

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PARALINGUISTIC MEANS OF ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

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Abstract. *Paralinguistics is a section of linguistics that studies non-verbal (non-linguistic) means included in a speech message and transmitting, together with verbal means, semantic information. In addition, paralinguistics, as a section of linguistics, means a set of non-verbal means participating in speech communication. This article is devoted to the study of the characteristics of three types of paralinguistic elements, i.e. phonation, kinetic and graphic. The work is based on the theoretical provisions of paralinguistics, communicative linguistics, cognitive linguistics, and linguistics of emotions. Paralinguistic means are not an autonomous and closed semiotic system, but can be both elements of ordered semiotic non-verbal systems and individual indicators not ordered into a system. The interaction of linguistic and paralinguistic means certainly reveals the functions of linguistic forms, primarily their polysemy, stylistic nuances, etc. Thus, there is a contact between two systems: linguistic and paralinguistic as functionally linguistic.*

Keywords: *paralinguistics, linguistics, Uzbek language, English language, gesture, facial expressions, pantomime, language.*

Paralinguistics is a branch of linguistics concerned with the study of non-verbal elements that accompany spoken language and contribute to the communication of meaning. It examines various non-linguistic features, such as gestures, facial expressions, body movements, intonation, and contextual speech situations, which work alongside verbal language to convey additional semantic and emotional information. The term *paralinguistics* also refers to the collection of these non-verbal communicative devices that play an essential role in interpersonal interaction. Thus, paralinguistics explores how verbal and non-verbal signals combine to enhance the effectiveness and interpretation of human communication.

Paralinguistics was first studied in England in 1644 in D. Bulwer's work "Natural Language and the Chronology of the Hand Expressing Gestures of Speech and Communicative Speech." Based on his scientific theory, studies of paralinguistic phenomena by I. Schlesinger, L. Namir, R. Birdwhistle, E. Klim, W. Stokoeva, and W. Belludzhik were published between 1650 and 1670. The researchers conducted studies to systematize, organize, and create a unified explanatory dictionary describing the meaning of gestures in their movements.

The scientists argue that the remaining non-verbal means can be used in speech instead of both possessive and participial pronouns, and that there is no clear standard for distinguishing them from each other. Therefore, they divided the non-verbal means of a general nature into the following groups:

- a) movement (listening, walking);
- b) character (stupid, fat, short);
- c) state (sleepy, irritable, shy);

- d) attitude (friendly, romantic);
e) counting (many, all, few).

In modern linguistics, three types of paralinguistic means are distinguished: phonation, kinetic and graphic. Phonation types of paralinguistic means include the timbre of speech, its tempo, volume, types of pauses, melodic phenomena, as well as the features of pronunciation of speech sounds. Kinetic components include gestures, the type of posture chosen, silence.

Idiolect is a set of formal and stylistic features characteristic of the speech of an individual speaker of a given language. The term "idiolect" was created on the model of the term "dialect" to denote individual variation of language in contrast to territorial and social variation.

Graphic types of paralinguistic means include the type of execution of letters and punctuation marks (handwriting), methods of graphic additions to letters, their substitutes (symbols, etc.). Within paralinguistics, universal, ethnolinguistic and idiolectic aspects are distinguished.

Ethnolinguistics is a direction in linguistics that studies language in its relation to culture, the interaction of linguistic, ethnocultural and ethnopsychological factors in the functioning and evolution of language.

Paralinguistic means not only complement the meaning of a verbal message, but are also a source of information about the speaker, his social and age traits, character traits, etc.

Although paralinguistic means are not part of the language system and are not speech units, a speech message cannot be a fact of communication without paralinguistic accompaniment. Therefore, paralinguistic means are present to one degree or another in each speech unit.

In relation to the verbal side of the utterance, paralinguistic means can perform three functions:

1. Introduce additional information, sometimes contradicting the meaning of the verbal message.
2. Replace the missing verbal component.
3. Be combined with verbal means, conveying the same meaning.

Paralinguistic means are not an autonomous and closed semiotic system, but can be both elements of ordered semiotic non-verbal systems and separate indicators not ordered into a system.

At the current stage of development of human society and its language, such interaction of linguistic and paralinguistic means has formed the pragmatic nature of language on a universal and national scale.

For example, gestures are general qualities characteristic of the functioning of a spoken language, but a special system of gestures belongs to a given national character of paralinguistic means because each culture develops its own independent meanings.

Sign language is a communicative system, the expression plan of which is built not on an acoustic basis but on a kinetic (gesture-mimic) basis. It is widely believed that sign language preceded sound languages in the process of glottogenesis.

Sign language serves as the main and often the only means of communication for the deaf. Sign languages of hearing people were also widespread in many regions, including North and South America, Africa, Australia, Oceania, India, the Caucasus and the Mediterranean.

Among sign languages, the most famous are the sign languages of the aborigines of Australia and North America. The widespread use of

sign language among Australians is associated with ritual silence during mourning periods.

The linguistic study of sign language, begun by W.K. Stokoe in the 1950s, became especially active after the 1970s. Journals devoted to sign language studies appeared, and international conferences were organized in Stockholm, Bristol, Rome, Amsterdam and Helsinki.

Many researchers have pointed out that humans retain animal characteristics in their communication systems, including tactile and visual systems. However, these forms exist alongside spoken language and never replace it completely.

Non-linguistic communication systems are secondary systems. Despite their diverse origins, they function together with language and are decoded with the help of language.

For linguists, it is important to distinguish clearly between the biological and paralinguistic functions of communication.

Along with a broad situational paralinguistic context, oral communication widely uses gestures and facial expressions. Gestures include various kinds of body movements, while facial expressions include the speaker's facial movements.

Only certain movements, especially hand movements involved in labor activity, are considered a subsystem of language communication because they help identify an unambiguous verbal act.

Paralinguistic kinesics can therefore be considered a part of linguistic communication characteristic only of humans.

Countless examples of the use of paralinguistic means in verbal communication are provided by fiction, where dialogue descriptions are constructed in relation to natural communication conditions.

Charles Darwin wrote that the ability of members of the same tribe to communicate by means of language was of primary importance in human development and that expressive movements of the face and body greatly contribute to the power of language.

Non-verbal means of communication allow communicants to express their feelings, show the level of their culture and the nature of their relationships with one another.

The main indicator of a communicant's emotional state is facial expression, through which a wide range of feelings can be expressed.

Thus, the most important condition for effective communication is the correct interpretation of non-verbal signals. In intercultural communication, knowledge of non-verbal communication elements is essential because the same gesture may have multiple meanings in different cultures.

Knowledge of non-verbal signals of another culture helps form non-verbal, aesthetic, ethical and cultural competences. Speech culture is directly related to the norms of using gestures, facial expressions, body movements, tempo, pauses, tone, volume and other expressive means.

The role of paralinguistic means in communication is therefore connected with both the rational and emotional layers of meaning. Every utterance is the result of human speech activity and consequently contains subjective as well as emotional content.

The emotional content of speech is closely linked with the human psyche. Therefore, gestures and facial expressions become dominant paralinguistic means because they are direct external manifestations of human emotions such as joy, anger, sadness and irony.

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