

THE ROLE OF PARALINGUISTIC UNITS IN SPEECH (ON THE MATERIALS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

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ABSTRACT:

The current article focuses on paralinguistic units of English and Uzbek languages, their functions and purposes. Examples from literature of both languages are given as evidence, and some ideas from other valuable sources related to the topic are also discussed and analyzed.

KEYWORDS: paralinguistic, communication, gestures, verbal, non-verbal, speech.

INTRODUCTION:

Paralinguistic units used to be counted as secondary means for observing and complementing a conversation on a natural level in every civil society. Para linguistics is considered to be a field researching signs, intonation, gestures and body language, which participate in expressing thoughts, information and purposes together with an oral conversation.

Paralinguistic units, depending on the context and situation, function for bringing a speech to a particular format, i.e. simplifying it or clarifying the purpose of the speaker. Sometimes when clarifying a meaning, or expressing a purpose, there happen to be some "extra" language units that must not be uttered, and with the omission of these same language units, there is usually a need for extra linguistic units that carry the same meaning and suit the current context. As a result of communication based needs, one can reach such a degree of omitting speech patterns, it becomes impossible to continue communicating without those items, and that is precisely when extra linguistic units fill in the places of those

language items in a comparatively different way.

It is widely known that a connotative meaning of a word is closely connected with culture. Words or various non-verbal items that carry a positive meaning in one culture, can be interpreted negatively in another one. That's why, it is crucial to study paralinguistic units very closely. Especially, when we are learning foreign languages – it is important to set a goal to learn paralinguistic units, as well. This will help to establish intercultural relations, to create a mutual understanding between nations, to improve the quality of translations and interpretations, to let people learn about others nations' customs and traditions, experiences closely, to increase cultural outlooks, to widen their view of other cultures, to raise the value and role of linguistics among all other sciences. For this reason, it considered to be significant to study paralinguistic units widely and closely.

METHODS:

It is common to observe following occasions when non-verbal units are expressed in a text or a conversation in Uzbek language: 1. Non-verbal unit is directly expressed by a language means: ko'z qismoq (to wink), lab burmoq (to press a lip); 2. The organ used to express the non-verbal unit is emphasized. In this case, the language side of the non-verbal unit is used a description, and there are conjunctions such as "bilan" (and), "orqali" (via), "yordamida" (with the help of) in the verbal part of an expression: boshi bilan tasdiqladi (confirmed with his head), boshi

yordamida ko'rsatdi (showed with his head); 3. It is unknown with the help of which organ the non-verbal unit is expressed: ishora qilmoq (to hint), imlamoq (to mimic and call), im qoqmoq (to flirt), and imo qilmoq (to gesticulate, to hint).

In English and Uzbek languages, gestures meaning head movements often include the word "head" in them, and they are used together with the verbs such as "qimirlatmoq", "irg'atmoq", "irg'amoq", "irg'itmoq", "tebratmoq", "chayqamoq", "sarak-sarak qilmoq", "likkillatmoq", "liqillatmoq", "qashimoq", "egmoq", "engashtirmoq", "quyi solmoq", "solintirmoq", "changallamoq", "ko'tarmoq" – all meaning "to nod" in English language. These gestures are usually interpreted with the help of a context and serve for a polysemic purpose. For example: the verb bosh chayqamoq (shake head) can mean "refusal", "non-existence", "surprise", "joy", "pity", "sorrow" based on the context.

These kinds of examples can also be found in English language:

The old gentleman in the tortoise-shell spectacles looked at his companion, he nodded significantly.

At this moment, Oliver looked gaily round, and nodded before he turned the corner.

These seemed to have the effect of reassuring both gentlemen; for the Jew nodded his head with a satisfied air.

Rose nodded "yes", for the boy was smiling through such happy tears that she could not speak.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

In most countries "to nod" usually means "yes", and "to shake head" means "no". However, in Bulgaria these movements mean opposite meanings. In southern Asia "to shake one's head" usually means "abstractness". Alice waited till the eyes appeared, and then nodded.

Non-verbal communication is widely popular in English language. We attempted to give examples for non-verbal units in Uzbek language taking pieces from literature. In those examples, we can see that communicative purposes of facial expressions, hand gestures and body language are very wide in Uzbek language.

In English language, contrasted to Uzbek eye contact has a significant non-verbal role. In addition, facial expressions, gestures, posture and body orientation are considered to be widely used paralinguistic means.

It is known that face is counted as an important communicative means in English language. It is said that face – is an indicator of intelligence. It expresses types of feelings and emotions such as love, joy, curiosity, grief, fury, worry, confusion, fear, hatred, surprise and unclarity, etc. Eyes, on the face surface, are especially effective in expressing attention and interest of the listener. Yet, it is different from culture to culture how facial expressions are interpreted.

For instance, we can take smile as another example. Smile usually means these following strong emotions – happiness, friendship, warmth, like, relationship.

Therefore, if you often smile, you are accepted as a polite, friendly, warm partner in a conversation. Smile is mostly contagious, and students take you positively and learn a lot more when you smile.

Gestures. Gestures are defined as movements of hands, feet and other body parts. Some authors claim that gestures are deliberate, because people do them on purpose and they always carry some particular meaning. For instance, a wave of the hand has a specific meaning - "hello" or "good-bye"; a forefinger and a thumb touching to form a circle have the meaning - "ok".

The same way as facial expressions, interpretation of gestures vary from culture to culture.

When it comes to analyzing paralinguistic units, including Uzbek paralinguistic units, studying them as a system, it is usually more effective and obvious if their particular characteristics and international aspects are examined in relation to other nations' paralinguistic units. These precious ideas are more clearly expressed in the works like G.Salomov's "Introduction to theory of translation" and A. Nurmonov's "On paralinguistic units of Uzbek language".

1. Paralinguistic units help provide expressiveness.
2. Paralinguistic units help economize speech in a speech act.
3. Non-verbal units in English and Uzbek languages partly differ from one another.

It is important to note that when learning a foreign language, one should set a goal to learn its paralinguistic units, as well. This will help to establish good intercultural relations, nations to understand one another mutually, increase the quality of translations and interpretations, people to know more about other cultures' customs, traditions and life experiences, raise cultural awareness of people, widen general idea about different nations, and increase the value and role of linguistics among all other sciences.

Body language and mimics are widely used in conversations, and mostly in dialogic speeches. It is impossible to express them in a written piece of work. That's why, its alternatives are transferred to written speech (when necessary). For example, in a dialogic speech a speaker's "shaking head" means

negation or refusal. Yet, in a written speech it is difficult "to shake head" of the speaker. Consequently, the alternative to this action is expressed with the help of words "boshini chayqatdi" ("he shook his head"). Thus, body language and mimics are non-linguistic phenomenon, which can be used in a speech, outside the speech and as an auxiliary means for a speech. However, it always happens as a result of impact from objective surrounding and conversation partners to a speaker's mind. Therefore, it is expressed in direct or indirect relation to language.

CONCLUSION:

In this article, we tried to demonstrate English and Uzbek non-verbal units in comparison and with the help of examples. Some ideas were expressed by deeply analyzing each word's meaning and relying on data gathered from different sources.

It can be concluded that we should make contribution to our native language's prosperity and preservation by learning any language's not only lexical resource and grammatical structures, but also its paralinguistic units.

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