

## PARALINGUISTIC SUBSTITUTION SIGNS

Sidirova Janar Umirbekovna\*; Narbekova Elvira Yerkaliyevna\*\*

\*Teacher,

Department of Russian Language and Literature,  
Navai State Pedagogical Institute,  
UZBEKISTAN  
Email id: Sidirova@gmail.com

\*\*Lecturer,

Department of Practical English Language Course,  
Navai State Pedagogical Institute,  
UZBEKISTAN  
Email id: narbekova@gmail.com

**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00670.X**

---

### ABSTRACT

*The article is devoted to the problems of studying paralinguistic substitution units. The author focuses his attention on the interpretation of parakinesic units in various societies. A completely different phenomenon is observed when using ellipses that are not related to the linguistic context, but are included in the paralinguistic situation. For example, look! Can only be supported by a pointing gesture. The concretization of the meaning of this demonstrative pronoun occurs exclusively in the sphere of gesture indication, thanks to which it receives an unambiguous content.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Studies, Paralinguistic Units, Parakinesic Units, Society.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

Human speech is accompanied by non-verbal systems of signs. It is non-verbal signs that determine the difference between oral and written speech. If in written speech there is only one channel of information (text), then oral speech has two channels of information: text (spoken words) and intonation, facial expressions, gestures, etc. Non-verbal means are studied by paralinguistics and parakinesics.

The standardization of speech situations, arising on the basis of general patterns of communication, leads to the creation of a fairly stable interaction of some speech samples with paralinguistic means specific to each particular language.

Such interaction includes, for example, the stereotype of an ellipse and a pointing gesture, question-answer and facial expressions, an exclamatory sentence and voice features, etc.

A lot of circumstances are woven into live speech communication, accompanying both the whole statement and its fragments, and non-linguistic factors only accompany speech.

All non-linguistic factors play an auxiliary role in communication, while language is the main one, and the opportunity is always open for it to use only its own means for communication.

---

In this case, two phenomena are not considered, which may indicate a slightly different role of non-linguistic factors:

1) the language of the deaf and dumb, where the essence of gestures and symbols can be interpreted in two ways, both as primary (the actual language system) and as secondary (substitute code);

2) The sign language of some peoples, which, however, can be considered as a symbolic system of secondary origin, existing on the basis of natural language.

Under certain conditions, the redundancy of language can turn into cumbersome when constructing phrases and make it difficult to maintain the required pace in oral or written communication. The natural desire of the speaker to save expressive means under certain conditions is manifested in the fact that the redundancy of the language is removed in a certain structure of the statement, which acquires maximum economy while maintaining the complete unambiguity of information [1].

It is in this situation that paralinguistic technique comes to the rescue as the simplest and most economical system that compensates for the elimination of unnecessary formal means.

Despite some difficulties in distinguishing extralinguistics from paralinguistics, it can still be stated with great certainty that the area of extralinguistic factors affects the functioning and development of the entire language system as a whole, such as: the interaction of the life of society and language, the culture of the people and language, the influence of interethnic relations on language and other sociolinguistic phenomena, the correlation of material objects and designations (nominations), while paralinguistic factors affect only a specific statement, participating in the formation of an unambiguous message.

Attracting paralinguistic means to participate in communication is not dictated by the inferiority of the language system, any problems in its structure, but only by external circumstances related to the nature of communication [2].

Such very important circumstances of communication include, for example, maintaining a certain pace of dialogue, emphasizing the meaning (of all or part) of the statement, using any mnemonic devices in order to ensure a complete understanding of the statement in a natural situation in the presence of a number of distractions, etc.

The solution of precisely these communication tasks is possible not only with the involvement of all the immanent means of the language - in many cases, the use of paralinguistic means turns out to be more convenient, compact and economical.

In the process of direct communication, individual parts of the statement can be omitted, which are compensated by the linguistic context itself, grammatical forms, etc., which distinguishes this phenomenon from another, when part of the statement is compensated by non-linguistic means that are more suitable in a particular situation and do not require additional participation of linguistic funds.

If we compare the two phrases Give me that book, in red binding, on the third shelf from the left and Give me that book (accompanied by a pointing gesture), then the comparison of these phrases can go in terms of revealing the economy of language, because the pointing gesture itself does not carry any additional semantic load for the structure of the utterance and "saves" a whole

---

segment of the phrase. In this sense, the economy of the second phrase does not affect the very principle of the functioning of the language system, but in concrete communication the second phrase is more compact and natural for a certain situation.

Therefore, one can speak of the "economical" construction of a speech act using paralinguistic means. After all, the pronouns that, this are not associated with any additional necessary linguistic forms that give the contexts a special independence in this limitation, i.e. these pronouns are not burdened with any additional language loads. The concretization of the meaning of this demonstrative pronoun occurs exclusively in the sphere of gesture indication, thanks to which it receives an unambiguous content.

