



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2018»
XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

XIII Международная научная конференция
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2018»

The XIII International Scientific Conference
for Students and Young Scientists
«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2018»



12th April 2018, Astana

**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ
Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ**

**Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«Ғылым және білім - 2018»
атты XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ**

**СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
XIII Международной научной конференции
студентов и молодых ученых
«Наука и образование - 2018»**

**PROCEEDINGS
of the XIII International Scientific Conference
for students and young scholars
«Science and education - 2018»**

2018 жыл 12 сәуір

Астана

УДК 378

ББК 74.58

Ғ 96

Ғ 96

«Ғылым және білім – 2018» атты студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы = XIII Международная научная конференция студентов и молодых ученых «Наука и образование - 2018» = The XIII International Scientific Conference for students and young scholars «Science and education - 2018». – Астана: <http://www.enu.kz/ru/nauka/nauka-i-obrazovanie/>, 2018. – 7513 стр. (қазақша, орысша, ағылшынша).

ISBN 978-9965-31-997-6

Жинаққа студенттердің, магистранттардың, докторанттардың және жас ғалымдардың жаратылыстану-техникалық және гуманитарлық ғылымдардың өзекті мәселелері бойынша баяндамалары енгізілген.

The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

УДК 378

ББК 74.58

ISBN 978-9965-31-997-6

©Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия
ұлттық университеті, 2018

справиться с возложенными функциями, став ложным героем. Принцесса, по логическому развитию событий должна была уснуть и проснуться от поцелуя истинной любви, но вынуждена была жить в одиночестве и заточении без возможности забыться сном, а потому, желая освободиться от колдовских чар, пошла на отчаянные меры, обернув заклятье против самой злой феи, тем самым подарив себе долгожданный покой, а жителям заколдованного царства свободу.

Список использованных источников:

1. Королев К. Энциклопедия сверхъестественных существ. – М.: Эксмо, СПб.: Мидгард, 2005. – 720 с.
2. Пропп В.Я. Морфология русской сказки/ Вопросы поэтики. – Вып. 12. – Л.: Академия, 1928. – 152 с.
3. Электронная Библиотека LoveRead.ec. [Электронный ресурс] / Нил Гейман. Дева и веретено. – Изд-во: АСТ, 2015. – 112 с. – Режим доступа: http://loveread.ec/view_global.php?id=48400
4. Гримм Якоб, Гримм Вильгельм. Белоснежка и семь гномов. – Изд-во: Профф-Пресс, 2016. – 10 с.
5. Перро Шарль. Спящая красавица. – Изд-во: Махаон, 2016. – 16 с.

ПОДСЕКЦИЯ 6.5. ШЕТЕЛ ФИЛОЛОГИЯНЫҢ ӨЗЕКТІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ (АҒЫЛШЫН, ФРАНЦУЗ, НЕМІС, ҚЫТАЙ)

УДК-16.21.07

ROLE OF PARALINGUISTIC CUES IN AUTHENTIC COMMUNICATION

Markhamyet Anar

ankafth@gmail.com

Master degree student in G.N. Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan,

Scientific mentor: M.L. Anafinova, Candidate Of Philology, Ass. Prof.

Due to the non-stop development of society and science, new areas and directions arose in linguistic sciences. As new findings occur, it is unavoidable that new studies and researches and their methodology develop too. It can be inferred that contemporary linguistic research is based on 2 different paradigms. On the one hand, studies are based on structural paradigm which has been studying since the ancient linguistic science. On the other hand studies are related with the anthropocentric paradigm which investigates the relationship between human and the language. Among the 2 paradigm, the anthropocentric one had a great impact on existence of new linguoscientific areas such as gender linguistics, linguoculturology, ethnolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics, psycholinguistics, and paralinguistics [1]. In contemporary linguistics, studies on nonlinguistic communication are matters that need to be brought to the table. This article derives its inspiration from various disciplines, including psychology, sociology, physiology, philosophy, and computer sciences. All the fields mentioned above have a great impact on human lifestyle especially on human-human interaction. It explores the main theories and studies that explain the social and cognitive roles of paralinguistic cues in human communication. In addition, it briefly surveys other studies on paralinguistic cues in different social contexts.

Paralinguistics is the nonlinguistic device which used in speech communication. It provides complete meaningful information when used with verbal cues of the language. We divide paralinguistic cues into 3 groups in accordance with its form of interpretation (wide vs narrow) [3]. When it comes to narrow interpretation, it includes phonetic tools of the language such as voice tone, volume of the voice, pauses, fillers of the pauses (em, hmm), diapaason and lastly, it includes

the linguistic characteristics of the individual such as dialect, mispronunciation, style of articulation of sounds, voice tone, physical characteristics of the ones speech organs etc. Secondly, wide interpretation of paralinguistic cues include kinesthetic features of the speech production such as gestures, body movements, mimics, face expression and eye contact. Graphic tools which included in written communication such as graphs, schemes, brochures, signs(no parking, no smoking) are the samples of wide paralinguistic cues too. In spoken communication paralinguistics has following functions according to Russian linguist F.V. Vladimirovna [3]

- Provides additional information to the conversation. New intonation plays different additional roles in different types of communication. Additional information provided with the help of nonverbal cues may change the whole meaning of the communication. For instance: Johny is such an intelligent boy! This sentence may infer ironic and the direct meaning when intonation is used in different ways.

- Completes the sentences with missing ends. “We have been waiting for him whole evening but he...”. In order to have complete meaning, this sentence is read in disappointed tone or gestures are used such as raising shoulders.

