

THE ROLE OF PARALINGUISTIC MEANS IN SPEECH**Umarova Lobar Nematullaevna**

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ABSTRACT

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.

Key Words: paralinguistic, english language, system, information, education.

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.¹ In this case, all sign systems, including systems paralinguistic character (gestures, facial expressions), and any kinds of technical systems 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

¹ Верещагин. Е. Вопросы теории – речи и методика преподавания иностранных языков. М., 1969. стр.66.

can indicate the different uses of the same gestures, for example, man to express consent, surprise, anger, etc.²

The paralinguistic 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”.³ 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.⁴ 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 paralinguistic in a certain collective is not means the alienation of the paralleling subsystems and their transformation into an independent 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”.⁵ It is the area of human body movement involved in the transfer of content utterances, and is the subject of paralinguistic.

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² Stepanov. Y.S .Semiotics. M., 1971;

³ Birdwhistell. R.L Body motion research and interviewing. “Human organization”, 1959,

⁴ Николаева Т.М. ,Б.А. Успенский. Языкознание и паралингвистика. “Лингвистические исследования по общей и славянской типологии”. М., 1966.стр71

⁵ Sh.Bally, General Linguistics and Questions French language. M., 1955: p. 51.

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