

THE USAGE OF PARALINGUISTIC MEANS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Toshtemirova Adiba Salohiddin qizi
Teacher of The Department of Practical English and Literature
Faculty of foreign philology National University of Uzbekistan

Annotation. The paralinguistic tools used during communication are directly important in reflecting the unique aspects of each nation, culture, etc. In this article, the scope of the use of paralinguistic tools in English and Uzbek languages was studied.

Key words: literature replicas, confirmation, negation, tone of voice, gestures, mannerism

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILIDA PARALINGVISTIK VOSITALARNING QO'LLANISHI

Toshtemirova Adiba Salohiddin qizi
O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti xorijiy filologiya fakulteti Amaliy ingliz tili va adabiyoti kafedrasida o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Har bir millatning o'ziga xos jihatlari, madaniyati kabilarni aks ettirishda muloqotlari mobaynida ishlatadigan paralingvistik vositalar ham bevosita muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu maqolada paralingvistik vositalarning ingliz va o'zbek tillarida qo'llanish ko'lami tadqiq etildi.

Kalit so'zlar: adabiy replikalar, tasdiqlash, inkor etish, ovoz toni, imo-ishoralar, manera

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ПАРАЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ СРЕДСТВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Тоштемурова Адиба Салохиддин кызы
Преподаватель кафедры практического английского языка и литературы Факультет иностранной филологии Национального университета Узбекистана

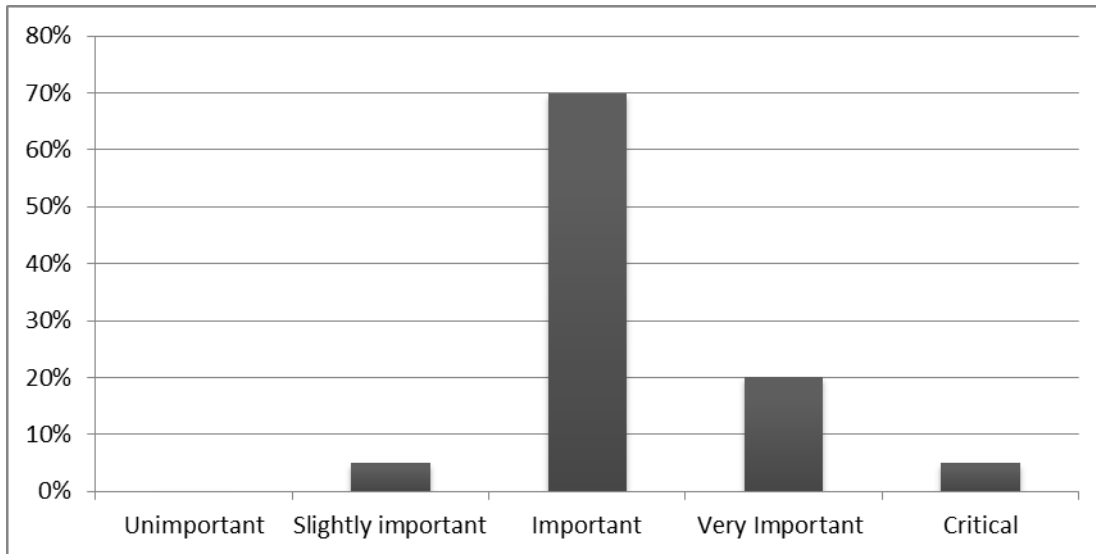
Абстракт. Паралингвистические средства, используемые при общении, имеют непосредственное значение для отражения уникальных особенностей каждого народа, культуры и т.д. В данной статье изучена сфера использования паралингвистических средств в английском и узбекском языках.

Ключевые слова: литературные реплики, подтверждение, отрицание, тон голоса, жесты, манерность.