The use of gestures in a language situation cannot be considered at all from the point of view of economy in the language system, however, one cannot but pay attention to the fact that in specific communication, and especially in such forms as, for example, ordinary dialogue, the use of gestures leads to economy of "communication" .

For example, the elliptical phrase No derives its linguistic status solely from the presence of the previous question; in other words, such language ellipses are characteristic of the language system itself [3].

A completely different phenomenon is observed when using ellipses that are not related to the linguistic context, but are included in the paralinguistic situation. For example, look! Can only be supported by a pointing gesture. And only the situation itself can give the key to understanding this phrase with a possible meaning: Pay attention, Intervene in the situation, etc.

Thus, there is every reason to assert that the use of a language in a paralinguistic environment is indeed a more economical use of linguistic resources proper.

It should be emphasized that the compression of many phrases in the use of communication, and especially in some stereotypical situations, is dictated by the utilitarian need to use paralinguistic means. You can refer to the case of an emergency Fire! Accompanied by a variety of gestures or the exclamation Thief!, replacing the full construction of the phrase with an approximate meaning: Danger, Help stop a man in a gray suit running across the road! because the full message will lose all meaning, since in this situation every second is precious. Let us note, by the way, that compression, or even economy of the message, cannot be fully achieved by accelerating the tempo of the utterance [4].

In terms of the ratio of linguistic and non-linguistic means of communication in natural communication, of course, the economy of linguistic means necessary in specific situations is achieved. When we talk about saving the use of language means, we are not talking about saving the language system, but about saving the use of language tools in communication, in other words, not about some internal mechanism of the language system, but about the factors that allow the elliptical use of language tools in special constructions. , in certain situations, which are characterized by the use of paralinguistic means.

In a written language, the determining factors of unambiguous communication can be not only the linguistic conditions themselves, but also such factors, the participation of which in verbal (written) communication is determined by their own paralinguistic function.

The written language uses exactly such means that can be classified as paralinguistic. They are an example of pointers external to the language.

Such indicators may primarily be some written characters commonly used in text in grammatical form, such as exclamation marks, ellipsis, combinations of exclamation and question marks in paralinguistic usage.

This should also include various images in the text: drawings, drawings, graphs, etc. This type of signs, although very specific, since it does not belong to the field of grammar, nevertheless plays an undoubted paralinguistic role in the written language.

The first group of characters is not used as normal punctuation, i.e. grammatical marking of the structure of the utterance, but as an external symbol that helps the reader to obtain some additional information and an appropriate understanding of the speech utterance.

Yes, a combination! and ? after a certain word (phrase) can give paralinguistic information indicating the implausibility of what is being reported, satisfaction and various evaluative moments of the author's speech. In this case, written symbols can be considered as substitutes for the real paralinguistic situation inherent in oral speech.

Regardless of the origin of such systems, the functioning of all such means of verbal language can be carried out indirectly and only on the basis of the existence and possibility of explicit expression of the meanings of any gestures by natural language material.

In this case, all sign systems, including systems of a paralinguistic nature (gestures, facial expressions), and any types of systems of a technical nature (traffic signs), are sign systems of a secondary nature, the significative purpose of which is predetermined by the conventional nature of their use.

In other words, each phenomenon of an artificial sign system acquires meaning only on the basis of linguistic decoding and is, thus, a symbolic representative of some idea expressed in one form or another in verbal language (fixed in an instruction, convention, oral contract, etc.).

This part of seemingly paralinguistic means goes beyond even marginal phenomena and forms a completely independent system. We are talking, first of all, about purely national and international gestures that do not interact with the speech signal, functioning like a normal code. Wed a gesture of solidarity - raising a hand with a palm clenched into a fist, a gesture of threat - moving the index finger, conditional gestures in sports, gestures of approval (applause).

Gestures are general qualities that are characteristic of the functioning of a spoken language, but a special system of gestures will relate to the given national character of paralinguistic means, because in every language, in every nation it acquires its own special independent meaning. The study of national features of paralinguistic forms involved in linguistic communication is, therefore, as necessary as the study of the language itself.

Research by scientists on the problem of the temporal correlation of speech and gestures shows that the plasticity of human body movements and speech correlate in meaning only in some cases, therefore, from the general plastic behavior of a person, as a rule, that part of it that can accompany, supplement or replace speech is singled out.

In this regard, the paralinguistic means of live colloquial speech are especially carefully studied. However, there are such types of human plastic activity, which are also combined with speech, although this combination is indirect.

A speech gesture is associated with speech and a counting system, while different situations of sign formation are possible. A person can count aloud and at the same time point on his fingers - this is, as it were, duplication of speech signs with gesture signs.

