

The History of Paralinguistic Researches

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ABSTRACT: To date, we can see that a lot of research has been done in various fields of linguistics. Significant work has also been done on paralinguistics, which is an important branch of science. This article analyzes research related to paralinguistics from a historical perspective. The aim is to study the work of researchers and the peculiarities of the historical formation of paralinguistics.

KEYWORDS: semiotics, paralinguistics, nonverbal devices, metalinguistics, phonational component, kinesthetic component.

Introduction

It can be said that until people fully began to communicate through the verbal path, the main means of communication were now the components that included paralinguistics. Due to similar factors, it can be said that this branch of linguistics appeared earlier than other branches. There is some research on the study of paralinguistic tools in different languages. Although relatively old, the field of paralinguistics cannot be said to have been fully studied so far. In the scientific research of modern linguistics, we can witness that paralinguistics studies issues related to gesture, facial expression, and sound quality.[22, 41] This field is one of the most relevant areas of linguistics today. Although much work has been done, a comparative typological study of paralinguistic tools has been virtually unexplored. In this article, we aim to analyze the views expressed on these same issues. The ideas expressed by the participants of the speech should have their own impact, attractiveness, demand for observation. Paralinguistics, with its main aspects mentioned above, serves to give speech a special significance, as well as to create imagery in speech. In particular, Professor A. Nurmonov gives the following information. "German Vemberi was a well-known orientalist who knew not only the Arabic, Persian, and Uzbek languages, but also the culture and customs of these peoples. It is not felt at all. As a scholar of Islam, the history and culture of the peoples of the East, he is respected among the population. But in one sitting, impressed by the very pleasant music, he involuntarily begins to shake his leg at the rhythm of the melody. This move reveals to the circle that he is a foreigner. For among the peoples of the East, melody was a sign of enjoyment of singing, not by the movement of the feet, but by the gradual oscillation of the head in a horizontal position." [17, 152] Thus, the integral connection of paralinguistic means with culture, ethnography, ethics, anthropology, religion, and customs finds its own expression in each language. Research in this area is of great importance.

Main part

Contemplating the importance of paralinguistics today and paralinguistic research is not considered a complex issue. Initial researches were by American linguists, J. L. Trager and G. L. Smith. But the work done and the materials prepared by them have become more vague than they are now and in the recent past. Subsequently, a number of purposeful and well-thought-out actions were taken to generalize the basis of the field. In 1962, a comprehensive conference was held at Indiana University. The main purpose of the conference was a more in-depth study of paralinguistics. Later, D. G. Mouton's book, *An Approach to Semiotics*, also played a major role in the study of paralinguistics. The conference, organized by Indiana University, is of great importance. For example, this large event brought together very scattered materials that were considered by Trager and Smith to be industry stimulants. Although they cited a great deal of information, almost all of the sources were cited by them in their books written in different years. The work carried out by Trager and Smith helped to clearly define the general principles on which many programs are based, while a number of promising research directions were proposed and, in some sections, very specific research topics were identified.[4, 11] In this way, the conference participants presented a large amount of information and created a complete picture of the period of the science of paralinguistics up to 1960. It should be noted that many of the researches conducted in recent years are directly related to this conference and the work of Trager and Smith.

There are different views on the study of paralinguistics. One of the main problems here is related to the review of the research conducted. British linguist, academician D. Crystal raises the following important issues in the study of paralinguistics in the sixties: The further development of the approach described mainly by Trager and the expansion of its scope in other, non-linguistic fields; work on the features of paralinguistics that Trager and Smith did not study; clearly define the object and function of the study of this field.[4, 13] The term paralinguistics was first introduced to science by A. Hill. Later, Traiger and Smith wrote a work in this field, defining the subject, the task, the essence of the phenomena studied. But they did not say that parathyroidism plays a different role in every nation. In this case, the field is studied only on the basis of structural linguistics. Similar factors have caused a number of confusions. Part of the reason for the confusion associated with the study of paralinguistics today is, of course, related to how linguistics developed in the sixties. Preliminary definitions of paralinguistics were made only within the theoretical and descriptive framework provided by Trager and Smith. Professor of Linguistics and Anthropology at the University of Florida, N.Y. Merkel will comment on Trager at the Indiana conference. "If we look at the research, we can see that everything we want to call paralinguistics is covered by Trager. Also, what we don't cover is not considered paralinguistics, they are psycholinguistics or metalinguistics." [4, 15]

