The Nominative and Communicative Features of Paralinguistic Means in Modern Linguistics

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Abstract: This article analyzes the nature of paralinguistic means, their types and their role in the communicative process on an important scientific basis. G.V. Kolshansky divided paralinguistic means into phonational, kinetic and graphic types based on a structural approach and consistently revealed their structural aspects. Phonation means include sound properties such as tone, timbre, speed of speech; kinetic means include gestures, gestures and body movements; graphic means include graphic forms expressed in the text. The study presents the views of E.M. Vereshchagin and V.G. Kostomarov on paralinguistic and nonverbal communication, and highlights the reflection of gestures and facial expressions in different languages, their semantic loads and naming. The inclusion of nonverbal units in the phraseological system is justified by G.E. Kreidlin's proposals on gestural phraseology. The article highlights the theoretical and practical importance of paralinguistic elements in the field of linguistics and communication and creates a solid methodological foundation for scientific research in this area.

Keywords: Paralinguistics, phonation, kinetics, graphics, non-verbal means, body language.

Introduction: In his research, G.V. Kolshanskiy studied paralinguistic means from a structural (nominative) approach, analyzing them as pure units separate from external factors influencing language. He examined their internal structure and interrelated characteristics. Based on this, he classified paralinguistic means into three types: phonational, kinetic, and graphic. Phonational paralinguistic elements include voice timbre, speech rate, pitch, sound fillers that replace

pauses, other melodic features of speech, as well as dialectal, idiolectal, and social pronunciation features. Kinetic components consist of gestures, hand movements, body language, speaker positioning during speech, silence, and similar behaviors. Graphic components involve graphic forms that, in written speech, emphasize words, concepts, terms, or expressions in text. Kolshanskiy's ideas in the field of paralinguistics laid a foundational basis for future researchers and were later expanded and studied from different perspectives.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

According to E.M. Vereshchagin and V.G. Kostomarov, the verbal expression of actions is called nomination. The nomination of facial expressions or gestures is usually represented by a full word or word combination. Gestures, movements, and their names typically vary with changes in language. Multilingual individuals also exhibit changes in kinetic and paralinguistic behaviors when switching languages. Interestingly, the change in non-verbal code happens as naturally as language switching itself.

They assert that facial expressions and gestures, like any phenomena of reality, can be described through spoken language. Such behaviors may either naturally reflect a person's internal emotional state or be deliberately used to transmit information to another person. For example, waving a hand may symbolize resignation or indifference; shaking the head side-to-side may imply disagreement or suspicion toward the interlocutor. G.E. Kreydlin suggests calling such expressions gesture-based phraseologisms or gestural phrasemes. While phraseological units are typically understood as fixed expressions conveying a single meaning, in free combinations, each semantically loaded component retains its individual meaning.

Vereshchagin and Kostomarov also note that there are many gestures that either supplement speech or replace it entirely. However, not all such gestures are universally understood. Some are culturally specific and only recognizable within certain nations or ethnic groups, while others are more broadly recognized. Examples include: opening one's arms to mean "welcome"; scratching the back of the head to imply "hesitation or thoughtfulness"; or turning one's back to express "disrespect."

It should be noted that the meaning of gestures is rarely absolute or universal. First, many gestures may be interpreted differently depending on context; second, their interpretation can shift due to the influence of other non-verbal elements in speech. Non-verbal means do not have a fixed interpretation and are often tied to national and cultural characteristics.

Even the most stable behaviors become ingrained in each ethnic group's language system, but these same elements might be understood differently in another culture's context.

Carroll I. Izard noted: "Studies of emotional facial expressions across different nationalities show that emotions such as joy, surprise, sadness, anger, disgust, and fear are innate. They are expressed and understood similarly by all people. Even illiterate individuals or those with little exposure to modern culture can understand these feelings. Interest, dislike, and shame are similarly universally understood. These nine primary emotions and their corresponding expressions are fundamental to human interaction, free of linguistic or cultural variation." This conclusion allows us to regard emotionally expressive paralinguistic tools in literature as universal instruments, marking a new step in this field of research.

