

## THE ROLE OF PARALINGUISTIC TOOLS IN THE COMMUNICATION PROCESS

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**Annotation:** Paralinguistics are the aspects of spoken communication that do not involve words. These may add emphasis or shades of meaning to what people say. Some definitions limit this to verbal communication that is not words. This article analyzes research related to paralinguistics from a historical perspective. The aim is to study the work of researchers and the peculiarities of the historical formation of paralinguistics. Paralinguistic tools allow interlocutors to exchange information without using linguistic means of expression during communication, using facial expressions, gestures, looks, intonations, etc. In this case, during communication, codes supplement information and express the feelings of interlocutors or replace speech.

**Keywords:** Communication, verbal, non-verbal, paralinguistics, kinetics, proxemics, haptics, extra linguistics, body language.

Communication is usually understood as the transmission of information. In this regard, a message is conveyed from a sender to a receiver using some form of medium, such as sound, paper, bodily movements, or electricity.<sup>1</sup> In a different sense, the term "communication" can also refer just to the message that is being communicated or to the field of inquiry studying such transmissions. Every communication involves (at least) one sender, a message and a recipient. This may sound simple, but communication is actually a very complex subject. Communication can be divided verbal and non-verbal communication.

Verbal communication is the main means of information exchange between individuals, and it allows communicators to easily deliver and receive information from each other. Nonverbal communication, on the other hand, serves to capture additional information about it, to express the information provided quickly, easily, clearly and precisely. In addition to the language that is the central organ of speech, in the process of nonverbal communication, the goal of communication is fully achieved through smiles, gestures, tone of voice, body parts, hand gestures and other methods.

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<sup>1</sup> Blackburn, Simon (1996). "Meaning and communication". In Craig, Edward (ed.). Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Routledge. doi:10.4324/9780415249126-U024-1. ISBN 9780415073103.

Paralinguistic tools are one of the most important and most economical means of expressing a particular idea. These tools help other linguistic means of language in conveying a particular message, in some places even acting as a substitute for linguistic means. It is not always enough to study the structure, lexical, phonetic, grammatical aspects of a particular language. Hence, research on paralinguistics in history and now is important in the developmental stages of any language and in establishing its basis. Therefore, paralinguistics plays an important role in communication interactions, in communication. The term paralinguistic was coined in 1940 by the American linguist A.J. Brought in by Hill. As a field of study of paralinguistic, we can take a nonverbal communication. Phonetic units, facial expressions, gestures, hand gestures, and more are used directly to facilitate communication. Paralinguistic studies the impact of communication tools on the listener and the communication process, their importance in communication. Pause and intonation are also important in communication. Nonverbal means of communication include facial expressions, tone of voice, pause, pose (position), tears, laughter, and more. These tools are verbal communication - it fills, amplifies and sometimes replaces the word. Nonverbal communication varies in different age groups. According to the classification proposed by B.F.Lomov, the functions of communication are different, for example, the information-communicative function.

Modern encyclopedic dictionaries mention 3 types of paralinguistic means: phonetic, kinetic and graphic. Research shows that while nonverbal means i.e., gestures and body movements accepted by mankind seem to be based on a universal character in all studied languages at a glance, in fact, they differ from each other as a result of the transition from general to specific, and sometimes have contrary meaning in world languages, as nonverbal means manifested in so many different forms. Although in some cases nonverbal means may seem interlingual in general, they may be completely different due to ethno-psychological, geographical location, or customs, moral concepts, and national values. Therefore, 10 groups of types of nonverbal communication were distinguished based on the language, religion, culture, mentality, ethno-psychology and worldview of the studied peoples. Today's communication processes show that the division of paralinguistic means into such groups is not perfect and that it is expedient to supplement it with additions. Accordingly, it is expedient to divide the components of nonverbal communication into 18 groups by summarizing, comparing, comparative analysis and supplementing them with new data: 1) kinesics (gesture actions); 2) vocals (acoustic properties of sound); 3) natural feature (shape, size, hair color of the body part); 4) haptics (touching a body part); 5) proxemics (location address); 6) chronemics (communication time); 7) oculosics (eye movements); 8) artifacts (clothing, decoration, cosmetics); 9) aesthetics (music, color, painting and other arts); 10) gastric (taste communication, symptoms); 11) olfactory (smell, its communication); 12) systemology (the environment that surrounds a person); 13) graphics (letters, numbers, emblems, symbols, etc.); 14) facial expressions (smiles and other gestures); 15) extra linguistics (crying, laughing, coughing, sighing, etc.); 16) sound signs (hmmm, err, uhh); 17) pause (pause, avoid communication); 18) locomotion (lameness, difficulty walking).

