

Paralinguistic Means in the Process of Speech Communication (Using the Example of the German Language)

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ABSTRACT: This article presents the results of studying the main methods of using paralinguistic means of speech communicative intervention in synchronous computer-mediated communication in conversation. During the analysis, graphic and verbal forms representing two groups of compensatory means are identified and described.

KEYWORD: computer communication, conversation, communication, paralinguistic tools, compensating tools, interactive environment.

Currently, the latest information technologies and the global Internet are being actively introduced into the life of society, within the framework of which a special interactive environment is being formed with qualitatively new forms of communicative interaction inherent in it. These forms include text messages as synchronous computer written communication.

The specifics of the problems of the conversation were noted by foreign scientists, namely M.Bayssvenger, K.Luckhardt, S.Ortmann, H.Shirai, N.G.Asmus, T.N.Zakharova, K.V.Ovcharova, E.M. Chukharev and others. These problems include such as highlighting the specifics of communicative and speech properties, implementation in writing, as well as the non-self-prepared synchronous nature of communication, dialogical form, lack of acoustic and visual communication during communication. However, there is still no detailed analysis of this species and its linguistic features. The choice of language means in the relationship and conversation of the interlocutors is influenced by mutual speech communicative laws, but the exchange of copies is carried out only in the form of a written text. The written method of recording the distances and statements of the interlocutors imposes certain restrictions on the use of the possibilities of oral speech.

In connection with written communication channels, the conversation is devoid of external manifestations of the personal factor: it does not show signs such as appearance, clothing, facial expressions, gestures, voice, intonation, which allows you to evaluate and interpret the actions of the interlocutor directly during personal communication. The participants of the conversation feel the lack of possible ways of expressing emotions, which are realized by nonverbal means in verbal communication. The aim of the study is to identify and characterize the linguistic means that act as compensators of the paralinguistic components of speech communication. This article presents the conclusions obtained as a result of contextual analysis and interpretation methods applied to unmoderated conversation in German. Since traditional written communication practically does not use the means of transmitting nonverbal information that complements the content already expressed by lexical means, the interlocutors use a number of specific techniques characteristic of informal computer-mediated communication in conversation. As a result of the analysis of

practical material, we have divided the paralinguistic component of communication into two groups of means of compensation:

Symbolic and graphic means of compensation. This group is represented by semiotic signs used in new functions that are not typical of traditional written communication.

1.1. Capital or bold fonts.

These tools are used to highlight lines in written oral communication that are determined by the volume of the voice, emphasize a word or phrase underlined with a logical accent, or correspond to a shout:

- Basma: HALLO!? Ich bin vielleicht auch noch da?
- Anna: HIER SIND DOCH NUR IDIOTEN

1.2. Repetition of letters and punctuation marks

The repetition of letters literally means the lengthening of the word during oral pronunciation, may indicate thoughtfulness or be used before a pause in speech after such a statement:

- Lostblümchen: sooo Thema wechsel
- Soulhunter: aaa prima, cool

The repetition of punctuation marks indicates the emotional state of the addressee, enhances the content of the utterance, which is characterized by intonation, as in oral speech:

- Pura: [zu monster100] Selbstgespräche!!
- JigSaw: aber wirklich bin ich auch für!!!

A repeating question mark can express reproach, regret, sarcasm and anger, and the stronger the affective state of the communicator, the more repeated signs he puts. In this case, the interrogative sentence corresponds in content to the exclamation:

Lindsay: [zu dodge2] warum??

Cindy11: [zu knalltüte] was jetzt??

Repetition of punctuation marks is an attempt to replace intonation and emphasize a word or sentence.