Introduction. It is as large, complicated, and articulated as language. Hence comes the difficulty to categorize the main components of this system. For the sake of clarity, a tentative classification of the major components of nonverbal communication is presented in the following figure. It is adapted from Steven Darn's classification. The world is a giddy montage of vivid gestures – traffic police, street vendors expressway drivers, teachers, children on play grounds, athletes, with their exuberant hugging and clenched fists, and high fives. People all over the world use their hands, heads, and bodies to communicate expressively.[1.2]

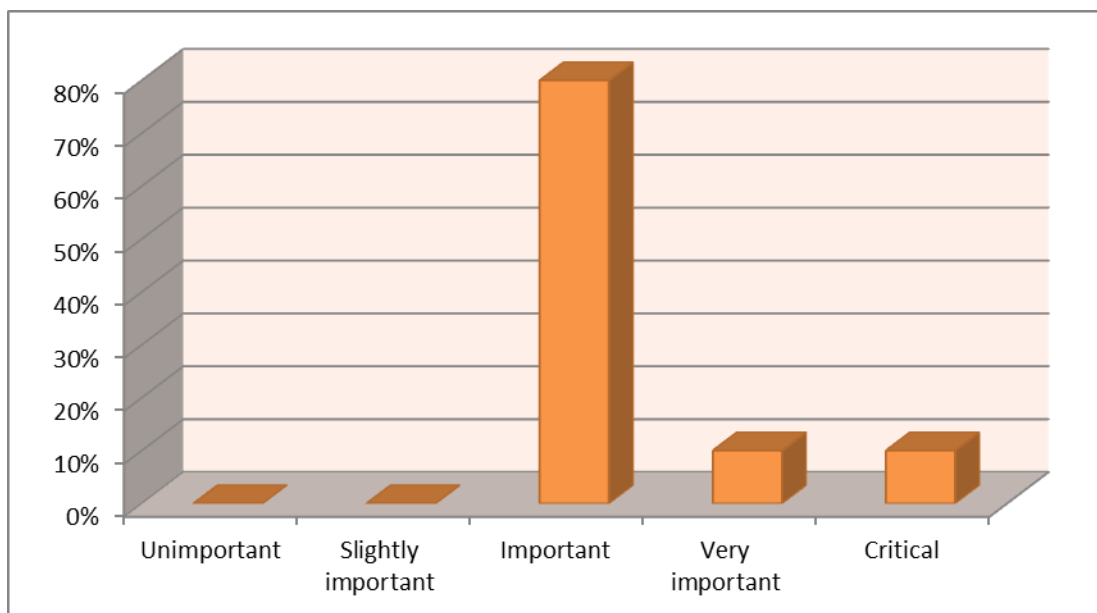
Research methodology. In literature replicas express greetings, thankfulness, question, answer, agreement, confirmation, negation, wonder, astonishment and other feelings by using of gesture, mine, movements of body and tone.

Figure 1. Question 1: How important is body language (gestures, movement, mannerisms) and tone of voice during the communication?



