



Functional Characteristics of Paralinguistic Tools

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Annotation: In this article, Paralinguistic tools allow interlocutors to exchange information without using linguistic means of expression during communication, using facial expressions, gestures, looks, intonations, etc. In this case, during communication, codes supplement information and express the feelings of interlocutors or replace speech. Sometimes we can have a strong emotional impact on the interlocutor with gestures, looks, facial expressions, etc.

Keywords: means of communication, body signals, tactile means, prosody, phonation means, optical-kinetic means, physiognomy, actonics, proxemics.

Introduction

In order to learn about the functional features of paralinguistic tools in the process of communication, it is important to first have information about the main features of communication. So the functions of communication are:

- communication - establishing communication, i.e. readiness to receive and transfer information and maintain relationships;
- information - receiving and transmitting information in response to a request;
- stimulation - targeted stimulation of activity;
- coordination - mutual coordination and consistency in joint activities;
- comprehension function - adequate understanding of the meaning, mutual understanding in general;
- emotion - exchange of emotions;
- the function of establishing relations - determining one's place in society;

the influencing function is a change in the state, behavior, personal and semantic formation of the partner.

Material and methods:

Nonverbal communication tools are needed for:

- ✓ to regulate the progress of the communication process, to create a psychological connection between partners;
- ✓ to enrich the meanings given by the words, to guide the interpretation of the oral text;
- ✓ to express feelings and reflect the interpretation of the situation;
- ✓ to help in educational activities; to express your views and objections;



✓ to communicate with the deaf and hard of hearing;

Nonverbal communication makes up two-thirds of all communication. Nonverbal communication can convey a message both vocally and with appropriate body signals or gestures. Body signals include physical characteristics, conscious and unconscious gestures and signals, and the mediation of personal space. If the body language delivered does not match the verbal message, a false message can also be detected.

Nonverbal communication reinforces first impressions in common situations such as attracting a partner or a business interview: impressions are formed in the first four seconds of an average contact. First meetings or interactions with another person have a strong impact on a person's perception. When another person or group receives a message, they focus on their surroundings, meaning that the other person uses all five senses in the interaction: 83% sight, 11% hearing, 3% smell, 2% touch, and 1% taste. Many indigenous cultures use non-verbal communication to integrate children into their cultural practices at a young age. Children in these communities learn by observing and speaking, with non-verbal communication being a key aspect of observation. It can be said that the study of non-verbal communication and its character began in 1872. We can say that the reason for conducting research in this field was the publication of Ch. Darwin's book "Expression of Emotions in Humans and Animals".

In this book, Ch. Darwin commented on how people and creatures show their inner experiences through facial expressions. Several interesting questions were raised in the work, including: "Why do people have different facial expressions", "Why do we scrunch our noses to express our disgust?" or "Do we grind our teeth when we are angry?" In his work, Darwin mentioned that the origin of such facial expressions goes back to the evolution of mankind.

Result and discussion

Nonverbal communication tools have the following functions:

Provide additional information. When expressing your opinion, the high and low tone of your voice expresses the communication in a colorful way and serves to increase the effectiveness of the process. In addition to intonation, the use of gestures or mimicry plays an important role in shaping the essence of the conversation.

To replace verbal components in communication. Expressing anger, doubt, confirmation (hand gestures, frowning, frowning) through non-verbal means and finishing the thought through intonation or gestures that have not been finished by saying a phrase in the process of communication.

Use together with verbal means. The participation of paralinguistic tools in the communication process allows to fully understand the essence of the conversation. For example, if it continues with a conversation, the appropriate melody is chosen for the question being asked. But the uniqueness of timbre remains unknown. Therefore, the type of melody is considered the main factor of speech, and the selected type of timbre is considered a paralinguistic factor. Speech prosody is the main factor in communication, that is, the use of prosodic parameters during the conversation: syllable, rhythmic structure, syntagma and phrases. Another tool that organizes prosodic elements is intonation.

In addition, many scientists, V. M. Pogolsha, N. V. Kazarinova and V. N. Kunitsina, talk about a number of functions of non-verbal behavior:



Nonverbal behavior gives information about the personality of the interlocutor. They also pointed out that it gives information about people's temperament. This is the human temperament

- his inner "me", his self-evaluation, his emotional state in a specific situation, his personal qualities and characteristics, his communicative competence (how people engage in personal relationships and how they behave), and what culture people belong to is related. It also determines the attitude of the interlocutors to the interview process during the communication process. This allows them to regulate their interactions. It also shows participation in the situation (calmness, comfort, interest) or a desire to get out of the situation (impatience, nervousness).

Conclusion

Intonation is considered an important communicative tool. According to Ye.E. Shevtsova, the importance of intonation in communication is important in understanding or distinguishing the same meaning in the thoughts expressed to us, in understanding whether one of the thoughts is directly related to the other or the opposite. The speaker's intonation directly depends on the story he is telling, his character, temperament and several other factors. Also, intonation helps to understand the meaning of thoughts that are difficult to express in words during the conversation. Also, through intonation, the interlocutor can reveal his pain, joy, happiness or anger.

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