Types of Para Action in Language and Research on Nonverbal Elements in Linguistics

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Abstract

The opposite views about the necessity of investigating nonverbal means from the linguistic view is as natural as a great interest of searching verbal means from the linguistic view in the linguistics. However, many theoretical considerations about verbal means have been made, para actions have been combined and grouped, their relations with verbal means and their functions are being determined. In a word, paralinguistic means are being systemized. Descriptive method, comparative method, material-combining method and contradictive method are the basic methods to define the peculiarity of paralinguistic means in comparison with kinesics means of other foreign languages. Like verbal elements, paralinguistic means has definite meanings. And they are referred to effective helping means of conveying speaker’s thought and emotion. Even there are some cases that only nonverbal elements are sufficient to express communicant’s thought, that is expressing speaker’s thought with the help of gestures and facial expressions is particular phenomenon expanded from the peculiarity of speech process. As the article is closely connected with this certain feature of paralinguistic, we dare say its importance of the article is much more objective. The following tasks to achieve the aim are: a) to make classification of paralinguistic; b) to define the function of prosody, proxemics and kinesics means in communication; c) to determine stylistic features of nonverbal means.

1. Introduction

Considering the views on language of facial expressions and gestures in Turkic studies, the authors of
explanatory dictionaries give the following information: once, in the part "To the study of Turkic gestures" of his work called "Formation of Turkic languages" (Dmitriev, 1962, p. 606), academician N.K. Dmitriev gave detail information about a particular group of phenomena in the Turkic languages (Dmitriev, 1962, p.3). Further, quoting the words of the academician, the authors make the following conclusion: "The study of Turkic gestures begins essentially with the work of Professor N.I. Ashmarin which was published in Kazan in 1918 under the title "Fundamentals of Chuvash gestures." The concept to gestures was first defined in the above-mentioned work of NI Ashmarin. Along with the theoretical basics, here is given a practical classification of gestures. While investigating the grammar of the Turkish language, we faced with the question of imitative words and their education, and then we took N.I. Ashmarin’s classification and terminology for our research '(Dmitriev, 1962, p. 59). However, with the adoption of the terminology, it is easy to conclude that gestures which were mentioned by the academician, are imitative words (Mominova, 2003, p.3), and according to the authors of dictionaries it is especially noticeable in dividing gestures into categories and groups (Mominova, 2003, p.4).

The first scientific work devoted on the non-verbal actions in linguistics is Darwin’s work called "Expression of human and animal emotions" (Darwin, 2001, p. 384). Another work, which should be mentioned is A. Piz’s book "Language is movement: How to read the thoughts of other people by their gestures" which was translated from English (Piz, 1992, p. 262).

Any language unit is added with definite meanings only through close relations and connections with other units and forms. Objectively speech has two parts: if the first is its practical context based on connections between the communicants in communication process, the second part investigates the meaning of semantic units in a close relation with other linguistic units in full linguistic context, since language is not just a set of linguistic units, language is a system consisting of repetitive cycles of speech and phrasal structures together. Thus, language units are added if the aim is to convey any information to the structure of the communicative act. The communicative act represents information consisting of structural sections of transmitter information and explaining what is said and what is needed to get across. This is a complex unit that provides and implements the exchange of thoughts and ideas of the people, mutual understanding and interaction of language group and its members.

2. Method

Descriptive method, comparative method, material-combining method and contradictive method were used to define the peculiarity of paralinguistic means in comparison with kinesics means of other foreign languages.

"Generally paralinguistic aspect is relevant only in conjunction with the study of verbal communication. Cases of so-called non-linguistic communication are not included the paralinguistic’s, but at the intersection of psychology and physiology, and ethnography" (Kolshansky, 1973, p. 17). What follows is the idea that non-linguistic, extra linguistic elements are similar to paralinguistic means, but they should not be confused with para actions and they should be considered as relevant branches of science as physiological characteristics of human.

Terms related to the means of non-verbal language of communication have several different names: non-verbal actions, nonverbal elements, non-verbal means of communication, that is no unique consensus in their name, no unique name has not been settled yet. Let’s recall that these elements of language relations are called body language (Mominova, 2003, p. 3). In our view, non-verbal elements of communication is more natural name with complete information among the represented names.