- When used properly with verbal cues, it strengthens the meaning and highlights the main parts of the sentence. For instance, the word “cute” is read in snoozing and loud tone to highlight the cuteness of the baby in the following sentence:

“ He is so cute”. F.V.Vladimirovna also suggested the components of paralinguistic cues in 3 levels: [3]

Universal components (related with all speakers). Nonverbal communication is considered to be the universal phenomenon. For example: Waving hand to express that you are leaving.

1.Ethnolinguistic components (related with the individual from different ethnocultural groups). Although the nonverbal communication is a universal matter, meaning of nonverbal cues are not in fact, universal. For example: “Making direct eye-contact with someone” is considered to be the sign of self-confidence in most of the cultures, while in Japanese culture it means disrespect.

2.Idiolectic components (characteristics of the speech related with individuals). Paralinguistic cues may define distinct meaning according to the age, gender, educational and social background of the speaker. For example: One can make a distinction between native English speaker and the second language learners by analyzing someone’s dialect.

We can infer that paralinguistic cues not only provide additional information on human conversation but also provides information about the speaker’s ethnocultural background and other private specifications [4]. Kinesthetic paralinguistic cues especially have the great role in spoken communication. One gesture may represent distinct meaning in different cultures. Mimics (movements of the face muscle), pantomime (movements of the whole body muscles), vocal mimics (intonation, rhythm, voice vibration), pictures and signs (zones, territories etc), and expression (disappointment, anger, joy etc) are investigated through the certain methods such as “diary” method by T. Nummenman, “interview survey” method by Sandro Wieser, “speech and voice analysis in auditory” method by Joel Pollak, and Gunnar Uldall [1]. The first broader paralinguistic challenge organized at INTERSPEECH 2010 whose topic was new approaches towards the analysis of paralinguistics in naturalistic speech and language. The common view that prior to verbal communication the kinesthetic paralinguistic cues had played the main role in authentic conversation among linguists is approved by the linguist A.R. Luria too[5]. Although the studies above were played the basement role in the development of paralinguistic studies, the amount of deeper investigation is limited. There are numbers of psycho-acoustic studies held by Mozziconacci, Murray, Nass and Brave(the context of human-computer interaction). According to French psychologist Albert Mehrabian, verbal cues take only seven percent, sounds and intonations take thirty eight percent and paralinguistic cues take fifty five percent of the communication process [4]. However, those numbers are not based on usage of paralinguistic cues in Kazakh language. First Kazakh professor in the field of Philology Q. Zhubanov is the one of the few linguists who studied the paralinguistic cues. He argued that paralinguistic cues can cover the defects of the spoken language, there are situations that even they may function as an only tool for conversation.

Zhubanov states that by studying paralinguistic cues of the particular language, one can acquire massive information on the psychological and the ethnographical nature of the particular culture and the nation. Another impactful Kazakh linguist M. Muqanov made his studies valuable by connecting the nonverbal cues used in Kazakh culture with psychology. He identified 28 types of nonverbal cues and divided them into several classes: Greeting cues(*korisu,* salem aytu), pleasure and praise cues, wish cues, insult cues, sorrow and pain cues, promise and swear cues, lifestyle cues, traditional cues, surprising cues, requesting cues and so on. For instance if Kazakh family welcomes the guest in front of the door, it's considered as an insult which means the owner of the house does not have a wish to let the guest in. There are nonverbal cues that only belong to Kazakh tradition such as fondling the beard and kneeling. Paralinguistic cues in one culture may infer distinct meaning in another culture [1]. In the Italian, Spanish, Turkish and Kazakh culture Paralinguistic cues are the major elements of the conversation while it plays little role in Japanese culture.

In recent years, conducting research on nonverbal cues is getting common and common. Yet, the Kazakh linguistics is young in this field. One way to make it possible to define nonverbal communication in scientific direction is to study the literature. One of the most impactful Kazakh writers of 1960s is Oralkhan Bokeev. His works are the great resource for studying the role of paralinguistic cues in Kazakh culture. The language he used while narrating the particular event on his literary works is full of various effective methods. He had attracted his readers by using paralinguistic cues to define and introduce the characters. For instance:His famous work <<Qaydasin Qasqa qulinim>>, one can see how he expressed the pain and sorrow, happiness and joy of the characters by using nonverbal cues such as signs, gestures, facial expressions, eye contacts, and even the movement of the eyebrows [1]. Next scholar who studied paralinguistics in Kazakhstan is Kenzheahmetuly S. Adet who studied the human habits and the gestures. We can name Orazalieva E.N (Paralinguistics), Orazbayeva F. Sh (linguistic communication), Tatubayev S.S (Gesture as a component of art), Beysembayeva S.B (Nonverbal components of the communication in Kazakh language), Eshimov M.P (Gesture semantics), Nurmanov A.N and Saydkhanov [1]. The great amount of theoretical analysis on Paralinguistic cues in spoken communication can be found in Kazakh linguistics, while it still lacks the practical investigation.

To sum up, usage of the paralinguistic cues is the universal process. More or less, the communication in every language can be complete by both verbal and nonverbal cues usage. In some languages, studies in paralinguistics went too far that it sees the nonverbal cues as beyond the linguistic matter while in some languages paralinguistics is studied in only theoretical level. Paralinguistic cues are the inseparable part of the lifestyle and the communication since it can help people to develop successful communication without errors.

References:

1. Жазира Нұрсұлтанқызы, 2007. Паралингвистика ББК-81.2
2. Rebecca Bernstein, 2017 .7 Cultural Differences in Nonverbal Communication
3. Феклистова Виктория Владимировна, 2017. Особенности паралингвистических средств общения. www.nsportal.ru
4. Tal Sobol-Shikler, 2009. Analysis of Affective Expression in Speech. University of Cambridge
5. Bjorn Schuller and Anton Batliner, 2013. Computational Paralinguistics: Emotion, Affect and Personality in Speech and Language Processing