



ANALYSIS OF EXTRALINGUISTIC MEANS

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses the elements of the paralinguistic system. The fields of paralinguistics, gesture and kinesics are distinct fields. Each differs according to its objects of study. The communication process consists of verbal and nonverbal forms of communication. The communication channels of the nonverbal structure initially consist of acoustic, visual, tactile-kinesthetic, and olfactory systems. Such nonverbal forms of communication serve to depict the cognitive landscape of the universe. This article will also focus on these aspects.

Keywords and phrases

nonverbal means, paralinguistics, gestures, kinesics, prosodics, acoustic system, visual sytem, tactile sytem, verbalization, paragraphhemics.

Three main branches of linguistics are distinguished by world linguists. They are called internal, external and comparativistic names in linguistics, and the content and directions of each branch are distinguished. The transformation of internal and external linguistic units, regardless of the form of expression, consists of a paradigm of communicative systems and related systems. Non-verbal means of external linguistics are generalized under the name of paralinguistics precisely because they are phenomena close to language. Nevertheless, if we take into account the presence of other means of expression related to body language among the auxiliary means of speech that serve for communication, it becomes clear that all the units of the non-linguistic system of the language cannot be called by the term "paralinguistics". O.S. Akhmanova explains that "Paralinguistics (English - paralingustis) is a special branch of linguistics that studies paralanguage phenomena"[1, 311].

"In the 30s of the 20th century, some forms of paralinguistics were studied by N.V. Yushchan under the name of "extranormal phonetics". The development of paralinguistics as a science dates back to the 60s of the 20th century. In linguistics, paralinguistics was founded when the language system went out of its shell" [6, 367]. N.M. Yushchan's concept of "extranormal phonetics" corresponds to the



essence of the system related to the field of paralinguistics. However, it is observed that this concept is not followed in most of the scientific literature in this direction. In fact, the term paralinguistics should be interpreted with the meaning of approach to language. Therefore, the phenomenon of language approach is explained based on the principles of perception, thinking, pronunciation, graphic, font size, drawing, color and meaning paradigms. These paradigms represent the essence of language approach. Sometimes non-linguistic phenomena are also included in paralinguistics, which implies their parallel use with verbal means. Nevertheless, the non-linguistic system of the language is called by various terminological units, about it in the scientific literature in relation to the non-linguistic system of the language: "...this field of science was called by such names as extralinguistics, paralinguistics, non-verbal means. However, extralinguistics and paralinguistics are separated from each other in later periods. And paralinguistics studies auxiliary means of speech that serve for communication" [11, 41]. All non-verbal means cannot be accommodated and assimilated into the concept represented by the term paralinguistics. This is where the problems related to the classification of non-verbal means learned in the non-linguistic system become apparent.

The classification of non-verbal means in the special literature of the terminological system of the field in the directions of paralinguistics, kinesics and gesticulation has become a tradition in the existing works. In our opinion, it is correct in one respect that directions such as paralinguistics[6, 367], kinesics[4, 221] and gesticulation[2, 113] are given separately on separate pages in linguistic encyclopedic dictionaries, and are not included in paralinguistics. In linguistics, there is a concept that non-verbal means are part of extralinguistics.

The field of extralinguistics V. von Humboldt and F. We believe that the interpretation based on the concepts of de Saussure is logically correct. The term extralinguistics is an English word that means "external linguistics, metalinguistics" - external linguistics [1, 217]. In the analysis of terms and concepts related to extralinguistics, it is important to define the content of the field. Regarding these issues, the following opinions are expressed in the theoretical literature: "...extralinguistics studies language as a social phenomenon and combines sociolinguistics and mentalinguistics. Sociolinguistics studies the nature and social function of language, and mentalinguistics studies language and thinking, the relationship of the content side of language with speech activity, context and situation" [8, 9].

Acoustic system of communication. It is known that the elements belonging to the language system serve to create communication and interaction between people



with their several functions in the process of speech communication. They ensure completeness of thought and information expressed and understood by communicators. "The concept of verbal thinking (verbalnoe myshlenie) is explained by the meaning of a word, a linguistic tool. At the moment, such terms as "myshlennie verbalnoe", "myshlennie yazykovoe" [1, 246] are interpreted as expressing one's opinion in an understandable way. According to the scientific literature, any communication "...dialogue is connected with the specific person's voice, facial expressions and topic of conversation - context features" [5, 4]. Such tasks are not limited to linguistic means. The perfection of the communication system and the non-verbal means involved in the exchange of ideas between the speech participants are also recognized as the main unit of the communication process.

The second related system related to the composition of the acoustic system of the language related to sound perception is called prosody, which is an object of supersegmental phonetics. In the scientific literature, there are views that the field of prosody is the object of both internal and external linguistics. Supporters of the first point of view define prosody as follows: "prosody is the general name of supersegmental means, namely pitch, length (amount) and pitch (power, pitch, amplitude)" and "the rise and fall of the main tone (melody), the distribution of strong and weak accents (dynamics), the doctrine of the principles of combining supersegmental means of speech, such as speed or slowness of speech (tempo) and interruption of pronunciation (pause)" [1, 367; 3, 16]. Such a concept O. S. Akhmanova, A. Nurmonov, K. A. Slutsкая [7, 215; 10.] is prominent in the views of scientists. At the same time, O. S. Akhmanova herself includes non-verbal tools such as tempo, timbre, tone height, voice strength, which are related to the sound structure that is part of intonation. In his popular dictionary, there are cases of intonation and some of its units being divided into verbal and non-verbal means. This view is also observed in the works of other researchers.

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