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## NON-LINGUISTIC SEMIOTIC SYSTEM AND ITS ELEMENTS

## NOLISONIY SEMIOTIK SISTEMA VA UNING ELEMENTLARI

## НЕВЕРБАЛЬНАЯ СЕМИОТИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА И ЕЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ

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*Nolisoniy vositalar muloqot jarayonida muhim vazifani bajaradi va aynan suhbat paytida zarur vositani tanlash nutqning ta'sirchanligini oshirishda ahamiyatga ega. Muloqotning bu turini o'rganishda psixologiya, madaniyatshunoslik, sotsiologiya fanlarining ham ahamiyati sezilarli darajada. Chunki biror voqea haqida fikr bildirish jarayonida insonlar, avvalo, o'z dunyoqarashi, jamiyatdagi mavqei va o'zi yashab kelayotgan muhitdan kelib chiqqan holda fikrlaydi va yondoshadi, bu esa yuqoridagi fanlarning tilshunoslik bilan uzviy bog'liqligini ko'rsatadi. Bizga ma'lumki, tilshunoslik bir qancha bo'limlardan iborat va har bir bo'lim nutqning aynan bir jarayondagi tuzilishini o'rganish bilan shug'ullanadi. Nolisoniy semiotik tizim ham bundan yiroq emas. Ushbu maqolada nonverbal sistema va uning elementlari hususida o'z mulohazalarimizni bayon qilamiz.*

**Аннотация**

*Невербальные средства играют важную роль в процессе общения, и выбор необходимых средств во время разговора важен для повышения эффективности речи. В изучении этого вида коммуникации значимо значение психологии, культурологии, социологии. Потому что в процессе выражения мнения о событии люди прежде всего думают и подходят, исходя из своего мировоззрения, своего положения в обществе и среде, в которой они живут, что показывает, что указанные дисциплины неразрывно связаны с языкознанием. Мы знаем, что языкознание состоит из нескольких направлений, и каждая направления занимается изучением структуры речи в определенном процессе. Нелитературная семиотическая система не далека от этого. В этой статье мы представляем наши мысли о невербальной системе и ее элементах.*

**Abstract**

*Nonverbal means play an important role in the communication process, and choosing the necessary means during the conversation is important in increasing the effectiveness of the speech. In studying this type of communication, the importance of psychology, cultural studies, and sociology is significant. Because in the process of expressing an opinion about an event, people first of all think and approach based on their worldview, their position in society and the environment in which they live, which shows that the above disciplines are inextricably linked with linguistics. We know that linguistics consists of several branches, and each one deals with the study of the structure of speech in a specific process. The non-literary semiotic system is not far from it. In this article, we present our thoughts on the non-verbal system and its elements.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** semiotika, paralingvistika, nonverbal kommunikatsiya, intonatsiya, pauza, akustika, ovoz tembri, kinetik, grafik, proksemik, vizual.

**Ключевые слова:** семиотика, паралингвистика, невербальное общение, интонация, пауза, акустика, тембр голоса, кинетическая, графическая, проксемика, зрительная.

**Key words:** semiotics, paralinguistics, non-verbal communication, intonation, pause, acoustics, voice timbre, kinetic, graphic, proxemic, visual.

**INTRODUCTION**

Today, in world linguistics, attention has been paid to issues such as linguistics, the system related to it, that is, paralinguistics, in particular, the role of nonverbal semiotic tools in communication, their expression in communication-intervention. Researching these units in the communicative aspect is related to defining their conceptual basis. In the process of communication, they, like other units of expression, have their own representational basis, and they are formed on the basis of cognitive principles. It is important to study the representation and nonverbal expression of concepts related to the parasemiotic system, referring to their symbol-based imagination, deictic and paralexemas characteristic of this system in the communicative aspect.

**METHODS**

The appeal to the study of nonverbal means in the communicative direction also prompted the redistribution of research priorities in the system of language sciences, which led to profound changes in the general structure of linguistics. The rapid and very effective conceptual

development of nonverbal semiotics as a scientific discipline has shown not only the change of many paradigms in linguistics, but also the change of the communicative environment and situation. Active adaptation of the language and paralinguistic system as a flexible system to the communicative environment and the conditions of these two forms of communication ensures its variability.

A comprehensive approach is necessary to study and describe the adaptation mechanisms of the parasemiotic system in which symbols are actively used. At the same time, the lack of research methods of nonverbal means used in different types of communicative situations shows how relevant the field is. Determining the signs of the nonverbal sign system in the analysis of language and speech units is considered one of the issues that should be described and studied not only by specialists in the field of semiotics and paralinguistics, but also by many disciplines related to linguistics. This interdisciplinary integration of nonverbal semiotics as a whole system determines its importance as a scientific discipline.

### RESULTS

It can be said that when it comes to the non-linguistic semiotic system and its elements, it is impossible not to analyze the body objects involved in communication, their signs and movement characteristics. Besides being related to human anatomy and physiology, appearance and various body movements are determined by paralinguistic sign signals related to human life and activities such as fashion, prestige, upbringing, national, ethnic or cultural traditions.

