



## CONCEPTUAL STRUCTURES FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF NONVERBAL MEANS

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the elements of the paralinguistic system. The fields of paralinguistics, gesture and kinesics are distinct. 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 system, tactile system, verbalization, paragraphemics.

### Introduction

The three main branches of linguistics are distinguished by linguists around the world. In linguistics, they are called internal, external and comparative names, and the content and directions of each branch are distinguished. The transformation of internal and external linguistic units depends on the form of expression the view consists of a paradigm of a communicative system and adjacent systems. Nonverbal means in the structure of external linguistics are also generalized under the name of paralinguistics, as they are precisely linguistic phenomena. However, given that there are other means of expression associated with body language among the auxiliary means of speech that serve for communication, it is clear that not all units of the non-linguistic system of language can be called a single term "paralinguistics". Moreover, OS Akhmanova explains that "Paralinguistics (English - paralinguistic) is a special branch of linguistics that studies parathyroid phenomena" [1, 311].

### The main part

In the XX century, some aspects of paralinguistics were studied by NV Yushchan under the name "extranormal phonetics". The development of paralinguistics as a science dates back to the 1960s. In linguistics, paralinguistics was founded with the emergence of the language system from its shell "[ 6, 367]. NM Yushchan 's concept of "extranormal phonetics" corresponds to the essence of the system in the field of paralinguistics. However, most of the scientific literature in this area does not follow this concept. The term paralinguistics should be interpreted in the sense of a linguistic approach. Therefore, the phenomenon of the language approach is explained based on the principles of paradigms of perception, thinking, pronunciation, graphics, font size, drawing, colour and meaning. It is these paradigms that represent the essence of the language approach. Sometimes non-linguistic phenomena are included in the structure of paralinguistics, which implies their parallel use with verbal means. However, the non-linguistic system of language is called by various terminological units, which is referred to in the scientific literature concerning the non-linguistic system of language: In later times, however, extralinguistics and paralinguistics are separated. Paralinguistics, on the other hand, studies the auxiliary means of speech that serve communication "[ 11, 41]. It is impossible to fit and absorb all

the nonverbal means into the concept expressed by the term paralinguistics. This is where the problems related to the classification of nonverbal means studied in a nonlinear system come to the fore.

The classification of non-verbal means in the field of paralinguistics, kinesics and gestation in the specialized literature of the field of the terminological system has become a tradition in the works that have existed so far. In our view, paralinguistics [ 6, 367], kinesics [ 4, 221] and gesture [ 2, 113 ] It is true that linguistic encyclopedic dictionaries of such disciplines are presented separately on separate pages and are not included in the structure of paralinguistics. In linguistics, there is a concept that non-verbal means are part of extralinguistics.

Extralinguistics von Humboldt and F. we believe that the interpretation based on de Saussure's concepts is logically correct. The term extralinguistics is an English word meaning "external linguistics, metalinguistics" [ 1, 217]. In the analysis of terms and concepts related to extralinguistics, it is important to define the content of the field. The following views are expressed in the theoretical literature on these issues: "... extralinguistics studies language as a social phenomenon and combine sociolinguistics and metalinguistics. Sociolinguistics studies the nature and social function of language, while mental linguistics studies the relationship between language and thinking, the content of language, speech activity, context and situation "[ 8, 9 ].

The acoustic system of communication. It is known that the elements of the language system, in the process of verbal communication, serve to reveal the communication between people with several functions. They ensure that the thought, the information, which is expressed and understood by the communicators, is complete. "The concept of verbal thinking (вербальное мышление ) is interpreted as a word, a linguistic means. At the same time, such terms as "мышление вербальное", "мышление языковое " [ 1, 246 ] are interpreted as a clear expression of their opinion. The scientific literature states that any communication "... dialogue is associated with the characteristics of the voice, facial expressions and conversation of a particular person - the context" [ 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 participants of the speech are also recognized as key units of the communication process.

The second adjacent system of the composition of the acoustic system of language associated with sound perception is called prosodica, which is the object of supersegment phonetics. There is a view in the scientific literature that the field of prosody will be the object of both internal and external linguistics. Proponents of the first view describe prosody as follows: "prosody is the common name for supersegment instruments, which is the height of the tone, length (quantity) and height (power, intensity, amplitude)" and "rise and fall of the main tone (melody), strong and weak accents. the doctrine of the principles of the combination of supersegment means of speech, such as distribution (dynamics), 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.Slutskaya [ 7, 215; 10. ] is seen in the views of scholars such as. At the same time, OS Akhmanova herself includes the structure of nonverbal means such as tempo, timbre, pitch, and volume, which are connected with the structure of the sound, which is part of the intonation. His famous dictionary contains cases of intonation and the separation of some of its units into relatively verbal and nonverbal means. A similar view is observed in the work of other researchers. " The peculiarity of human articulation is that it forms two structures at once in the process of expression formation, the first of which is a linguistic structure materialized by phonetic units, and the second by paralinguistic structures consisting of non-linguistic units materialized by sound. The intermediate state between the formal and semantic structures in both units can be called phonation means " [ 11, 41]

In our view, units such as tempo, timbre, pitch, and volume, which belong to both verbal and nonverbal means, are called paralinguistically phonation instruments. Exactly, phonation means should be one of the central issues of paralinguistics.

