



THE PHONATION IN NONVERBAL SPEECH

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Abstract

This article focuses on the basic concepts and phonation patterns of nonverbal speech, including the opinions of scholars who have conducted research on phonetic forms of nonverbal speech, and definitions of phonetic forms of nonverbal speech. The phonetic type of nonverbal speech includes timbre, tempo, speed, pitch, intonation, pause, the melody of speech, dialectical, social articulatory features of sound.

Keywords: nonverbal speech, phonation, timbre, tempo, speed, pitch, intonation, pause, dialectical, social articulatory features of sound.

Introduction

Historically, there have been various theories and theories about the origin and historical development of man or man, but it is known that in the early stages of human activity on earth, nonverbal speech, mainly using sign language, signalled to each other and who established interactions and expressed their inner experiences. From this, we can call nonverbal speech the information conveyed without interpersonal voice. Although nonverbal speech originated long before the oral and written speech, it has not been the subject of research by linguists for many years, even though it served as the basis for the origins of oral and written speech. Nonverbal discourse was first reported in the 1930s and 1940s by functional linguists or members of the Prague Linguistic Circle. A new branch of linguistics, the study of nonverbal speech, is also based on paralinguistics. Although the concept of paralinguistics was first introduced by the American linguist A. Hill in the late 1940s, [2] it is known that in the 1930s the Russian linguist NV Yushmanov used the concept of "extrarotnormal phonetics" in his research, [3] which indicates that research on one of the paralinguistic tools first began in the 1930s. Today, it is one of the new and relevant fields of linguistics, such as paralinguistics, extralinguistic, psycholinguistics, biolinguistics, linguoculturology and intro linguistics.

In our daily conversations, we all use not only our language but also the "language of emotions" - non-verbal expressions. We don't think it's right to think of speech as a separate concept with gestures, facial expressions, and actions. They are all general exponents of a person's inner feelings. As human beings perceive the world primarily through sight and hearing, we must strive to harmonize our speech and actions.

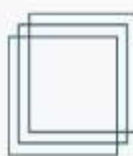


Materials and Methods

Non-verbal cues are always a secondary means of accompanying and supporting speech. Because every thought is expressed in speech, and speech is not only a means of expressing thought, but also a means of forming thought, and nonverbal phenomena serve to make it more effective. The interdependence of paralinguistics with culture, ethnography, ethics, anthropology, religion, tradition, and other fields finds expression in each language. For example, the symbols of gestures and facial expressions of affirmation and denial do not always correspond to the languages of the peoples of the West and the East, and even the peoples of the East or the West may differ in their location, space and time. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that the study of non-linguistic means is an important issue in modern linguistics. In their research, M. Dyujeva and T. Vlasova researched the role of nonphonemic sounds in paralinguistics and their properties and tried to reveal the semiotic features of nonphonemic sounds. It is known that modern linguists are interested not only in thoughts that can be expressed in language but also in natural sounds that do not belong to the units of speech that clearly and vividly reflect emotions and feelings - screaming, laughing, crying, pauses, because they together, it is the only means by which man expresses his attitude to that thought. Dyujeva and Vlasova studied these aspects of paralinguistics. They noted that nonarticular sounds, emotional sounds, intonation, urges, and the like constitute the phonetics of emotions. Their main research topic is how to accurately reflect the emotional form of laughter in writing. In English, laughter is described in writing as the following words: laugh, chortle, giggle, chuckle, and cackle, each of which has its own characteristics [4]. Another Russian linguist, D.G. Savov, tried to explain the place of paralinguistics in a teacher's speech. In his dissertation, he prioritizes phonation paralinguistics over kinesic and proxemic means, explaining that any speech is represented by a sound, and that gestures and poses are used to add meaning to them. The educator also emphasizes the importance of harmonizing linguistic, extralinguistic and paralinguistic means in speech. "The teacher's accompanying of each oral speech by means of paralinguistics is determined, first of all, by the nature of the oral speech, the conditions of the state of public communication, the need to increase the expressiveness of speech, etc." [5]. When we speak, whether we like it or not, we refer to the phonetic, kinesic, and proxemic means of spontaneous nonverbal speech.

As for the phonation type of nonverbal means, phonation (from the Greek - phone sound, sound) - a physical phenomenon that is received by the auditory organs, forming the sounds of speech; is the sum of the movements of the speech organs that produce sound [6].

The phonation type of nonverbal speech includes timbre, tempo, speed, pitch, intonation, pause, the melody of speech, dialectical, social articulatory features of



sound, and so on. One of the means of phonation in the speech process is tempo. It shows the speed of speech, and during the conversation, its acceleration or vice versa expresses meaning or reflects the psychological state of the person. For example, studies by psychiatrists show that a normal person's speech rate is 60 to 100 words per minute. A slight increase in speech rate of 100 to 120 words or more is 120 or more, indicating that the person is excited or affective, and a slower rate of speech (40 to 60 words or less per minute). in itself is a psychological disorder, i.e. a depressive condition [7].

