

PARALINGUISTIC TOOLS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE SYSTEM

¹Umarova.L.N., ²Kadirova.D.X

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.*

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.

Keywords--*paralinguistic, english language, system, information, education*

I. INTRODUCTION

Simply stated, nonverbal communication includes “all communication other than language”.³ Inherent in this definition is that language is solely a human endeavor and that arbitrary symbols are used to convey meaning. De Vito and Hecht describe nonverbal communication as “all of the messages other than word that people exchange.” In this definition, messages are seen as symbolic and therefore their use is intentional. For example, if a language learner extends his arm above his head in a stretching motion to relieve himself of a muscle cramp, this behavior was not intended as communication; however, if this same motion is done to signal his desire to answer a question in class, the movement symbolizes his willingness to volunteer, and would thus be considered nonverbal communication. That is to say, not all behavior leads to communication. The second element of this definition involves “other than words” messages, meaning that nonlinguistic codes such as body language, facial expression, prosodic vocal features, time, touch, space, physical appearance, and environment are used to communicate meaning. Finally, this definition limits nonverbal communication to that which involves an exchange between people, thus eliminating any messages transmitted between animals or intra personal communication that occurs when an individual has a thought or “talks” to himself/herself. This distinction between what is verbal and nonverbal, however, is only in definition. When we communicate, we do not separate the meaning into channels.

¹Named after Islam Karimov Tashkent State Technical University Teacher of the Foreign Languages Department., E-mail:Shaxnoza90.90@mail.ru

²Named after Islam Karimov Tashkent State Technical University Teacher of the Foreign Languages Department.

³Andersen P.A. *Nonverbal communication: Forms and functions*, Mayfield Publishing Co., 1999. p.32.

The verbal and nonverbal messages interact and become integrated into one communicative event.⁴ For example, when I correct one student's error in my ESL class, she will not separate my smile and encouraging voice from my words, "Did you mean to say, 'I walk to school' or 'I walks to school?'" Voice, smile, and words act in harmony to create an overall positive impression. According to Arndt and Janney, "the idea that there are clear boundaries between verbal and nonverbal communication and that it is possible to distinguish sharply between linguistic and nonlinguistic features of conversational events is rooted more in our own logical and methodological assumptions than in the psychological realities of face-to-face communication."⁵ They suggest that people create meaning from the entirety of the communicative event, including the verbal, paraverbal and body language, rather than adding them up as isolated signs. The verbal modality, therefore, is only one means of human expression used in face-to-face conversation at any given moment.

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 movements, eyes (eye contact), lips (smile), bodily postures and symbols to communicate which always accompany oral discourse-intended or not.

II. DECISION BASED ON THE REGULAR METHOD

At present, the attention of linguists is concentrated mainly on the Paralinguistic means of biological origin, but functionally used in communication. Paralinguistic phenomena, or paralinguisms, usually include a property sound phonation, as well as facial expressions, gestures and other expressive movements, accompanying speech utterance and bearing an additional to its content information. Phonation from the Greek *phōnē* - sound, voice. The peculiarity of man's articulation is that, in addition to the formation of units communication with the help of the organs of speech and, above all, of the voice, in the act of communication itself all the characteristics characteristic of the speaking subject are revealed. In addition to gestures and facial expressions, especially the human voice qualities. Articulation in the broadest sense is, as it were, a synthesis of phonation moments in the process of communication, and the task of linguistic analysis is not only to study the linguistic forms themselves, but also to establish the essential features its own speech articulation and distinguish it from the signs peculiar to phonation. The phonation as a phenomenon as a whole is physical, connected with all the properties of the vocal therefore, those signs that are peculiar first of all speaking subject as a physical individual. Common background characteristics, such as voice strength, timbre, overtones, etc. By their nature associated with the physiological characteristics of the subject and depending on his mental state, always accompany the speech articulation and are external indicator of the physical state of the subject. In other words, human phonation two-layer - it combines the individual-physical qualities of articulated speech in all its variants and the linguistic-phonemic properties of speech production proper.