Gestures are one of the most actively used components of paralinguistics. Any speech occurs in a certain space, in a certain situation. Even in works of art, this process of speech is shown in relation to the situation. For example, look at the piece: "– Diryektor, qanday qilib olib kyetasiz? – Eplaymiz, – dedi Mirvali. – Arqonmi, simmi bormi? – Mashina bagajnididan trossni olib kyelaymi? – dedi Asqarali. Mirvali bosh irg'ab, mayli ishorasini qildi. Asqarali ketdi." [13, 173] It's also hard to imagine the creation of characters without gestures. This is because everyone makes extensive use of adjacent paralinguistic tools, including gestures, in the expression of ideas along with linguistic means in the speech process. Therefore,

scientists have also expressed their attitude to the history of the emergence of gestures. Up to this time, paralinguistic tools, their importance, their role in the communication process have been studied. But questions about the origin of nonverbal communication remain open. Ch. Darwin comments on these uncertainties in his work as follows. For example, in the *Expression of Senses*, he says of the origin of gestures of denial and affirmation, "In young children, the first time of denial begins with abstinence from food. When I observe my children several times, they If they want to eat, they take it in their mouths or put their heads forward. It is worth noting that when eating, the head is shaken forward once as a sign of approval when moving forward. Especially if they are brought too close to them, children move their heads from side to side, as if we were shaking our heads to express denial. It can also represent a sign of negation ."[17, 158]

In the process of researching this field, the main object of study of many scientific works has been man. But paralinguistic means are also evident in the peculiar movements of animals. American structural linguist Ch. F. Hockett refers to paralinguistic phenomena in the debate over the origin of communication and speech with animals, but does not address the question of whether the term should be interpreted as a factor related to pure man.[16, 48] At this point, it can be taken as a partially correct idea that Hockett did not differentiate between humans or animals in terms of paralinguistics, and that the concept of paralinguistics applies to both humans and animals. This is because some researchers have confirmed that not only humans but also animals can use paralinguistic tools in the communication process. In particular, a leading proponent of the philosophy of ordinary language, J. L. Austin has described audible signaling systems in various animal species, humans, and called them parathyroid.[28, 3]

In the history of paralinguistics, a number of studies have been conducted in the recent past, that is, over the past decade. Similar theoretical sources are also of great importance in the development of paralinguistics. "In modern linguistics, three types of paralinguistic tools have been identified: phonational, kinesthetic, and graphic. Phonational paralinguistic tools include sound timbre, speed, pitch, pause-replacing sounds, and other melodic phenomena that complement speech, dialectical, idiolectic, and social peculiarities in pronunciation. Kinesthetic components include gestures, hand movements, position or silence during speech, and more. The graphic component includes graphic forms that help emphasize the textual elements of speech, such as words, concepts, terms, phrases, and so on." [21, 5] In particular, pay attention to the passage from A. Qahhor's story "Sinchalak" below: "Saida uning maqtovlariga juda ahamiyat berib, «Umidaga qoyil» degan ma'noda bosh chayqab quloq berar ekan: «Qani endi mana shunaqa uquvli, ephil, g'ayratli odamlar byuroda ko'proq bo'lsa!» dedi." [2, 39] As it can be seen from this example, paralinguistic devices play an important role in speech.

Paralinguistic means not only gain additional meaning in speech, but are also considered as a source of information about the speaker, his age, social origin, character traits. In particular, the Australian scientist A. Piz said that the higher the social or professional status in people, the higher the level of communication. He noted that people who have achieved high levels of their profession can use mostly verbal means in communication, while uneducated or unskilled employees rely more on gestures. However, the scientist himself said that professionals whose work activities are directly related to sensitive hands, i.e. surgeons, artists, painters and musicians, try to be careful when greeting with their hands in order to

protect their fingers. Turkish Professor I. Yildirim said that nonverbal motor signals can affect the listener, taking into account professional groups. He cited the use of body language by bankers, the military, the judiciary and the commercial industry. It can be concluded here that paralinguistics not only represents the effectiveness of thought, but also serves to give a general idea of man. For example, it may be enough to observe the nonverbal communication tools a person uses to learn about them.

