

## PARALINGUISTIC FEATURES IN COMMUNICATION

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### ANNOTATION

Nonverbal communication plays an important role in the communication process, and it is in the process of conversation plays an important role in order to increase the effectiveness of speech. Psychology, cultural studies, and sociology are also important in the study of this type of communication. After all, when approaching an event, people approach it primarily on the basis of their worldview, position in society and the environment in which they live, which indicates that the above sciences are inextricably linked with linguistics.

**Keywords:** Paralinguistic, information-communicative, verbal, non-verbal, kinetics, proxemics, visual communication, gestures, tactile communication, social zone, extra linguistic, phraseology, aphorism, phrase, component, lexeme.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

Невербальное общение играет важную роль в процессе общения, и именно в процессе разговора играет важную роль в целях повышения эффективности речи. Психология, культурология и социология также важны в изучении этого типа общения. Ведь подходя к событию, люди подходят к нему, прежде всего, исходя из своего мировоззрения, положения в обществе и среды, в которой они живут, что говорит о том, что вышеперечисленные науки неразрывно связаны с лингвистикой.

**Ключевые слова:** паралингвистический, информационно-коммуникативный, вербальный, невербальный, кинетика, проксемика, визуальная коммуникация, жесты, тактильная коммуникация, социальная зона, внеязыковая, фразеология, афоризм, фраза, компонент, лексема.

### INTRODUCTION

Culture plays an important role in nonverbal communication, and it is one aspect that helps to influence how learning activities are organized. In many Indigenous American Communities, for example, there is often an emphasis on nonverbal communication, which acts as a valued means by which children learn.

In this sense, learning is not dependent on verbal communication; rather, it is nonverbal communication which serves as a primary means of not only organizing interpersonal interactions, but also conveying cultural values, and children learn how to participate in this system from a young age. 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. Neuropsychologist and neurolinguist A.R. Luria points out that “in the age of humanity, the process of communication took place without sounds. It is possible to think that the first communication appeared in the process of active work, in which the communication was the result of gestures related to the same activity, and it was understood only by the participants of that process of activity. This communication referred to a specific subject or process.

The communicative process can be axial (in which the information is directed only to certain specific people) or retial (in which the information is directed to a number of probable recipients). The communicator knows how much the recipient understands him when the “communicative roles” change. Because the recipient becomes a communicator and expresses how he understood the content of the information he received from the previous communicator. The following are used as a system of signs in nonverbal communication:

- Optical-kinetic system includes gestures (hand motor skills), facial expressions (facial motor skills), pantomime (whole body motor skills). The importance of these signs in communication is so great that a separate field for their study - kinesics - has been formed.
- The paralinguistic system consists of sound vocalization, which includes sound qualities, range. The extra-linguistic system includes pauses, coughing, crying, laughing, speech tempo.
- The proxemics includes the spatial location of the participants in the communicative process and the communicative speech.
- Visual contact involves communicating through the eyes. Initially, it was thought that this type of communication could only take place within the context of intimate communication. However, recent research shows that visual contact can be observed in other areas, such as medicine, pedagogy, management, and so on.

Nonverbal communication system plays an important role in the communication process. They complement the speech, replace it, reflect the emotional state of the participants in the communicative process. 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. For example, children often use crying as a means to influence adults, to convey their desires and moods.

According to the classification proposed by B.F.Lomov, the functions of communication are different, for example, the information- communicative function.

Paralinguistics examines mental body movements such as gestures and facial expressions that occur in speech. Paralinguistics plays an important role in communication interactions, in communication. If the speech is conveyed to the listener without the help of these tools, the idea will not have much effect. The message that can be told is like dry information. Every idea has to be appealing, attractive, and demanding. These are the aspects of paralinguistics that make and enliven speech. Linguist IB Golub puts paralinguist tools in the development of speech sensibility in addition to visual representations of language. Anyone can express his / her

opinion easily and freely with these tools. As far as we know, gestures are a long way ahead of language in public development. Even gestures have been used as the main source of speech and expression. More precisely, gestures are the product of a person's longevity. Therefore, there is no interpreter of gestures. This was reported by V.N. Helia says, "Paralinguistics not only serves to unlock the meaning of the word, but they also have the ability to appeal to the listener."

As you can see, the gestures are in harmony with the meaning of the word. Accordingly, the speech is impressive. Consequently, the sensitivity of the speech is not limited to the visual means of the language, but also the paralysis means that the thought is attractive. Indeed, any attraction, sensitivity, or figurativeness of speech arises from these movements. Paralinguistic tools, however, can also be effective in their own sense.