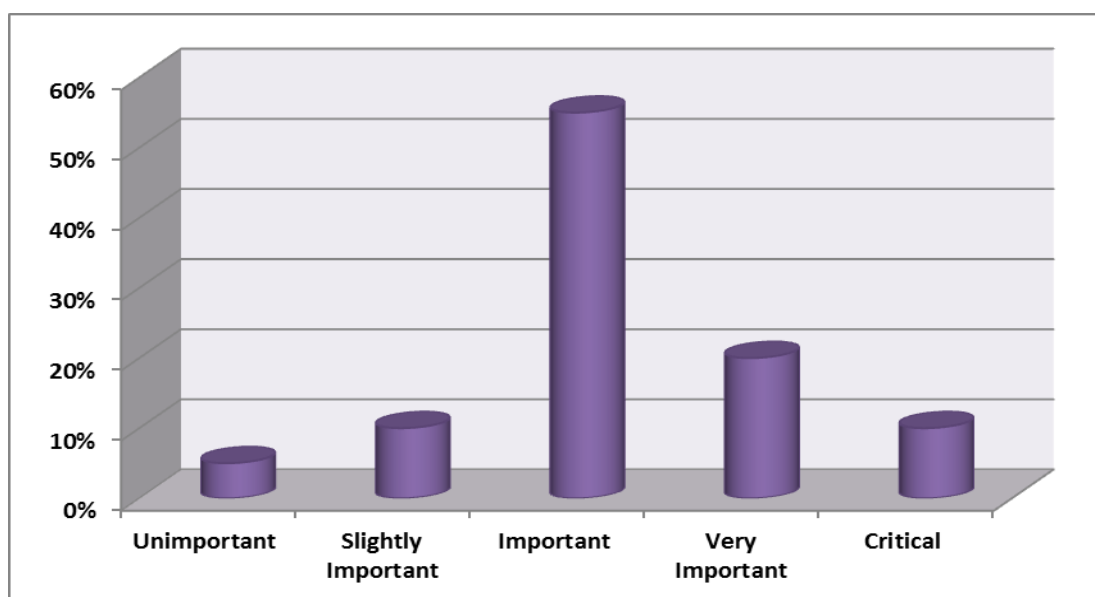
It is understandable from the bar chart that 70 percent of students consider non-verbal communication as important, and 20 percent deem as very important. None of the students says unimportant to the use of body language in lesson procedures. However, 5 percent claims that the nonverbal messages as not so important. In the opposite, the same percentage of the respondents believes that it is critical for the students to use this language.

Figure2. Question 2: How important is body language (gestures, movement, mannerisms) in relation to communication?



It is crystal clear that 80 percent of the learners consider the body language as important while speaking with people. The others also mark this question as very important (10%) and even critical (10%).

Figure2. Question 2: How important is body language (gestures, movement, mannerisms) in relation to communication?



Surprisingly, 5 percent of the respondents do not consider that they need to be aware of their body language, and 10 percent of them consider it as slightly important. Other percentage belongs to the ones who marked this statement as important (55%), very important (20%) and critical 10%

Gestures Meaning in English and Uzbek

The joining of the thumb and forefinger in a circle

(i.e. The «OK» sign) All is well or perfect

Thumbs-up Approval

Thumbs-down Disapproval

The slapping of the raised right

hand with the open palm of

another person's right hand

(i.e. The High Five) Approval and acceptance of a deed or incident

Crossing one's fingers Protection from bad luck or from the penalties

associated with lying

Shrugging one's shoulders(I don't know)

Feeling incapable or uncertain of responding positively to a given situation

Winking Showing an appreciation of an attractive person or as an invitation to share the company of the person at whom it is being directed

Sticking out one's tongue Mockery or rejection

Shaking hands Friendship and acceptance

There are several well-known facts about human non-verbal communication. Those who are acquainted in another people's emotions usually have the most extended differentiation ability for details in non-verbal communication and belong to the most popular persons in society. They are very sensitive. Another important thing is smile, that affects behaviour of the addressee since it activates feed-back. Percentage of probability from that we are able to recognize basic emotions out of face zones: in 79% is it enough to see eyebrows and forehead to identify surprise; in 67% is it enough to see only eyes to recognize fear and sadness; in 98% is it enough to see inferior part of

face to recognize happiness. Moreover, when we take a look at another person, we look in his/her face, 75% of that time do we look at the triangle between eyes and mouth, 10% at forehead and hair, in 5% we notice his/her chin and only last 10% of time belong to remaining parts of body. When men meets another person, he usually comes closer than women. Furthermore, it does not matter whether the other person is a man or a woman. Another important fact is that repertoire of gestures differs in various cultures.

Through nine basic signals we can read in people's faces. Human face – both by children and by adults consists of 25 various muscles that create expression of our feelings and mood. Scientist identified by using high-speed film, reading the activity of brain and another methods specific gestures, expressions, sounds, that are connected with every signal. Studies of babies prove, that babies take a look at human face more than at any different impulses. The part, they concentrate the most on are eyes and mouth. Babies do subconsciously look for these signals. There are still discussions about this topic but there are nine basic signals we can read in face.