In the recent past, the field of paralinguistics has begun to play an important role in world linguistics. A lot of scientific research has been done in this direction. At the same time, attention to the sector has grown in Uzbekistan. [25, 2] Uzbek linguists have also done some research, in particular, the Uzbek linguist M. Saidkhanov on nonverbal means related to the profession, formal logic, special language for mathematics, language of descriptive art, Morse language; sailors, the language of referees in sports, and sign language, which is recognized as a means of communication in the culture of everyday communication.[7, 51] In this regard, among the paralinguistic tools of the profession can be included advertising, which is one of the most important elements of marketing, which is now one of the most popular professions. It is well known that at the same time we see various advertising banners in any corner of the world, on the streets, in the alleys. Such tools are considered nonverbal and are considered to be information carriers. More about this G. Salomov in his works "Tarjima nazariyasiga kirish", A. Nurmonov "O'zbek tilining paralingvistik vositalari haqida", think about paralinguistic means, including paralinguistic means in the Uzbek language, and studies them as a system that promotes the idea that it is more noticeable. H. Akhmedov and I. Umirov in their scientific researches, argue that gestures are realized in harmony with the meaning of words. Accordingly, speech becomes effective. An example from Omon Mukhtor's novel "Muhabbat o'limdan kuchli" clearly shows the role of nonverbal means in the communication process: "Tanqid qanchalik odamlarga yoqsa, u shunchalik narxni yuqori belgilardi. Shu boisdan, ahyon-ahyon bo'lsa-da, baqirib-chaqirib majlisni "gullatadiganlar" topilib turardi. Bir gal qaysidir xizmatchi minbarga chiqib, kim haqida, nima deyayotganini o'zi ham bilmay, qo'lini oldinga cho'zganicha "murtadlar" deb hayqirgan edi." [14, 5] Hence, the effectiveness of speech is not limited to the pictorial means of language, but also the paralinguistic means serve to ensure the attractiveness of thought. Indeed, any charm, expressiveness, and imagery in speech arises on the basis of migrations. Paralinguistic tools, on the other hand, can be effective in their own right. They also commented on the issue of paralinguistic phraseology. In general linguistics, the phenomenon of paralinguistics is considered as phraseological aphorisms. This attitude is consistent with the nature of spelling. However, not all of them are in the form of phrases. For example, the eyebrow-raising compound is also a paralinguistic tool. The first part of the compound is used in the original sense, and the second part is used in the figurative sense. Only gestures with this structure can be called phrasal verbs. In this process, compounds such as shrugging the shoulders, rolling the eyes, nodding the head, stiffening the neck, and frowning were presented for comparison.[24, 4] Here we can cite paralinguistic phrases in the following passages from the works of A. Chulpon: "Bevosita qo'shni bo'lgan xonadonlarning oshini oshab, yoshini yashagan kampirlari ham chiqishdilar.":[10, 32] "Muddaosiga yetolmagan, qo'lga erk beruvchilarning nahotki hyech kim mushugini pisht demasa." [11, 51] In her article, G. Zaripova explores paralinguistic and extralinguistic tools as an integral part of sociolinguistics and provides the following information. Paralinguistic tools show that the communicative behavior is specific to the gender of the communicators, as well as their

specificity related to the communicative behavior. In particular, the active use of paralinguistic means in the communication behavior of Uzbeks is one of the important features of their communication behavior.[23, 25] The speaker knows the listener's condition, his attitude to the speech process from his eyes and facial expressions. The applicant's live actions, paralinguistic means: sound quality, eyebrow movements, hand movements, facial expressions help to draw the listener's attention to him. Economic and cultural ties between different peoples of the world are becoming much stronger. Therefore, there is a growing need to study the issues mentioned above. In the process of exchanging literary communication, when translating a particular work from one language to another, the translator must know not only the language of that people, but also their specific culture of communication and gestures.

Conclusion

Paralinguistic tools are one of the most important and most economical means of expressing a particular idea. These tools help other linguistic means of language in conveying a particular message, in some places even acting as a substitute for linguistic means. It is not always enough to study the structure, lexical, phonetic, grammatical aspects of a particular language. Hence, research on paralinguistics in history and now is important in the developmental stages of any language and in establishing its basis. Scientific work in the field has so far served to answer questions related to paralinguistics, but it should be noted that there is a lot of work to be done and studied. Therefore, the comparative typological study of nonverbal means of communication, reflecting the socio-political, socio-economic and national-cultural life of any nation, is of theoretical and practical importance.

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