In this article, we will try to explore the formation of gestures and phrases of the gesture type. Paralinguistics is also very close to the phraseological units in terms of their formation, structure and essence. The proximity is that paralinguistics is also an unfavorable phenomenon that is meaningful on the basis of resilience. It is also desirable to include paralysis in conditional linguistic events. Although they do not have a sound structure, they have a semantics of meaning and are also important in their understanding of language. Gestures are also similar to phraseological expressions that give an image, a visual and affective expression to any idea.

By the way, we are also unable to call the phraseology a phenomenon that is quite different from paralinguistic means, or more precisely, paralysis. Because in the formation of phraseology, there is a lot of use of paralysis in the language units as well as paralysis. Who knows, maybe scientists who are interested in this field will end it. When we looked at the literature that was relevant to our work, we did not find any sources that differentiate between phrases and paralysis. However, it has become clear that paralysis is of paramount importance in the emergence of phraseology.

Therefore, the study of this article focuses on the essence and content of phraseological phenomena formed on the basis of extra way means. As mentioned earlier, paralinguistics<sup>1</sup> is a phraseological unit with its texture in terms of formation, structure, and meaning. Accordingly, both are linguistic phenomena that must be studied separately. In general linguistics, the phenomenon of paralysis is referred to as phraseological aphorisms. This attitude is consistent with the nature of gestures.

However, not all of them are in the form of a phrase. For example, eyebrow combinations are currently a paralyzing agent. The first part of the compound is used in its original form and the second part is used in the literal sense. Only the gestures that are in this structure can be described as framed. Compare it to the shoulder, the eye, the head, the neck, the brow.

However, gestures such as lip twitching, eyelids, shoulder movements, bruising, bruising, and shaking of the head cannot be added to phrases. Because both word components in these combinations retain their original meaning. It should be noted that these gestures are very close to the word combinations. Word combinations are free combinations. So, how to distinguish gestures from word combinations. First, gestures are nonverbal means. Vocabulary

is based on lexeme rather than thought. Second, gestures are able to keep up with the text requirements.

They are based on the metaphor of how words are translated. For example, there were old women who lived in the immediate neighborhoods (Cholpon. "Night and day"). Those who have not reached the age of maturity, do not let anyone clap their pussy ("Turkistan").

The meaning of phraseology (phraseological meaning) is based on the literal meaning of the word components in the expressions: licking the snake - cunning, reverse - angry, like a loaf of bread. Paralyzing means, ie gestures, are mostly actions and situations. More precisely, they are given only in literary texts. Consequently, the place of paralysis is a dialogic speech.

Analysis of the research shows that gestures are mostly made up of words and phrases that are used in the correct sense. While all word components in phraseology are based on displacement, gestures can only mean one word. Compare: brush his shoulders, shave his head, shake hands. Such gestures make up our language. But in any case, the gestures are very close to the phraseological units.

In conclusion, it is important to note that phraseology is a multitude of language-based languages -that are stabilized, and gestures are expressions that are conditional upon the textual requirement. Realization of both is based on extrinsic means. In this respect, they look very similar.

Only a small percentage of the brain processes verbal communication. As infants, nonverbal communication is learned from social- emotional communication, making the face rather than voice the dominant communication channel. As children become verbal communicators, they begin to look at facial expressions, vocal tones, and other nonverbal elements more subconsciously.

The relevance of nonverbal means of communication to the content and purpose of verbal communication of information is a type of behavioral culture. Different tools are chosen in different age groups to implement non-verbal communication. conformity of the means used in non-verbal communication to the purposes and content of verbal communication is an integral part of the culture of communication.

Such consistency is very important for the educator, as both verbal and non-verbal means of communication are tools of professional activity. Nonverbal communication system plays an important role in the communication process. According to some data, 80% of information is represented by gestures, facial expressions and pantomime.

The tone of the speaker's speech serves to enhance the meaning, the effectiveness, of the thought being spoken. Also, the tone chosen in the emphasis of the part of the conversation that the speaker considers important, also forms the specific character of the conversation.

Nonverbal communication systems play an important role in the communication process. According to some data, 80% of information is represented by gestures, facial expressions and pantomime. Nonverbal characters complement speech, sometimes replacing it, reflecting the emotional state of the participants in the communicative process. Therefore, it is very important to observe nonverbal signals during communication and understand their content.

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