioning of these facilities is generally subject to the rules for the use of signals and various kinds of signs. In this case, each such semiotic system will have national features as characteristic features in a series of semiotic non-linguistic human resources. Here you can indicate the different uses of the same gestures, for example, man to express consent, surprise, anger, etc.<sup>7</sup> The paralanguage has a certain semiotic meaning, as evidenced by research results in this direction, but at the same time typical, which is especially clearly revealed in the analysis dialogues in art works, where the author's explanations are based on certain paralinguistic phenomena. These include author's remarks: "ironing on the head, blocking the road, snaps his fingers, waving his arms, spreading his hands, shrugs his shoulders, nods, sways, twitches".<sup>8</sup> However, when considering the interaction of the language with non-linguistic means communication gestures having a semiotic character of facial expression loses its properties in due to the fact that the use of these funds is not due to internal structure this system as a whole, and on the basis of compensatory interaction of linguistic and non-linguistic means when communicating people.<sup>9</sup> The consideration of gestures and facial expressions can be aimed at finding semiotics regularities, but with the transition to the area of the relationship with the language structure. The semiotic character of these means loses its significance, since the main emphasis in this case should be made on the specific relationship of certain features of the language structure and paralinguistic means.

For example, the movement of the head and the consent sign that has semiotic value in the discharge of the whole complex of human movements' defined nationality, when interacting with a speech utterance becomes a kind of an auxiliary element of this structure as a compensating link in relation to it. Some stereotyping of the use of paralanguage in a certain collective is not means the alienation of the paralleling subsystems and their transformation into an independent

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<sup>7</sup> Stepanov. Y.S .Semiotics. M., 1971;

<sup>8</sup> Birdwhistell.R.L Body motion research and interviewing. "Human organization", 1959,

<sup>9</sup> НиколаеваТ.М. ,Б.А. Успенский. Языкознание и паралингвистика. "Лингвистические исследования по общей и славянской типологии". М., 1966.стр71

semiotic system - it can only be a matter of removing arbitrariness in the creation and use of specific paralinguistic forms. These funds fulfill their functions participation in the formation of verbal information within the limits set by the team of norms. This was clearly expressed by Sh. Bally: "Gestures, postures and facial expressions are similarly certain and generally accepted meanings, as well as other signs of the language: it is indisputable that even with the assumption of individual forms of facial expression".<sup>10</sup> It is the area of human body movement involved in the transfer of content utterances, and is the subject of paralinguistic.

Paralinguistic is an area that studies phenomena that accompany any linguistic activity. It cannot be said that at present linguists have sufficient the number of works devoted to the specific study of the interaction of verbal language with all kinds of paralinguistic means. Nevertheless, interest in this area linguistics is increasing both in connection with the practical application of teaching methods foreign languages and in connection with research, devoted to specific types of paralinguistic phenomena and their participation in the linguistic structure. Intensive study of the interaction of linguistic and paralinguistic means in the process of communication helps to raise questions concerning the nature of the language, its structure, functioning in living speech. Participation paralinguistic means in the utterance is predetermined by the system itself language, the social nature of its origin and the biological nature of the speaker subject. The use of kinetic means by a person in the process of verbal communication is as natural as it is natural and biologically. The interaction of the neurophysiological processes involved in production of speech. The concept of "paralinguistic" is primarily a functional one concept and therefore paralinguistic should be defined as auxiliary area linguistics, studying the functional use of non-linguistic means for the formation of a specific speech utterance. Paralinguistic phenomena appear as systemic, but only relatively natural language, which they accompany. In other words, the language utterance plus some paralinguistic phenomenon can be contrasted with this a linguistic utterance taken separately.

### III. Conclusion

Our graduation qualification paper is about the comparative research of paralinguistic devices in the English and Uzbek languages. We have researched similarities and differences between paralinguistic devices of English and Uzbek through linguistic methods. In addition, we illustrated the importance of studying Paralinguistic devices in modern linguistics; We analyzed types of gestures in literature by using descriptive method, experiment method, comparative method; There have been given variable perspectives about the importance of using paralinguistic means during our conversation the reason for to attract interlocutor's attention. Paralinguistics the problem of using non-linguistic means in voice communications Paralinguistics comes from the Greek "para" with the meaning "about" and "Linguistics" - Linguistics. Paralinguistics is a section of linguistics that studies non-verbal (non-linguistic) means, included voice message and betrays, together with verbal means of semantic information. At the present stage of development of human society and its language such the interaction of linguistic and paralinguistic means formed a pragmatic character of language on a universal and national scale. The general human features in this pragmatics will be treated as some universal to specific systems. For example, gestures as such are general qualities, characteristic for the functioning of the sound language, but a special system of gestures will be refer to this national character paralinguistic means, because it is in every language, each nation acquires its own special meaning. The study of the national characteristics of paralinguistic forms, participating in the linguistic communication is therefore as much a necessity as learning the language itself. When

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<sup>10</sup> Sh.Bally, General Linguistics and Questions French language. M., 1955: p. 51.

interpreting paralinguistic as a sphere of non-verbal behavior some authors consider some ways of human communication as exclusive, semiotic systems that exist independently, independently of the participation of language in the functioning of these systems.

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