

**NON VERBAL COMMUNICATION AND SEMIOTICS.
(PARALINGUISTICAL AND EXTRA LINGUISTIC ASPECT OF COMMUNICATION)**

Аннотациясы: Бул макалада негизинен турдуу маданияттагы жана турдуу системада суйлогон адамдардын баарлашуу ыкмаларын изилдейт. Андан сырткары адамдардын семиотикалык белгилер менен бирге турдуу кыймыл аракеттер менен баарлашууларын да камтыйт.

Негизги сөздөр: вербалдуу эмес баарлашуу, паралингвистика, экстралингвистика, семиотика и семиология, баарлашууда колдонулган турдуу кыймыл аракеттер.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается проблемы не вербальной коммуникации как в разнотелесных языках так и в разных культурах. Кроме того данная статья описывает как люди разных культур используют не вербальные коммуникации и как это используется в лингвистике.

Ключевые слова: невербальная коммуникация, паралингвистика, экстралингвистика, семиотика и семиология, язык тела.

Abstract: This article deals with the communication problems in different system languages as well as in different cultures. It also describes how people use body language and semiotic units in different system cultures.

Keywords: non verbal communication, paralinguistics, extralinguistics, semiotics and semiology, body language.

Non verbal communication is the kind of communication when people talk without vocal speech. One of the main researches about non verbal communication belongs to Ch. Darwin and his work "The expression of the emotions of the human being and animals" that was published in 1878. This research deals with the non verbal communication, specially with the body language and his theory is very important even now. In the 70-th non verbal communication was researched by A. Peez, the author of the book "Body language" and it was researched in the center Pease Training Corporation, Australia. (1994) Researchers define that while speaking we use body language from 50 to 90% including semiotic means. The main functions of the non verbal communication: 1) addition and exchange our oral speech; 2) regulation of the interpersonal relations; 3) representation of the emotional state; 4) exchange of the rituals 5) regulation of the self presentation; 6) expression of the semiotic system of the nation; There are some factors that influences to the non verbal communication. They are a) national peculiarities; b) the state of the personalities; c) the profession of the person; d) the level of the person's culture, it expresses about the person's etiquette, and where he or she was brought up; e) status of the

person, – if the person is in higher position he uses body language less, their body language is more aristocratic; f) if the person refers to the definite group; g) some people can play with the body language well, they might be excellent actors and the speaker's age also influence to the communication. Sometimes non verbal communication shows the speakers inner world. Non verbal communication are divided into: according to analyses; eye contact (зрение); acoustical (слух); tactile (осязание); olfactory (smell) ; kinesthetic (другие виды ощущений и эмоций); по модальностям (способ обработки информации) :visual (зрительные образы) ; audial (слуховые образы) ; discredit system of the world view from the logical point of view may be given through schemes, tables, numbers and many others.

Now we will speak about the acoustical system of the non verbal communication. Acoustical system of the speech is divided into: 1) Paralinguistic system (prosody) -the system of vocalization that includes the pitch, range, the level, tone, duration and volume of the person's speech; 2) extra linguistic units of the speech includes pause and different physiological cases of the speaker like cuffling, laugh, crying, whispering, deep breath. Pause might be of different

types as the expressive means of the speech on the base of the logical demand, the length of the pause may not be standard, they may be in different duration. When we change the pause we can regulate the expressiveness and the nature of the speech.

In the person's speech we often use the stress that means tonal accent that may be put on the word during the speech. One of the important point is melody of the speech that may be expressed by means of the changing of the voice and its tone, tonal rise and fall in the process of our speech.

Timbre or musical quality of the speech may be expressed by means of the different voices. Sound intensity of the different speakers might be differently like weak or strong. According to the speech and its analyses high, shrill, loud, and trembling voice may show the state of the person who is very worried.

The change the rhythm, quickness of the speech, the lost of the pauses, elevation of the breath, burst of laughter expresses stress of the speaker. People speak quickly when they are in emotion.

The structure of the speech includes these qualities: a) the exact use of the words and words combination for the definite purposes; b) correct pronunciation of the sounds; c) expressiveness of the speech; d) following the grammar rules for all the speakers of the world, but in different cultures there are different qualities of the non verbal communication. These qualities that we are going to discuss not so much typical for everybody, but while speaking and meeting them for the first time you may orient to these qualities.