It's time to carry out a specific scientific study of these elements in the Kazakh linguistics. On the research in the field, scientist linguist B.Momynova writes: "In a broad sense including cognitive point of view, the study of body language, facial expressions and gestures is new in comparison with the social, psychological, linguistic and other facts of language, and it has not been still not yet fully formed with directions theoretically, which should be realized on the basis of comprehensive researches" (Mominova, 2003, p. 16).

3. Problem

In order to implement the interaction of the language environment in the process of speech and to convey one’s thoughts, skills for using various linguistic and nonlinguistic, extra linguistic means have been formed. The extra linguistic means includes olfactory, tactile, visual and audible linguistic and non-linguistic means. If we call linguistic means scientifically as verbal elements, the non-linguistic means are non-verbal elements. Nowadays there is a special system of scientific views on the question of how to understand the relationship between these two
4. Result

There are different ways of spreading facial expressions and gestures. Facial expressions and gestures are:
   a) Common to several nations;
   b) Similar gestures and expressions in appearance may have different meanings in different nations.

Despite the fact that the facial expressions and gestures are resembled; they can sometimes have the opposite meaning in different nations. That is especially the meaning peculiarities of words, all of the features inherent in these meaning, in particular synonymous, antonymous and homonymous phenomenon essentially are not alien and non-verbal elements. As for the Kazakh linguistics, the researches on such semantic features and facets of nonverbal elements have not adequately been performed to date.

Very often there are cases when the same gesture or mimic expression have different meaning. Number of non-verbal actions, facial expressions and gestures is limited, as a result, in a semantic point of view, they are not specific, but more extensive that, in our opinion, and it makes them more multi-valued. However, ambiguity of facial expressions and gestures does not slow down communication, does not hinder understanding of participants of language act, it does not prevent the transmission of information.

In particular, for example, disagreement and conflict can be transmitted by multiple nonverbal elements. Disagreement: flapping hands and shaking head, standing up silently and turning away or leaving, sitting side ways, crossing your hands, palms outward toward the destination, etc.

Disagreement:
- sitting sideways;
- shaking his head;
- staring at the floor;
- not looking directly at him;
- waving;
- crossing hands palms outward;
- picking ground by foot with his head down, etc.

Each of these facial expressions and gestures can convey another meaning, have different meanings. If you get up and go along with, it can express disagreement: *unwillingness to listen to the interlocutor; impatience, disregard, lack of necessity, lack of time, the end of the meeting, the lack of attention, the desire to go and listen*, etc.

Man, who is expressing threat and aggression shows that with the following actions: *Clutching teeth, grinding teeth, crunching fingers; leaning back hard*.

There are two kinds of feature of paralinguistic means participation in the linguistic act of communication:
- The first gives the opportunity to use verbal phrases in specific situations with reference to closed paralinguistic means only for the communication transmission;
- The second factor is seen as complementing (compensating) speech with paralinguistic means, i.e. it corrects language mistakes, complementing missing in the transmission of correct information, and if necessary, correcting the flaws in this process. These funds have their own special functions that are important for speaking and highly valued in the system of linguistic expression. Therefore: "paralinguistic’s is not a surplus deducted from the language system, but it is a functional component of the speech system relevant in a special way in each concrete speech communication" (Kolshansky, 1973, p. 19).

However, the listed questions, which we have dealt with, do not reveal specific problems of participation of non-verbal elements in the language. They show that only the details are small part of the overall concept, showing features paralinguistic phenomena. The sited evidence is insufficient to represent the place and importance paralinguistic units in the language, and their features like forms. Now, relying on the previously formed views in the world linguistics, we try to elaborate on the meaning and participation of paralinguistic action.

Undoubtedly, the non-linguistic means takes the second place in the communication system. However, the verbal means are connected involuntarily in explaining the non-linguistic elements. "In spite of their most diverse origin, they only adjoin to the language by their function, used and decoded with the use the language" (Kolshansky, 1973, p. 19). Therefore, all the paralinguistic means in its functionality are very similar to the essential functions of the linguistic means. They should be studied as well as linguistic units, being the object of linguistic research along with
the verbal elements. There is another reason of this opinion. This reason is associated with the occurrence of gestures and their diversity. Depending on the gesture genesis, they can be divided into the following groups:

- Biological;
- Cultural and historical;
- Ethnographic;
- Paralinguistic. At the same time there are many facets that require detailed study.