The score can be shown without speech and vice versa. Similarly, there are gestures in speech that duplicate a speech statement (for example, tilting the head in agreement). Speech can be completely replaced by gesture speech, as can be seen from the finger alphabet of the deaf and dumb, which is often accompanied by articulation of the lips.

In addition to purely symbolic formations, speech is accompanied by a variety of gestures that characterize the gesticulating face itself. Such plasticity is involuntary and for the listener it is a symptom that reveals the state of the speaker.

Thus the symptom is involuntary; although he is eloquent to observe. The boundary between signs in speech gestures and symptoms is very fluid. It depends on the speech and gesture culture of the people.

When we say that a person is sensitive and intuitive, we mean that he (or she) has the ability to read another person's nonverbal cues and compare those cues to verbal cues.

In other words, when we say that we have a premonition ("sixth sense") that someone has told a lie, we really mean that we have noticed a discrepancy between the body language and the words spoken by this person.

Women are usually more sensitive than men and this explains the existence of such a thing as female intuition. Women have an innate ability to notice and decipher non-verbal signals, to capture the smallest details.

All over the world, the basic communication gestures do not differ from each other. When people are happy they smile, when they are sad they frown, when they are angry they look angry. Nodding one's head almost all over the world means "yes" or an affirmation. The "shrug" gesture is a good example of a universal gesture that indicates that a person does not know or does not understand what is being said. This is a complex gesture, consisting of three components: turned palms, raised shoulders, raised eyebrows.

Just as verbal languages differ from each other depending on the type of culture, so the non-verbal language of one nation differs from the non-verbal language of another nation.

While a certain gesture may be universally recognized and have a clear interpretation in one nation, in another it may have no designation, or have a completely opposite meaning.

For example, the OK gesture (a circle formed by fingers). This gesture was popularized in America at the beginning of the 19th century, mainly by the press, which at that time began a campaign to reduce words and catchphrases to their initial letters.

There are different opinions as to what the initials "OK" stand for. Some believe that they meant all correct, but then, as a result of a spelling mistake, they turned into oll korrekt. Others say that it is an antonym for the word knockout, which in English is denoted by K.O.

---

There is another theory that this is an abbreviation for old Kinderhook, the birthplace of the American president who used these initials (O.K.) as a campaign slogan. Which theory is correct is not known, but it appears that the circle itself stands for the "O" in O'Key.

The meaning of OK is well known in English-speaking countries, as well as in Europe and Asia, in some countries this gesture has a completely different origin and meaning. For example, in France it means zero or nothing, in Japan it means money, and in some countries of the Mediterranean basin this gesture is used to indicate the homosexuality of a man.

In America, England, Australia and New Zealand, the thumbs up has three meanings. Usually this gesture is used when voting on the road. The second meaning is that everything is in order, and when the thumb is sharply thrown up, it becomes an offensive sign. In some countries, for example, in Greece, this gesture means shut up. When Italians count from one to five, this gesture means the number 1, and the index finger means 2. When the Americans and the British count, the index finger means 1, the middle finger means 2, and the thumb means 5. The thumb gesture is used in combination with other gestures as a symbol of power and superiority.

The V-shaped finger sign is very popular in the UK and Australia and has an offensive connotation. During World War II, Winston Churchill popularized the V sign for victory, but for this designation, the hand is turned back to the speaker. If the hand is turned with the palm towards the speaker, then this gesture has an offensive meaning. In most European countries, the V-gesture means victory anyway. In many countries, this gesture means the number 2. Therefore, before drawing any conclusions about the meaning of gestures and body language, it is necessary to take into account the national identity of a person.

Thus, it seems promising to study paralinguistic units of substitution and their correlation with verbal signs.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1. Sidirova Janar Umirbekovna; Narbekova Elvira Yerkaliyevna. Note-taking as an active listening technique in teaching efl learners. DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2022.00238.6. <https://aijsh.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/5.8-Sidirova-Janar-Umirbekovna-FULL.pdf>
2. Sidirova, Zh. U. Methods of teaching Russian as a non-native language: traditions and innovations / Zh. U. Sidirova //European research: innovation in science, education and technology: collection of scientific articles LXIV International correspondence scientific and practical conference, London, 05–09 июня 2020 года. – London: PROBLEMS OF SCIENCE, 2020. – С. 67-69. – EDN AZHNMZ.
3. Umirbekovna Sidirova Janar The main features of the colloquial style of modern Russian. DOI : 10.5958/2249-7137.2020.01960.6
4. Sidirova Janar Umirbekovna Working With Text As A Means Of Forming Students' Linguistic Competence 119-122 10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00513.9. <https://tarj.in/wp-content/uploads/paper/AJMR/2021/AJMR-JUNE-2021.pdf>