The national style of the communication is commonly spread and typical with its special peculiarities of the national thought and behavior. It doesn't refer to all the members of the nation, but it will be useful when you meet the foreign people for the first time. American style is characterized by these features:

- open mindedness and friendly relations;
- they don't want to be official in negotiations;
- they value jokes and answer with the jokes;
- they respect when the people follow their directions;
- they are good specialists in their field and had a good competency in talking;
- they are more selfish than others;
- стремятся реализовать свои цели на переговорах;
- they like to bargain;
- they use paper based information sending

different information by the post mail or by e-mails;

- they like to print information. As to the Jana style of non verbal communication we can see quite different features than others;

- they never use threat in the communication;
- they didn't want to discuss in conflict, they are peaceful

- they respect and pay a lot attention to their partners to develop them;

It takes a long time to come to the definite conclusion and they are very keen to the social opinion like the Kyrgyz nation. Kyrgyzes have such traditional sayings "What the people will say if you behave like this one or if you will have some different manners that are not typical for the nation". In old times the words of the old people like the law that all the people followed it. British people are very practical, hard working, persistent, and businesslike. They like to make if compromises. They are disposed to conservatism and coolness, they are sure in their activities. They are very flexible. The main feature in communication we have to focus that they are unsociable. There are some cultures that are quite different from western cultures. For example, Arabic people will contact with those people whom they trust with somebody, it is very difficult to contact with them while they see and believe in something. If they promise to do something they will fulfill anyway. They are very optimistic, hard working, but they can't restrain their emotions and they prefer to speak beautifully, a lot of tolerances, hospitable, communicable, unforgiving, loftiness are typical features for the Arabic culture. They are very superstitious. Arabic people think about the own, individual honor.

If we analyze communicative behavior of the Azerbaijani people we see that they are hot tempered, quick minded, they are fond of freedom, Jewish people differ with their purposefulness, they are able to adapt to any difficulties, creative minded, very good improvisers complaining to ups and downs all the time. There is an other group of people like Chinese that have special peculiarities in the process of communication. They have a special system of communication: a) to define the position of the speakers and their clothes and general view of the communicators and their manners; b) discussion about the problem; c) the end of the discussion. They prefer to discuss the problems not officially but in home based situation. These features are typical

for the Chinese culture: they are hard working, tolerant, modest, collectivism, punctuality, coolness, keeping national traditions and customs. Kyrgyz people respect elder people when they speak young people should listen to them attentively and do the directions given by them. They are strong willed and morally stable. They respect their parents very much. The most communicable nation is Lithuanian people as they were closely connected with Slavonic people. Among western cultures Germans differ from others for their punctuality, accuracy, honesty, hard working, but no initiation, as to the Russians they are open minded, simplicity, they are ready to help to anybody, and very communicable. I would like to focus on some peculiarities of the Kyrgyz people that are quite different from other nations: a) they are open to everybody despite of any condition, close friends, relatives may communicate any time they prefer, they can visit without any invitation to their relatives even at nights. Country people can visit their relatives all the time without informing about their visit beforehand. b) if you are on the way to a far away places you may call for any house and they will serve you with the meals for free, at least they can serve you with the bread and tea or whatever they had in the house; c) all the delicious meals of the family are kept for their guests all the time, if unexpected, respected people can come they should serve them with those delicious meals, that's why they family should be ready for that; d) they are not punctual, if you are invited for the seven o'clock even for the wedding party they may come one or two hours later for the party it is natural, nobody will surprise that guests are late. In other cultures the people send invitations the exact time is written there, visitors can see they will come in time, but Kyrgyzes will see the date and the exact time and they can come any time of that day depending on the

condition. And the last difference from other cultures Kyrgyzes value good speakers, stylistically colored words and beautiful oral presentations.

Semiotics and semiology focus our attention on how people generate meanings--in their use of language, in their behavior (body language, dress, facial expression, and so on), and in creative texts of all kinds. Everyone tries to make sense of human behavior, in our everyday lives, in the novels we read, in the films and television shows we see, in the concerts we attend, in sports events we watch or participate in--humans are meaning-generating and meaning-interpreting animals, whatever else we are. We are always sending messages and always receiving and interpreting the messages others send us. What semiotics and semiology do is provide us with more refined and sophisticated ways of interpreting these messages--and of sending them. In particular, they provide us with methods of analyzing texts in cultures and cultures as texts.

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