Professor A.Nurmanov, the external side of speech is related to the state of speech "... different intonation modulation of voice, the tempo of speech, sound colour" belongs to the paralinguistics, "...

different gestures, facial expressions, manners of the interlocutor" [ 7, 214 ] serves to open the model in the information content. These apply to nonverbal means that do not have an intonational structure in the paradigm of the linguistic system. Intonation and its units belong to the nonverbal system of communication in voice-related positions. Therefore, it is necessary to recognize them as paralinguistic means, that is, as a linguistic phenomenon. Sometimes it is better to show these as an intermediate state. In the scientific literature, all the tools that accompany speech are called paralinguistic tools. In our view, a serious differentiation of terms and concepts related to the field, as well as the correct grouping of the relevant scientific apparatus based on strict consistency, will also help to understand the problem. The relevance of the topic can also be seen in the fact that the units of the linguistic system, as semiological units, mainly serve to express information. In the scientific literature, including the works of A. Nurmanov, the view is supported that segmental units represent only a certain part of information. In this regard, they describe "... other aspects of information are due to the nature of the voice tactic, which allows distinguishing the speaker's voice, filling it with information about his physical condition, attitude to the whole situation, emotional state, social connection" [ 7, 214]. We agree. In the process of verbal communication, the sound-based tone of the speakers is the phonation device that is placed on top of the i- segment units. The expression of meaning inherent in the human voice is even differentiated according to its functional-methodological aspects. It is difficult to express these through the written form without additional comments. Therefore, Professor A. Nurmanov's "... to show the full picture of language information, it is necessary to comprehensively examine all aspects of speech " [ 7, 214] The concept of Based on this concept, different forms of expression of units such as concept, concept and blend in the conceptual structure should be the object of research.

Tactile-kinesthetic system of communication. This system includes skin sensors. Nonverbal means of expression associated with vision in the tactile-kinesthetic system have also been recognized by F. Folsom [ 12, 14].

The visual system of communication. In this part of the work, the concept of visibility is taken as a basis. The scientific literature states that "... there are several studies related to the visual aspect of the text" [ 9, 157]. In the dictionary of popular terms, OS Akhmanova "kinetic language" (kinetic language) belongs to the system of kinetic language - the language of gestures; "Kinesics" (kinesics) - a branch of science that studies a set of bodily movements based on expressive gestures associated with the process of communication between people, the movements of speech apparatus are not part of kinesics; "Kinetic speech"; "Kinemics" (kinemics) - a branch of kinesics that studies the emetic structure of kinematic relevant units of kinetic language; "Kinema" (kiname) - 1) the articulatory side of sound perception in psychological phonology, 2) terms such as the structural unit of the kinetic language system based on movement and gestures [ 1, 195 ].

Nonverbal means such as tea, gestures and facial expressions are not part of paralinguistics. This is because these tools are specific to the visual channel in the non-verbal system, and the principles of transmission of information by seeing and recording the movement prevail in them. From this point of view, the visual system of non-verbal means is related to kinesis and has its internal system. The elements of this system are recognized as events based on a visual paradigm. The principle of vision plays an important role in the classification of non-verbal means.

In the scientific literature [ 12, 35-37] the phenomena of language and speech in this system are noted separately. In these units of the special system, each movement of the hand is a semiotic sign specific to the language. This system of language is not part of our research.

It is known that in linguistics there are cases when different graphic symbols are used in the written text, and a set of symbols are divided into paragraphemics. The phenomenon of paragraphemics, which belongs to the structure of paralinguistics, is distinguished by two aspects: it applies to paralinguistics as units of the graphic system, and the visual system with visual-based features.

K. A. Slutskaya's views on paralinguistics explain the important role of paragraphic means in visual poetry. The scholar's views on the methodological features of the graphic means of paralinguistics

used in visual poetry are noteworthy. He emphasizes that ... in Russian linguistics, paragraphemics is a special branch of linguistics based on fonts, writing - "written language". Paragraph means are concepts of language related to the system of graphemes, which are phenomena that violate the boundaries of transparency in the linguistic expression of graphic substances. Paragraphs follow verbal speech and represent different connotations "[ 10, 51 ]. The graphical system of language and its traditional form has represented such concepts as the calligraphy of its users, and in information technology, the electronic expression of letters. Such an orderly movement of graphemes began to change its font forms in the system of computer linguistics. The departure of graphemes from the system of written forms is due to the emergence of visual poems. The transition of graphemic means from the paradigm of traditional system forms to the new system is due to its visual features. Such features of writing and letters began to be called paragraphemics in paralinguistics. K.A. Slutskaya's views on paragraphemics acknowledge that these issues do not yet have a clear boundary, which graphic means belong to the structure of paragraphemics, and that there are different views in linguistics on these issues.

In general, visual poetry is one of the most important issues in the field of graphics. To be more precise, the concept of visual poetry is explained by graphic paralinguistic means. A "visual-based" visual image cannot be imagined without graphic expressions.

### Conclusion

In our view, paragraphem tools should be considered as related phenomena within the grapheme system of language. Paragraphhem tools are an adjacent system that is part of paralinguistics, these are the departure of graphic forms from the system, deliberately distorted forms of graphic means that have a visual status that serves the author's communicative purpose.

Such paragraphemic forms are used in a poetic text or any text, paragraphs serve to convey additional information during communication [14,677-680]. In poetic genres, such paragraphs are used to draw a denotative image based on the communicative intent of the creator, to represent a person or object, and are focused on describing the symbolic characters.

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