The linguists consider nonverbal means in terms paralinguistic’s, guided by their linguistic characteristics, because, among extra linguistic factors, only nonlinguistic factors involved in verbal communication become the objects of paralinguistic researchers’ investigations (Kolshansky, 1973, p. 18). This situation really deserves attention, especially when verbal communication with some significant drawbacks is replenished nonverbal elements that are the linguistic description of nonverbal elements performing communicative function is displayed.

Provided that language relations in oral or written form, paralinguistic actions are divided into two types:

– Actions performed by arms, shoulders and fingers - dynamic;
– Static action, such as signs giving the opportunity to name their cartoon. These include: the distribution of objects, various directional signs and symbols in the text, etc.

Since at some point para action is very important for communication, they are an important component of instant language relations that allows relying on the special features of extra-linguistic factors that influence on language to divide communicative relations:

"Extra-linguistic means involved in communication are those paralinguistic conditions which are woven in linguistic communication. In this sense, paralinguistic aspect differs from simple extra-linguistic factors in that it identifies linguistic communication of any given time at a particular point of the communicative act, i.e. he has a purely synchronous slice" (Kolshansky, 1973, p. 18).

Intra linguistics, extra linguistics and paralinguistic stipulate to show their differences, but they all relate to the same important fact. In the course of linguistic action, they give information about situations that are not connected with non-verbal and communication skills, and provide relevant information during the communicative act. This is the characteristics and features of the subject involved in the act of communication. Among the extra-linguistic features, voice feature can be distinguished (timbre, tone, high, low, slow, fast, choppy), articulation features (wrong reprimanded some sounds in words totter, stuttering, talking idly, talking through your nose, etc). Their transfer does not affect the content of information; they are purely biological features of an individual. They belong to the extra-linguistic parameters representing phenomenon, which is not included in the system of language and structure, and therefore they are also an object of medical and biological research. For this reason, paralinguistic means which regulate the disadvantages of verbal communication by enriching the emotional side of human rights and helping to pass a particular person specific information through optimal means are necessary for the subject. Further, A.I. Smirnicky called para action as "extra linguistic residue." Scientist G.V. Kolshansky takes the opposite point of view: "paralinguistic’s is not balance subtracted from the language system, but it is a functional component of the speech system that is relevant in a special way in each speech communication" (Kolshansky, 1973, p. 19). In our thesis work, we have guided mainly this idea.

At the same time, the relationship between language and paralanguage is constructed in a way that language is the primary means, and paralinguistic are secondary additional elements. However, while forming person’s actions which are not related to content, such as slurred language, ingestion of certain sounds, tongue-tied, as well as movements such as scratching of nose for communication are factors that do not carry meaning, and therefore they do not affect the content of communication. The researchers should know this, but for communication, they still do not have values. Therefore, they are not included in the number of paralinguistic elements and report only on the physical state of interlocutor. They do not meet linguistic parameters of linguistic and paralinguistic systems. Along with this information, human physical state does not affect the content and the meaning of information in the process of getting information.

5. Conclusion

Qualified development of human resource is more important to Kazakhstan society in the process of social-economic, political-cultural changes and competitiveness. This requires upbringing of a unique personality with an innovative thought and competitiveness in a market economics. In the part “the education and professional practice
is the principal program of the modern education system, of preparation and qualification of specialists” of his annual message addressed to the Kazakh nation, Nursultan Nazarbaev, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, emphasized that: “forming most competitive developed country requires high qualified educational system” (Kazakhstan-2050, 2012).

The XX century brought considerable changes and innovations to the theory and practice of the word study. Investigations on functional linguistics affected on an integral and innovative linguistic investigation. We have tried to determine the role of communicative nonverbal elements, which are characterized by their definite lexical semantic and esthetic significance among linguistic units in expressing thought, and we have defined those paralinguistic elements or nonverbal elements are the object of paralinguistic study.

The usage of paralinguistic elements does not mean deficiency of linguistic system in expressing thought. We have attempted to stress the role of paralinguistic elements in expressing dialogue clearly as they supply potential understanding of communicants.

References
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