According to I.N. Gorelov, the concept of communication refers to the exchange of thoughts, ideas, information, and messages. It is a form of mutual influence developed throughout human cognitive and labor activity. Language, through its communicative function, demonstrates its symbolic nature and serves as a mechanism for individuals to find their place in society. Communication can be defined as the process of coding and decoding information in a particular sequence by the sender and receiver essentially, the transmission of information from one or more individuals to others.

Kolshanskiy emphasized that "the decoding mechanism is a specific message perceived through mediated perception in two stages. The first stage is the reflection of pure verbal structure; the second involves a chain of conclusions aimed at interpreting semantic elements not explicitly present in the verbal structure." In order to understand a message fully, it is essential to include not only its conceptual content but also emotional, ethnological, and other components.

Unlike other linguistic tools, communicative tools play a crucial role in addressing interpersonal communication issues. In various studies in linguistics, ethnolinguistics, cultural linguistics, and psychology, such tools are often referred to as kinesic behaviors or kinesics. Kinesics is studied across fields such as anthropology, psychology, sociology, and others, as it relates to different aspects of human activity. The inclusion of these tools in linguistic research is justified by their constant reflection in speech and their interpretation as specific phenomena. As stated in the "Prague Linguistic Circle Theses", "the systematic study of behaviors that accompany and supplement the speaker's communication with the listener is appropriate within

the communication process."

RESULTS

It is well-known that the majority of human activity consists of communicative interactions, which determine individuals' lifestyles. The main instrument facilitating such interactions is text. Although various approaches to text analysis interpret it differently, if we view a text as a reflection of the relationship between author and recipient, then any text may be regarded as discourse. Discourse is not only a unit of speech communication but also of communicative interaction.

When analyzing a specific person's spoken text, we observe that it is first produced by the speaker (communicator) and then transmitted to the recipient. The transmitted information is structured according to the rules of language and therefore meets textual requirements. The relationships between communicants are of great importance. Upon receiving the message, the recipient responds, and as a result, a specific communicative interaction is established. In this process, the communicants' characteristics and the context of the communication play a critical role.

The communicative approach to paralinguistic means refers to the meaning relationships acquired through their mutual interaction within speech. The study of the nominations of paralinguistic elements in literary texts reveals that they are primarily used in the author's narrative. Both verbal and non-verbal tools that create dialogic acts participate in the complete verbal representation of communication.

The success of communication is significantly influenced by the communicants' mutual relationship and the communicative context in which the act occurs. Therefore, tools of interaction including paralinguistic elements — are employed to facilitate and manage communication. As previously stated, mutual understanding between communicants is crucial when using non-verbal means. Paralinguistic elements not only add additional meaning to speech but also provide information about the speaker's age, social background, and character traits.

CONCLUSION

At the core of paralinguistic studies lies the human factor, that is, an anthropocentric approach. In global linguistics, research into paralinguistic means has primarily been carried out through the emerging fields of semiotics, linguocentrism, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and linguocultural studies. These studies make it possible to examine the signs used in human communication, the semantic, pragmatic, and syntactic relationships between verbal and non-verbal means, and the ways they are used together in communicative processes.

Among these studies, the works of G.V. Kolshanskiy and G.E. Kreydlin have made a significant contribution to the development of the field. While Kolshanskiy focused on the classification and characteristics of paralinguistic means, Kreydlin concentrated on their mechanisms and modes of expression.

According to the primary classification, paralinguistic means can be divided into three groups phonational, kinetic, and graphic based on their internal structure and interrelation. However, when studied within the scope of different fields, they may also be further categorized according to the specifics of those fields.

The communicative approach to paralinguistic means focuses on the meaning relations formed through their interaction in speech. In fully verbalizing the communicative process, both linguistic and non-linguistic tools that generate dialogic acts participate. Paralinguistic elements not only carry additional meanings in speech, but also serve as a source of information about the speaker's identity, including their age, social origin, and personal characteristics.

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