⁴ Hecht, M.L., & DeVito, J.A. *Perspectives on nonverbal communication*, 1990, p.43.

⁵ Arndt, H., & Janney, R.W. *InterGrammar: Toward an integrative model of verbal, prosodic and kinesic choices in speech*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. . 1987, p.12.

By all biological qualities, these qualities are inseparable, but the functions are different. The properties of the human voice are easily observable and have long been described in the literature one can say one of the researchers of the human voice V. P. Morozova: A person pronounces words we perceive their meaning. But how much sense besides words, lies in the very sound of the voice! Listen to the sound of a stranger's speech man ... is not the timbre of voice, manner of speaking, intonation telling you a lot about his feelings and character? After all, the voice is warm and soft, rough and gloomy, frightened and timid, malicious and insinuating, hard, alive, triumphant and many more shades, expressing the most diverse feelings, moods of a person and even his thoughts. When Socrates was once led by a man about whom he had to express his opinion, the wise man looked at him for a long time, and then exclaimed: "But you, finally, so that I can know you!". Physical voice data carries information that is perceiving the basis of various conclusions with the involvement of their own experience and knowledge about those or other properties of the subject. The first large experiment to study impressions of people, based on auditory perception, during which more than 4,000 responses were analyzed listeners of British radio, answering questions concerning 9 different readers: their type, age and sex, showed that of the 9 occupations represented, the most easily recognize the actor, the judge and the priest, because the people who professional voice-setting - actor, judge and priest⁶. In addition in the "Book of entertaining stories", written by Abul-Faraj in the thirteenth century, is given advice on how to judge in a voice about various traits character of the person: "... the one who talks, gradually reducing his voice, then deeply saddened ... who speaks in a weak voice - timid, like a lamb, that goat", etc.⁷ It is known that the power of voice characterizes a person's speech, because it always manifests itself or can manifest itself in language communication, but is particularly indicative the power of the voice when singing, when in a pure form the properties of the voice apparatus rights in his book, V.P. Morozov writes: "If in ordinary conversational speech the character timbre is not something more than the property of the voice, which constitutes its main wealth."⁸ For example, the outstanding singer M. Jackson with his amazing various, each time a unique colorful timbre.

The timbre of voice is often called "coloring of sound", "color" or simply "color vote". On the timbre you can easily distinguish the voices of acquaintances. By "color" voices are vocal teachers determining the type of voice of the singer (baritone, bass, tenor, etc.). From the general-sounding features of speech, as we have shown above, is not relevant to language as a means of articulation; Production of verbal communication units, it is necessary to allocate one more sphere, namely intonation, which lies at the junction of two functions of language. One of these functions is a purely grammatical property included in the system means of language and forming a component of the structure of the phrase (along with grammatical categories such as the order of words). Intonation in the background of a logical stress is used in various languages, differently, depending on the type of language (analytical and synthetic system, development case system, etc.). However, general voice signs of voice, including the intonation of non-grammatical character, refer already to another area where analysis in the paralinguistic plane is required. A special type of phonation accompanying a speech utterance is characteristics of the subject not in terms of its

⁶ Ern. Kramer. *Judgement of Personal Characteristics and Emotions from nonverbal of Speech*. "Psychological Bulletin", 1963, V. 60, № 4, p. 408.

⁷ Морозов. В. П. Тайны вокальной речи. Л., 1967, стр. 3-4

⁸ Морозов. В. П. Тайны вокальной речи. Л., 1967, стр. 21

physical data, but in terms of extra-subject circumstances accompanying the speech utterance intonation is the most complex phenomenon in the series of phonation features of language associated with speech and personality of the speaker. Following the current interpretation of the problem of emotional information in language, both Martin and Leon, and many other experts who study intonation, allocated in intonation emotional function, calling it expressive with detailing, as, for example, Martin - an impressive (as he defines it -the product of the impression), or Leon - style (oratorical, snobbish), language (Familiar, exquisite) and emotional (anger, joy, sadness, etc.).