In recent years, as a result of increasing interdisciplinary integration, all the tools in addition to verbal information are evaluated in the form of nonverbal communication. For example, G. Kreidlin, in his work in this field, says that communication in the nonverbal semiotic system consists of several elements and they are classified according to the organs of a person. They are: sound codes of nonverbal communication, gesture movements, eye movements, tone of voice of people, touch conversation of human body part, food and drink sign or taste, communication through smell, communication space, communication time, surrounding person around.<sup>79</sup> This classification is based on the components of nonverbal communication in relation to the person, that is, the use of human organs in the emergence of communication-intervention, and all nonverbal elements are taken into account in the process of information transfer. A person's facial expressions, use of gestures, posture, tone of voice, interactions, eye contact, and even clothing are used to convey certain paralinguistic meanings.

### DISCUSSION

We speak a very small part of the information that we think and do not express, that is, we express it through words, a very large part of the information is implied by means of parasemiotic baggage.<sup>80</sup> It is necessary to understand and understand the meaning of the elements of this nonverbal reality in different contexts, so that the system close to speech communication-intervention acquires a communicative and informative character. Nonverbal cues integrated with verbal cues require a full, natural, perfect understanding of communication. If verbal communication is built on the basis of word signs and used in spoken and written speech, nonverbal components are considered an integral part of semiotics, communicative linguistics, psychology and sociology.

A person's paralinguistic relations in communication indicate his mental state and are an important strategic component of his behavior. Also, since paralinguistic tools are a known form of communication, Winson's idioms indicate signs in motion, a break in speech, a speech pause, time, etc. They are synthesized with mental and emotional in communication as a speech-gestural element. Nonverbal means differ both structurally and semantically and acquire a semiotic character. The movement of a person's body serves to convey a symbolic meaning to the addressee. As a result, the symbolic meaning understood from the action is expressed.<sup>81</sup> So, paralinguistic tools as an integral part of the communication process have the feature of showing people's feelings about this process. In addition, they are considered to have semiotic aspects and differ according to their structural-semantic features.

<sup>79</sup> Крейдлин Г. Невербальная семиотика. – Москва, 2002. – 22 с.

<sup>80</sup> Trager G. Paralanguage a First. Approximation. Studies in Linguistics – New York, 1958. – 59 p.

<sup>81</sup> Crystal D. System of prosodic and paralinguistic features in English, – London, 1964. – 80 p.

Yu.V. Golubeva mentions that nonverbal means of expression express semi-action and semi-symbolic meanings and divides them into symptomatic (etiquette, morals) and communicative signs according to their semiotic classification. The semiotic meaning of a sign expression depends on the context in which the sign is surrounded by words.<sup>82</sup> Yu. V. Golubeva also touches on the issue of nonverbal semiotics and emphasizes that the meaning of nonverbal tools emerges in a speech-communicative situation. Also, paralinguistic tools are divided into etiquette, moral and communicative signs when researched in the semiotic aspect.

In our opinion, the cognitive approach to language is closely related to the cognitive activity of a person. In this case, all tools used in communication-intervention are united within one system and become significant at the level of communicative act. Accordingly, nonverbal semiotic expression is realized not only by means of speech-gestural means, but can also be expressed by adding verbs or words equivalent to the meaning of the sign. Such units are considered paralinguistic-functional tools from the point of view of the non-linguistic semiotic system.

M. Saidkhanov stated that in the research of communication-intervention process, determining the interrelationship between nonverbal means and the semiotic system, its analysis is one of the painful points in the field. This, of course, requires a comprehensive approach to the researchers on the achievements of modern science in various disciplines. The semiotic analysis of paralinguistic communication shows that the speech of the speaker is not simply given, but is given with the help of visual means. The communication process is carried out not only through verbal codes, but also through paralinguistic means of nonverbal communicative value.<sup>83</sup> Therefore, the study of paralinguistic tools and the semiotic system in relation to each other shows how relevant the parasemiotic approach is to the communication process. In the analysis of speech communication, it is not enough to focus only on verbal means, but it is important to carefully study nonverbal means as well.

In world linguistics, the study of issues related to the creolizing use of means of expression has a long history. In world linguistics, the issues of semiotic approach to nonverbal means were studied in connection with the cognitive process. The cognitive process is a complex structure, which consists in understanding the world with the help of human senses. Man communicates with the universe and man through these sense organs. The different communication of a person with the world, consisting of understanding, constitutes the essence of the epistemological structure.

Based on this paradigm, it can be said that the composition of the nonlinguistic shell, formed by the semiotic concept, is formed at the expense of paralexemes during the speech process. Although paratelic elements are not perfectly informative about speakers, they can serve to express personality traits like words. To the extent that features such as mentality, character, worldview, imagination and national mentality of speech participants are manifested in language, which is considered the basis of communication, it is also manifested in nonverbal signals, which are the components of contact communication.

### CONCLUSION

Today, Uzbek linguists have made great progress in researching the verbal system of communication. However, although a number of studies on the nonverbal system of communication have been carried out, it cannot be said that the means of expression have been fully studied in them based on the semiotic point of view. This is evidenced by the fact that there are still different views on the interpretation and classification of nonverbal means in the scientific literature. This situation requires the need to approach nonverbal means of expression from a semiotic point of view. The identification and study of the cognitive mechanisms of the formation of these tools serve for the full clarification of the issues of communication theory, as well as strengthen the scientific basis of views on nonverbal semiotics, improve the general research of the field.

<sup>82</sup> Голубева Ю. Репрезентация фрейма жестикуляция английскими глаголами и глагольными сочетаниями: Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2006. – 161 с.

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