

THE LINGUOPRAGMATIC SIGNIFICANCE OF PARALINGUISTICS: EXPLORING NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION IN HUMAN INTERACTION

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Abstract:Paralinguistics, that is, communication through nonverbal means, is an important area of linguistic pragmatics. This article briefly summarizes the views of 10 linguists on paralinguistic means and analyzes research conducted in various areas of paralinguistics. The article considers issues such as the linguopragmatic analysis of nonverbal means, their role and significance in communication, and their manifestation in different cultures.

Keywords:Paralinguistics, nonverbal communication, linguopragmatics, gesture, mimicry, vocalics, proxemics, intercultural communication, communicative tools, linguistics.

Paralinguistics, that is, communication through nonverbal means, is an integral part of the communication process between people. These means are studied in linguistics as an important area of linguopragmatics. With the help of nonverbal means, people can express their thoughts, feelings and relationships without words. This article briefly summarizes the opinions of 10 linguists about paralinguistic means and analyzes research conducted in various areas of paralinguistics.

1. Types and classification of paralinguistic means

Paralinguistic devices come in various forms. They are classified as follows:

Kinesics: Means of expression through gestures, body movements, facial expressions, and other bodily movements.

Vocals: Voice characteristics such as pitch, timbre, speed, and pauses.

Proxemics: Spatial distance and personal space management during communication. **Olfactory:** Communicating through smells.

Chronemics: Communication through time management and attitude to time.

2. Opinions of linguists about paralinguistic tools

Albert Mehrabian: According to Mehrabian's research, 7% of information in human communication is transmitted through words, 38% through vocal characteristics (voice pitch, timbre), and 55% through body language (gestures, facial expressions). This shows the importance of nonverbal means in communication.

Ray Birdwhistell: The founder of kinesics, Birdwhistell studied the role of gestures and body movements in the linguistic system. According to him, body language has the same rules and structure as the linguistic system.

Paul Ekman: Ekman studied the expression of emotions through facial expressions. He argued that there are universal facial expressions of basic emotions.

Edward T. Hall: Hall, who conducted research in the field of proxemics, showed that personal spatial distances differ across cultures.

Erving Goffman: Goffman's "Self-presentation" theory analyzes how people behave in social situations, including their use of nonverbal means.

Desmond Morris: Morris studied human body language and gestures from an ethological perspective and demonstrated their biological basis.

Michael Argyle: Argyle studied the role of nonverbal means in the field of communication psychology and emphasized their importance in social interactions.

Allan Pease: Pease and his colleagues have written popular books on body language and nonverbal communication, explaining the importance of nonverbal means to the general public.

David McNeill: McNeill studied the relationship between gestures and speech and demonstrated their role in the collaborative thinking process.

Adam Kendon: Kendon studied the social and cultural aspects of gestures and nonverbal communication and analyzed their role in communication.

3. Linguopragmatic analysis of paralinguistic means

Paralinguistic tools perform the following linguopragmatic functions in communication:

Fill in the information: Nonverbal means help convey information that cannot be conveyed through words or that requires additional context.

Highlighting the dialogue: Certain gestures and voice intonation are used to emphasize important information.

Communication routing: Body movements, eye contact, or changes in tone of voice can help determine the focus of attention during a conversation.

Communication control: Nonverbal means play an important role in turn-taking between participants in a conversation.

Reflecting the cultural context: The acceptance of nonverbal means may vary across cultures. For example, gestures and body language have their own characteristics in European and Asian countries.

4. Practical application of paralinguistic tools

Research in the field of paralinguistics is important in various fields such as communication, education, business, medicine, and the arts. For example:

Education: Teachers' tone of voice, body movements, and facial expressions play an important role in capturing students' attention.

Business and negotiations: Effective use of nonverbal means in corporate communication is important for building trust and conducting successful negotiations.

Medicine: Doctors can reassure patients by using body language and tone of voice when communicating with them.

Art and theater: The actors' movements and facial expressions on stage are important in creating an emotional impact on the audience.

Conclusion

Nonverbal means are an integral part of linguistic pragmatics and are of great importance in the communication process. This article reviews various aspects of paralinguistics, the opinions of prominent scholars, and a linguopragmatic analysis of nonverbal means. The results of the study show that in addition to the information expressed in words during communication, such means as body language, voice characteristics, and proxemics play an important role in people's understanding of each other.

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