1.3. Emoticons (smileys)

For the best expression of feelings and emotions in chat communication, symbolic combinations, special graphemes that are formed are actively used. A combination of several characters of traditional writing (brackets, colons) or animated pictures called smileys (English smile - "smile") or emoticons (English Emotion – "feeling" and Icon - "sign"). The term "emoticon", in our opinion, would be more correct, since it is more justified from the point of view of etymology and, moreover, the described phenomenon is designed to reflect not only the joy expressed by a smile, but also various emotional states of participants in communicative interaction. However, among users, and therefore, perhaps, in the Russian scientific linguistic tradition, the term "smile" has become entrenched. K.V.Ovcharova characterizes emoticons as graphic and kinetic paralinguistic tools at the same time. They are international and intuitive, because most of them depict a human face. The most common emoticons include: ☺ - expression of joy; ☹ - expression of sadness. Also, ";) "non-linear and ") there are abbreviated versions of emoticons without a colon or a combination with the repetition of certain elements of emoticons that signal an increase in the transmitted sensation:

: -)))) - expression of great joy;

:- (((((- a very large expression of sadness (anger, resentment):

When communicating via a computer, these compensating elements can perform a number of functions. Firstly, emoticons are characterized by an emotional or expressive-evaluative function, which expresses the feelings and moods of the sender, his attitude to what has been said. In the messages of the participants of the conversation, they are used as an addition to the copy that carries the main information load:

Soulhunter: [zu Lost Blümchen] Mensch ja stimmt ..^^ (raised eyebrows are a surprise)

Enya: [zu Glitzer] mache ich ;o)) (wink and big smile)

Lusi: soo hab ich alle?? xD (wide-open mouth-laughter)

At the same time, emoticons perform the function of a communicative arrangement, for example, when they accompany the greeting lines. In the process of greeting, which is accompanied by a smile in direct communication, they testify to respect and goodwill to other participants of the conversation:

Klein Mina: hallo einen schönen Abend an alle :)

Calypsos: guten Abend :)

Emoticons also differ in the function of continuing communication, where the dialogue partner expresses active participation in the conversation with facial expressions, evaluates the interlocutor's statement in a certain way and responds to it, this is most clearly manifested in cases when the message consists of a single smiley face, often depicting facial expressions:

Grosses Zwergü: ;o)) (wink and wide smile, flirting)

Gast582: [zu Grosses Zwergü] :-D (wide laughing mouth-laughter)

Lindsay: [zu Dodge2] :-PPP (tongue sticking out – teasing someone)

Soulhunter: [zu Lost Blümchen] Ö_Ö (bulging eyes are a surprise)

In a situation where communicators do not see each other, emoticons perform an informational and pragmatic function, helping to avoid misinterpretation of statements that may arise due to the inability to transmit nonverbal signals via an electronic text channel. Together with the oral text, they determine its content, inform the recipient how to correctly interpret a particular statement, for example, in the following excerpt from the chat dialog:

Scorpius: kommst du Fenster putzen?^^

Le Chat: [zu Scorpius] hmmm, wenn das eine Einladung war... ;)

Question: an offer from the interlocutor under the nickname Scorpius, will the interlocutor come to wash the windows? –emoji “raised eyebrows”, (sends a surprised smiley), The LeChat user, on the other hand, responds: “You'd think if it's an invitation,“ and sarcastically hints at his words. If it's not a smiley face, the message is not considered a joke.

In a number of examples, emoticons in the final position replace punctuation marks, for example, in the phrase „Soulhunter: [zu Lindsay] was Ö_Ö“ the smiley corresponds to the question mark and surprises. It can be said that in fact, he defines such a characteristic characteristic of oral speech as intonation, which carries a significant semantic load in direct oral communication.

2. Means of moral compensation. This group is represented by new computer-mediated tools. Among them , the following stand out:

2.1. Infinitives-infinitive - special verb forms formed by shortening the ending en (-n): *lach*, *freu*, *knuddel*, *stolz guck*. The basis of the verb, as a rule, stands in the last position of such neoplasms: *hinweisgeb*, *dummguck*, *malanmerk*. Inflexives are introduced on behalf of the sender of the message by verbally expressing his facial expressions, gestures and movements:

Grosses-zwergü: [zu Scorpius] ich lass die erstmal 20 min kochen *lach*

Purzel: [zu Elfe196161] ach Nachbarin, du hast ja auch bald Geburtstag *freu*

Inflections can be distinguished in the spoken text with the help of asterisks, which indicate the beginning and end of such a verb phrase, separate it from the rest of the text, the verb root is usually written in italics. In terms of functional value, many inflexives are compatible with emoticons. In an unanalyzed group conversation, various types of unions were identified: monosyllabic conjunctions (*lach*, *seufz*, *grpucalbel*, *grummel*, *freu*); unions-abbreviations-abbreviated versions of the most common unions (*lach* - *l*, *grins* - *g* (grins), *bg* yoki *gg* (big grins, grouch Grins), *fg* (frech grins), *sfg* (super frechgrins) va *lol*, *loool* (laughs loudly)); inflectional constructions are forms. In the course of the study, it was found that inflectives and inflectional constructions serve to describe:

- 1) Facial expressions and gestures (zwinker, grins, armeverschränk, bösguck);
- 2) Emotional states and related actions (lach, kicher, freu, heul, schmunzzel);
- 3) Mental activity (grübel, nachdenk);
- 4) Nonverbal communication accompanied by physical actions, for example, hugs, kisses (knuddel, knutsch), actions to evaluate the actions of interlocutors (beifall klatsch, grummel, murmel, schnief, umfall) or their condition (seufz).

As can be seen from the above classification, inflections represent a wide palette of paraverbals, an emotionally expressive conversation in a web chat, help to keep in touch during informal communication, serve as an addition to the semantic content of the utterance, contribute to its correct understanding and interpretation.

2.2. Self - expressing expressions - these are phrases located from the 3rd person, starting with the pseudonym of the communicator and structured in a visual sentence describing an action that reflects the imaginary or real activity of the sender of the message:

<JigSaw chillt jetzt^^>

<-Samira- stürzt sich vor lauter Lachen aus dem Fenster.>

To create such copies, a special function is provided in the chat menu that separates them from the general flow of the chat dialog using italics. The user's alias appears at the beginning of replication without bold or simple characters <>. Their own actions are presented abstractly, because from the point of view of another person, they resemble annotations in theatrical productions that describe the actions of characters. The analysis of chats showed that self-reflexive words in a web chat can be used for:

- 1) actualization of everyday actions: geht kaffee trinken, tanzt, wartet, klopft:

<rubinchen geht mal was essen... bis später>

- 2) highlighting verbal actions: spricht, erklärt, fragt, erzählt, dankt, grüßt, fordert:

<sweety43 unterhält sich nicht mehr mit Gästen>

3) Descriptions of dialog actions in the process (for example, actions to establish contact). This group mainly includes self-reflexive statements that serve to carry out speech greetings and farewell actions: begrüßt, grüßt, verabschiedet sich.

<Küsschen sagt Hallo!>

<-alfa- wünscht allen eine gute nacht>

4) transfer of facial expressions, gestures: lacht, schaut böse hinzu:

<lililola schaut verärgert zu funny18 >

5) oral expression of feelings: jubelt, erfreut sich am gespräch:

<dampfi wirft sich über Serweil vor Lachen in die Ecke.>

<Dieter38 ist wunschlos glücklich!>

6) expressing an opinion, assessing the situation, disagreement, irony: meint, findet, stimmt zu, widerspricht, ironisiert:

<lolla langweilt sich>

7) self - irony:

<JigSaw macht gerne mal jokes hört net drauf^^>

8) descriptions of actions that have ritual significance for maintaining communication:

<LadyBrain schaut tief in Ghosts schöne Augen, umarmt Ghost zärtlich.>

With the help of self-reflexive expressions, the actions of the addressee are staged, they are designed to help the addressee imagine the situation in which the sender of the message is, describe his actions, states and emotional manifestations.

Thus, the remoteness of the interlocutors in computer-mediated communication objectively determines the absence of linguistic manifestations that traditionally accompany an oral dialogue. At the same time, the informal nature of interaction requires additional transmission of what can be transmitted through direct communication. It is important to study and characterize these tools, since they actually form a new paralinguistics of informal written speech, which is widespread and actively used on the Internet.

As compensators of paralinguistic methods in web conversation, symbolic and graphic means are used, first of all, such as case and font selection, repetition of letters and punctuation marks, special symbolic combinations designed to represent additional affective information and participating in the formation of the meaning of the word – emoticons. In addition, verbal means such as inflexive and self-reflexive expressions are used to convey most of the paralinguistic components of communication, with the help of which the actions, states and manifestations of non-verbal communication of the addressee are transmitted and his behavior is staged.

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