It is quite obvious that the whole area of expressive intonation is not functionally enters the internal structure of the language, but is super structural and is not included in the actual linguistic problems. These features of the non-linguistic function of intonation, having their own source of the human psyche, can be fixed objectively on certain parameters and are characterized as specific incentives for obtaining non-linguistic information about the speaker. Emotional factors not directly related to the internal content of the phrase, but used in the utterance, are indicators of the context communication, but go beyond the scope of not only linguistic means, but even Paralinguistic, are factors such as conviction, rudeness, sincerity, contempt, anger, joy, etc. But certain features of voice, intonation in interaction with facial expressions and gestures are an expression of these characteristics moods, states of the speaking subject that are found in addition to the language. Such phonation refers to a purely extra linguistic factor. Factor on the basis of which the listener can draw conclusions about the mood and state of the speaker. The use of such supra segmental phonation functions can, apparently, to be considered as a stimulating factor of psychological influence in perception speech, superimposed on the meaning of the phrase itself. These features of phonation are very effective means in oratory art, where the psychological impact on the listener has a paramount influence. This supra segmental function of speech will be the object of study psycholinguistics due to the fact that it is really directly related to the problem is not the linguistic one, but the psychological aspect of linguistic communications. "Speech action does not occur in frozen uniform forms, but systematically is adjusted to the requirements of the situation and the speech task, using different possible ways from available in a stock and widely leaning against different sort individual generation and perception of speech"⁹ Thus, when we study the properties of speech phonation, we find the possibility of considering the problem in four aspects:

1. The first aspect is purely linguistic, because it is connected with the study of articulation linguistic units and therefore belongs to the competence of linguistics proper.

2. The second aspect is also connected with the study of articulated speech, but not individual sounds as such, and suprasegmental segments, which are primarily related to intonation and phrase accent as elements of language detection of structure statements. This aspect is considered, like the first, in the realm of linguistics proper.

3. The third aspect is not directly related to the study of articulation and the identification of structural elements of the utterance, but explores the articulation as a certain prosodic sign, revealing the general conditions of communication (the identification of such signs of a specific communication process, such as confidence or doubt,

⁹. Рубакин. Н.А Тайны успешной пропаганды. Речевое воздействие. «Проблемы прикладной психолингвистики» М.,1972, стр. 21.

rudeness or the sensitivity of the speaker, etc.). Each language team is formed a certain stereotype of these prosodic features of communication, which is included in the concept of communication as a subsystem along with a subsystem of gestures, facial expressions, but with the function of not structuring the statement, but the transfer of some background stereotype. This third aspect may use phonetic possibilities of man.

4.The fourth aspect is the study of speech phonation as a purely psychophysical phenomenon, which is not related to speech articulation and reveals only Psychophysical state of the speaking subject (irritation, nervousness, etc.). However, the phenomena that reveal the psychophysical state of a person, like some gestures and facial expressions are not part of the language communication subsystem and can even without the participation of the language, is not accompanied by speech acts, therefore dependent on the language, and therefore are not considered as a means of paralinguistic. To denote a special discipline that studies semiotics of body movements, the term “kinesika” is used most often. The term “kinesika” is also used the designation of the body movements of the individual, and as a branch of science studying this field.

III. Conclusion

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. In live speech communication, many circumstances accompanying the whole statement, and its fragments, and non-linguistic factors only accompany speech. All non-linguistic factors play a supporting role in communication, the language plays main role, and it is always open for him to use for the message only own means. In this case, two phenomena that are not may indicate a somewhat different role of non-linguistic factors: 1) the language of the deaf, where the essence of gestures and symbols can be treated in two ways and as primary (actually language) system, and as a secondary (code - deputy); 2) sign language of some peoples, which can be regarded as a symbolic system of secondary origin, existing on the basis of natural language.

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