Interest – is expressed by lifted eyebrows, concentrated look and listening; mouth might be lightly opened

• Pleasure – it creates smile, lips are extended in side-direction or downwards

Surprise – it is connected with lifted eyebrows, eyes are widely opened, blinking, mouth opened in a shape of letter “O”

• Unrest – eyebrows lifted in curved shape, crying, corners of mouth downwards, tears and rhythmic sobbing

Anger – expressed by scowl, eyes narrowed, mandibles clenched and the face turns red

• Abashment – drooped eyelids

• Satiety – children curl lips, stick out their tongues

• Aversion against smell – upper lip and nose goes up and a head turns away. [2.29]

Most of basic gestures look rather similar in the entire world. If people are happy, they smile, if they are sad or angry, they scowl, if they shake heads it nearly always means agreement and confirmation. It is supposed to be inborn gesture, since even blind and deaf people use it. If we shake our heads from one side to another it expresses disagreement and it is valid in almost any country as well. It is supposed to be learned at the very beginning of our childhood. If a child is fed up with breast milk, it turns its head aside and refuses mother's breast. If a child does not want to be fed any more, it begins to move its head from one side to another to stop mother's attempts to put another bolus in its mouth. This is how the child learns quickly that by turning of head he/she can express disagreement and refusal.

Furthermore, shrug is a great example of generally valid gesture symbolizing that a person does not know, what is being spoken about, or he/she does not understand it. Although it seems to be very easy, it is rather complicated gesture that consists of three parts: wide-open palms shrugged shoulders and lifted eyebrows.

In Great Britain the thumb up carries three basic meanings. First it is used by hitchhikers, second as a symbol that everything goes well, third, if it is lifted fast, it is insulting gesture symbolizing or “go to hell”. In much of the world today, the thumbs up means, «O.K.», «Right On”.

Handshake's origin comes from the times when people lived in caves. When two cavemen met, they lifted their hands shown palms in order to prove that they did not hold any weapon. Gesture of lifted hand has changed during the centuries and it is the origin for many similar gestures, such as lifted hands as a greeting, palm put at the heart (in Uzbekistan). Today's form of old-fashioned ritual is handshake. In most of English speaking countries is it used both as a greeting and as a farewell. [3.60]

Dominant x submissive handshake: Assuming that we meet certain person for the first time and we want to make most-common greeting, we will shake our hands. By this handshake we can express one of three basic attitudes. First of them is dominance : “ I can gain control of this person,

he/she will do what I want". Second attitude is submission: "This person tries to gain control of me, he/she wants me to listen to his/her commands". The third attitude is equality: "I like this person, we will get on well with each other".

All attitudes mentioned above are expressed unwittingly. The way of handshake influences the result of our meeting immediately. Dominance will be expressed by turning palm of our hand downwards. Palm does not have to be orientated plumb towards the floor, but in comparison with palm of the person we shake hand with it is orientated downwards. This is the way we suggest that we are going to gain control of situation. Submission, on the contrary, will be expressed by turning palm of our hand upwards. It is a good way how to suggest to another person that he/she is the leader and we do agree with his/her gaining of control. This gesture is in fact rather similar to the way the dogs express their submission, when they lie down on back and show their larynx. [4.31]

In Uzbek culture chewing gum, yawning, scratching, having loud conversations, and resting feet on furniture are all considered rude. Clasp your hands together and raise them above your head to show appreciation. Moving your hand back and forth means no. In England such gestures are more common.

1. To signal a waiter for the bill, make a motion with both hands of signing your name on a paper. Privacy is very important; do not stare. Tipping at bars is rare

2. Loud behavior is considered rude. The victory sign with your palm facing in is considered vulgar.

3. Never cut in line.

Among friends, women are often kissed (by men and women) lightly on one cheek. Handshakes are firm. The use of first names is widespread. Titles such as "Mr" and "Mrs" are being used less frequently, even when children address adults. The English are in general a reserved people, who do not approve of loud or highly demonstrative behaviour (except in very informal gatherings). Touching is generally avoided. Manners are important, although standards are not as high among young people, who account for nearly one-fifth of the population.

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