There are many forms of non-verbal communication. They include kinesics, proxemics, haptics, paralanguage, chronemics, and physical appearance. Kinesics investigates the role of bodily behavior in conveying information. It is commonly referred to as body language, even though it is, strictly speaking, not a language but belongs to non-verbal communication. It includes many forms, like gestures, postures, walking styles, and dance. Facial expressions, like laughing, smiling, and frowning, are an important part of kinesics since they are both very expressive and highly flexible. Oculesics is another subcategory of kinesics in regard to the eyes. It covers questions like how eye contact, gaze, blink rate, and pupil dilation form part of communication. Some kinesic patterns are in born and involuntary, like blinking, while others are learned and voluntary, like giving a military salute. Proxemics studies how personal space is used in communication. For example, the distance between the speakers reflects their degree of familiarity and intimacy with each other as well as their social status.<sup>2</sup> Haptics investigates how information is conveyed using touching behavior, like handshakes, holding hands, kissing, or slapping. Many of the meanings associated with haptics reflect care, concern, anger, and violence. For example, handshaking is often seen as a symbol of equality and fairness, while refusing to shake hands can indicate aggressiveness. Kissing is another form often used to show affection and erotic closeness.<sup>3</sup>

Every nonverbal means used in Uzbek communication serves to fully reveal the worldview, character, cultural aspects, spirituality, thinking ability, mood and goals of our people. In other words, the meaning that we want to express is evident in our every move, in our face. But the good or bad mood of Americans can only be discerned from the smiles on their faces. Determining other aspects is a bit of a challenge. The Americans think that smile on a person's face in the process of communication expresses respect and sincerity towards their interlocutor. The British usually show seriousness. They see relentless politeness in communication as concealing the original aspects of human nature and to an extent expressing signs of cunningness. It can be seen that there are linguistic differences in the classification of nonverbal means, the purpose of use, the essence and the division into groups.

Over time, some nonverbal means of tradition may lose their relevance and become obsolete. It has been suggested that such nonverbal means be called historical-traditional nonverbal means. Also, forgetting in one geographical area and acquiring other or additional content in another can lead to cross-country, interethnic or intercultural differences. It has been suggested that such nonverbal means be called. It is recognized that encyclopedic dictionaries that the use of nonverbal means in verbal communication can perform 3 functions:

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<sup>2</sup> Littlejohn, Stephen W.; Foss, Karen A. (18 August 2009). *Encyclopedia of Communication Theory*. SAGE Publications. ISBN 9781412959377. P 692

<sup>3</sup> Danesi, Marcel (17 June 2013). *Encyclopedia of Media and Communication*. University of Toronto Press. ISBN 9781442695535. P 494

a) adding more clarity to the content of verbal communication (winking, smiling, etc. in the process of informing the listener);

b) filling in the gaps of verbal communication (the process of refusing to answer a question by nodding, etc.);

c) interacting with verbal communication and repeating its meaning (showing the object of conversation through gestures, etc.)<sup>4</sup>.

G.Kolshansky said about paralinguistic means that they:

a) have an auxiliary task to ensure the smoothness of communication;

b) are used in place of certain linguistic units and compensate them, and stated that «Paralinguistic means cannot be an independent and unified semiotic system»<sup>5</sup>

One of the founders of Uzbek paralinguistics A.Nurmonov, also supported G.Kolshansky's opinion, noting that even when gestures fully compensate for language units, there is a trace of verbal means in communication – articulation<sup>6</sup>.

We should also take into consideration that the fine arts, music, dance<sup>7</sup>, flag representing state symbols, the images of the coat of arms cannot be expressed in verbal means, that is, in words. Each of them can be taken as a conditionally coded character. According to Ch. Pierce, the founder of the science of semiotics, such nonverbal means can be divided into three: a) iconic signs – the identification of the object; b) index signs – an indication of the object; c) symbols – description of object.

The scientist called the verbal means clear signs that contradicted nonverbal means. Modern linguistic advances require that nonverbal means be interpreted not only as a necessary component of verbal means, but also as a means of encoding and delivering information, decoding, and engaging in nonverbal communication using semiotic symbols. In some cases, without nonverbal means, thoughts become naked, logically incomprehensible and psychologically incorrect. With a narrow approach to nonverbal means, it seems to be limited in terms of both application and scope, but on a broader view, one can witness that its means and practical effects are endless. Accordingly, while language is the most effective means of human communication, it cannot in some cases serve as the sole hegemonic means of communication.

<sup>4</sup> Ярцева В. Большой энциклопедический словарь. 2-е изд. – М.: «Большая Российская энциклопедия», 1998.

<sup>5</sup> Колшанский Г. Паралингвистика. – М.: Наука, 1974. – С. 21.

<sup>6</sup> Нурмонов А. Ўзбек паралингвистик воситалари // Танланган асарлар. 1-жилд. – Т.: Академнашр, 2012 – Б. 161.

<sup>7</sup> Саидхонов М. Алоқа-аралашув ва имо-ишоралар. – Т.: Фан, 2008. –Б. 19.

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