

# RESEARCHING TYPES OF PARALINGVISTIC TOOLS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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## Abstract:

In this article nonverbal communication is researched in various cultures and countries. Methods for using body language to increase communicative approaches with non-verbal tools effectively are proposed, as well as ways, to have a fruitful or profitable communication in speech among people in business and daily life. In conclusion the great attention is drawn to results on using non-verbals in different cultures.

**Keywords:** communication tools, verbals, non-verbals, culture, body language, eye contact, posture, gesture, facial expression.

## Introduction

In every culture or countries people use the same emotional expressions with the same body movements, however, the others can understand in different way in meaning. So that each people should know another nation's cultural traditions and unique behaviours in their territorial location. Not knowing that made people feel the trash in any situation.

It is known that linguistics is being developed day by day by researchers and linguists. In the world a lot of researchers claimed that non-verbals divided into some types. Among them there are many ideas about non-verbal communication tools. For instance: In a book published in 1970, author Ray Birdwhistell [13,24] stated that people have 20.000 different actions in body language system. However, In the "Definitive Book of Body Language" [15,36] printed out in 2004 by Allan Pease and Barbara Pease, the number of facial expressions instantly increased from 20.000 to 250.000. This means that each researchers devoted their own investigations. In contrast, In a book published in 2016 "Rethinking Body Language *How Hand Movements Reveal Hidden Thoughts*", author Geoffrey Beattie [14,38] expressed that he is agree with author Ray Birdwhistell's opinion. According to them 20.000 nonverbal tools are used by people, others are belonged to certain nonverbals.

This is clear that communication of the subjects are so fruitful way of researching. Today, psychology has a sufficiently high level of understanding of non-verbal behavior to distinguish between scientific psychological facts and pre-scientific concepts and ideas. Research of the new generation focuses on revealing the mechanisms of recognition, identification of non-verbal behavior, elucidation of the differential psychological characteristics of subjects and objects of cognition that affect the definition of the role

and significance of nonverbal behavior. Labunskaya V.A. understands non-verbal behavior as an external form of existence and manifestation of the mental world of the individual. Non-verbal behavior of a person is a socially and biologically conditioned way of organizing non-verbal means of communication learned by an individual, transformed into an individual concrete-sensual form of actions and deeds. She adds that by analyzing the content of individual non-verbal behavior, one can diagnose the level of development of the individual as a subject of communication. In the process of mutual communication, the cognition of the personality takes place, in which the relationships that have arisen are considered as a kind of form of addressing each other [2, 3]. Andrianov M.S. considers non-verbal communication as a special cultural-historical and psychophenomenological layer of an interpersonal nature, associated with the development and formation of a personality, its properties and states [1, 5]

Non-verbal communication, from the point of view of Kreidlin G.E., plays a very diverse role:

1. Repetition, duplication of relevant speech information (for example, pointing with a finger, eyes).
2. Contradiction between gestures and kinetic behavior (for example, a smile does not always accompany a friendly statement, it is allowed as a manifestation of mockery).
3. Substitution of a speech statement (for example, a nod, put a finger to your lips).
4. Strengthening or emphasizing the components of speech. Thus, an expressive function is implemented (for example, show a fig ).
5. Supplementation of speech in a semantic sense (for example, show a fist in the meaning of threaten).
6. Regulator of verbal communication, a means of maintaining communication (for example, a repeated nod of approval) [7, 14]

Morozov V.P. names the following features of non-verbal communication [7, 13]:

1. polysensory nature, i.e. its realization simultaneously through different sense organs;
2. evolutionary-historical antiquity compared to verbal speech;
3. independence from the semantics of speech;
4. significant involuntary and subconscious;
5. independence from language barriers;
6. features of acoustic means of coding;
7. features of psychophysical mechanisms of perception

As it was mentioned non-verbal tools are so important to analyse in communication. In our daily routine each people use them in some ways. Non-linguistic communication conveys much expressive emotions to the listener. It is fruitable to observe in any kind of fields of it.

## Conclusion

Thus, having considered the key components of non-verbal behavior, we can draw the following conclusion: non-verbal means can not only supplement verbal statements, but also completely replace them in some position. Moreover, this type of communication can reveal the true intentions of the participants in communication convey their true

emotions, make the communication process more efficient and productive. For optimal communication, it is important to be able to correctly read expressive body movements, and in order to successfully recognize non-verbal elements of communication, it is necessary to take into account individual, social, cultural characteristics.

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