As a result of various psychological changes, some people experience a state of mutism (mute - silence), which indicates that a person is completely speechless, falling into a state of silence. If you want the conversation to be positive, it is recommended that you speak at the pace of your interlocutor [8].

At the same time, the speed of speech reflects the lingua-cultural character, as it is known that Americans speak much faster than English, or Tajik Uzbek, and in general, men speak a few words faster than women. Increasing or decreasing the speed of speech can help focus the listener's attention. Such manipulations are often used by preschool educators, teachers, and speakers.

Sound tone. Speech tone is measured by whether the volume is high or low. For example, if an American's outspokenness is measured by European nations as aggression, disrespect, and indifference, it is normal for an American. Similarly, for Uzbek students who are just starting to learn Japanese and German, when they hear the speakers of that language, at first it seems rude and aggressive because their tone is not similar to Uzbek and in part higher than ours. Also, an increase or decrease in volume in speech reflects a person's inner experiences. Normally, when a person speaks at an average volume of 50-80 dB, we can observe that the volume rises to 80-110 dB when angry, excited or scared. Conversely, a decrease in volume from 50 dB to 20 dB indicates that a person is upset about something, that his or her inner feelings are abnormal, that he or she is depressed, emotionally charged, hysterical, or has the onset of schizophrenia [9]. An increase or decrease in the tone of voice also draws the listener's attention, and an increase in tone may indicate areas where the subject needs attention. Sometimes, speakers begin to speak in a low voice when they feel the audience is not paying attention, and the audience involuntarily turns their attention to the speaker, feeling the change. Emotions such as anger, excitement, despair, happiness, and joy can be expressed through tone of voice. The high-pitched sound usually sounds squeaky or childish. Many see the low tone as confidence, maturity, dominance, and dominance. Many men have low baritone or bass voices and rarely use high-pitched tones typical of women. Women in business face a dilemma of the tone of voice and try to lower their natural voices and change their tone and timbre in order to be better accepted in the business world and to appear masters of their craft [10]. The tone of voice is also very important for those



who are involved in the professional arts. Because these professionals are in constant contact with the audience, and with their work they enter the hearts of people, they enter the image when they play roles. And performs voice manipulations to increase the expressiveness of his speech.

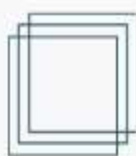
Sound Timbre. Timbre (fr. Timbre - bell, sign, distinctive sign) - (sound) the adornment of a sound; is one of the hallmarks of musical sound. [11] Everyone has their own voice, and with the help of voice, we can identify the speaker without seeing him. Whether the human voice is low, female or male, vibratory; thick, squeaky, or flat; sharp, flat, calm, squeaky, nasal, rough, or sensitive can be heard at a glance. All of these represent different vocal combinations of rhythm, tone, and pitch. However, we can change our tone of voice depending on our situation. For example, when a child tries to get something from his parents, he speaks softer and longer. Also, our timbre may be different depending on our mood. When the mood is upset, it can go down, and when the mood is up, the timbre can go up. Listening to speakers and singers with a pleasant timbre is easy to hear and easy to capture.

Rhythm. The word rhythm means to be repeated and exchanged on the basis of a certain sequence [12]. Rhythm is also important in our speech. Speech interruptions, stuttering, and pauses are signs of aphasia and logonervosis in the brain. Sometimes pauses can be used to reinforce meaning or to ease a situation. In addition to the state of mind, there is a rhythm that is appropriate and specific to each nation, and a representative of a nation who speaks a foreign language speaks in the rhythm of his native language. This will help you to know its original origin. However, a person who has lived abroad for many years may begin to speak in his or her mother tongue in the same folk rhythm.

Intonation. Intonation helps to reinforce an idea in order to emphasize it. Its psychological feature, through intonation, helps the speaker to know his emotional attitude to the situation, to the thought. Intonation refers to the expressiveness of a sound and the meaning it conveys. For example, if we say, "I want you to do this now!" how do we relate and command the intonation and tone in our voices ?, please? Provides additional information such as [13].

Conclusion

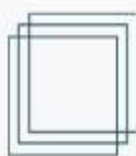
When we enter into a conversation, we understand the purpose of it to one degree or another, try to realize the issues of interest to us, control the flow of communication, as well as to influence the mood of our interlocutor by various means, to leave the desired impression of ourselves we strive. Verbal and nonverbal communication should be balanced and consistent with the intended purpose of the



communication, as well as the attitude towards the interlocutor. Words, phrases, facial expressions, gestures, poses, and gestures can soften or make communication difficult. Therefore, the correct use and control of phonetic devices during communication is very important in achieving the intended purpose of communication. In some cases, the tone of voice of the speaker may or may not be the basis for his opinion, and his intonation may be the basis for believing or disbelieving. In short, we have an area in our lives that we don't think is important, that we don't pay much attention to - we need to pay attention to the nonverbal speech, and it's important to remember that it works.

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