



## The Concept of Communication in Linguistics And Its Types

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**Abstract.** Communication, as a socio-psychological phenomenon, takes part in all spheres of social life and arises as a need for material, spiritual, cultural, emotional, motivational aspects of cooperation. Satisfying the various needs that arise in a person depends on the ritual of communication, and interpersonal relations serve to establish the ideals of a perfect generation and a perfect person. The basis of the success of communication is the manifestation and development of qualities, qualities such as a person's spiritual world, needs, motivation, character traits, individual-typological characteristics, abilities, beliefs. Communication prepares a thorough ground for self-correction, re-education, realization of personal potential on the basis of external positive influences and examples.

**Key words:** communication, kinetics, paralinguistics, proxemics, visual communication, tactics;

Communication is a process unique to humans. People have a need to communicate with each other during their activities. Mutual communication is, of course, the main element of the creation of human society. In the dictionary of psychology, the concept of communication is given two different definitions:

1. Communication - the process of establishing and developing communication required by the need for cooperative activity;
2. Communication - interaction of subjects through the system of signs.

Another aspect of communication is the mutual action of the participants in the relationship - communicating not only with words, but also with actions. The next aspect of the relationship is the ability of the interlocutors to perceive



each other. So, in the process of communication, communicative (information transfer), interactive (mutual action) and perceptive (mutual) perception is carried out. There are also tasks (functions) of communication. The functions of communication are diverse, the most common B.F. According to the classification proposed by Lomov, they are as follows:

1. Informational and communicative function - the task of ensuring information exchange. Information exchange is carried out through various symbols and systems. Usually, verbal (in which speech is used as a sign system) and non-verbal (in which a non-verbal sign system is used) communication is distinguished.

Nonverbal communication consists of several forms:

- Kinetics (gesture, mime, pantomime)
- Paralinguistics (sound localizations, pauses)
- Proxemics (measures of distance and time)
- Visual communication (through the eyes)
- Takesika (physical contact)

2. In the process of communication, people influence each other's motives, goals, and decision-making verbally, physically, and non-verbally, encourage and control each other's behavior, stimulate and correct each other's behavior. 'can show a secret.

3. Affective-communicative function - the task of ensuring the regulation (management) of the human emotional sphere. Communication is the most important determinant of human emotional states. Because different emotional states appear and change in the process of communication. L.A. According to the classification proposed by Karpenko, the following tasks of communication are distinguished:

- the task of establishing communication - preparing the interlocutor for communication
- informative task - exchange of certain information, ideas and plans with the interlocutor;





- encourage to action - stimulate (encourage) the interlocutor to perform an action

- coordination task - organizing activities in cooperation with the interlocutor and coordinating actions in its implementation;

- the task of ensuring understanding - understanding the interlocutor's thoughts and feelings;

- emotive task - awakening certain emotions in the interlocutor and changing them;

- the task of establishing a relationship - determining one's personal place and position in the system of relationships;

- the task of influencing - changing the interlocutor's behavior, personal characteristics, goals;

So, communication is a complex polyfunctional, that is, multitasking event.

Communication is the main form of interpersonal relations, with the help of which people communicate with each other mentally, exchange information, influence and understand each other.

American journalist G.Lassuel offers the following model of the communicative process consisting of 5 elements:

- o Who (by whom the information is transmitted)
- o What (what information is being transmitted)
- o How (how information is transmitted)
- o To whom (to whom the information is being transmitted)
- o How effective (how effectively the information was transmitted)

The communicative process can be active (in which information is directed to certain specific people) or retial (in which information is directed to a number of potential recipients). The communicator knows how well the receiver understands him when the "communicative roles" change. Because the recipient, becoming a communicator, tells the previous communicator how he understood the content of the information he received.

There are 2 main types of communication verbal and non-verbal.



The sign system of verbal communication includes the speech of people. According to M.Y. Konavalenko and V.A. Konavalenko's educational manuals, "Speech is one of the main means of information transmission. Language fulfills its communicative function through speech. Non-verbal communication is the exchange of information between people through non-verbal messages. Also, scientists of paralinguistics, extralinguistics, psychosemiotics and sociolinguistics have shown interest in studying this type of communication.

According to many researchers, the term "non-verbal communication" is a concept that has taken on a very wide meaning in recent years, and they say that this term is called "non-verbal language" in modern scientific literature. It should be mentioned that in recent years, many scientific works have been carried out in linguistics dedicated to the study of non-verbal communication. In particular, G.E. Kreidlin's research can be called an important work in this field. In his treatise "Nonverbal Semiotics: Body Language and Natural Language", he lists several disciplines that make up nonverbal semiotics.

1. Paralinguistics is a science that studies sound codes in the process of non-verbal communication
2. Kinesics is a science that studies gestures that make up non-verbal communication
3. Auscultation is a science that studies how sounds are perceived by people in the process of communication.
4. Haptics is a science that analyzes tactile movements in the process of communication.
5. Gastics is a science that studies the influence of food products on the communication process.
6. Olfaction is a science that studies the effect of different smells and odors on communication in the process of communication.
7. Proxemics is a science that studies the importance of the distance between interlocutors in the process of communication.
8. Chronomics is a science that studies the duration of communication, the time of communication and its structural semiotic aspects.





9. Systemology is a science that studies the environment surrounding people, the impact of their thoughts on communication.

Nonverbal communication plays an important role in the process of communication, and choosing the right tool during the conversation is important in increasing the effectiveness of the speech. In studying this type of communication, the sciences of psychology, cultural studies, and sociology are also very important. After all, when expressing an opinion about an event, people first approach based on their worldview, their position in society, and the environment in which they live, which indicates that the above disciplines are inextricably linked with linguistics. Linguistics is a complex, but interesting subject from another point of view. It should be said that there are many unexplored and undiscovered branches of linguistics. At the moment, many young researchers are renewing the field as if digging a well with a needle, bringing many innovations to science. We know that linguistics consists of several departments, and each department deals with the study of the structure of speech in a specific process.

While paralinguistic tools form the basis of non-verbal communication, there is a lot of information about the researches in this field since the 50s of the 20th century. However, non-verbal means of communication have been used since the beginning of human existence. We know from history that the first people used paralinguistic tools to communicate. Also, they used non-verbal means of communication in the period before verbal communication was formed in performing self-defense, hunting, attacking and many other rituals.

The term paralinguistics was introduced to science by the English linguist A. Hill in 1940. In his research, A. Hill focused on speech-related aspects of paralinguistic tools. However, this innovation in science was introduced by the Soviet linguist N.V. We can see that it attracted Yushmanov's attention in the 1930s from his work "Extranormal Phonetics". The word "paralinguistics" is translated from the Greek word "para" in the sense of together, and in linguistics it literally means between speech, close to speech. As we know, paralinguistics



is a branch of linguistics that studies non-verbal means (non-linguistic) that supplement verbal communication.

The object of paralinguistics is the paralinguistic tools used in the communication process. Also, paralinguistic tools can be divided into two, biological and semiotic. Biological paralinguistic tools include facial expressions and some body movements and gestures. Biological paralinguistic tools are innate.

Semiotic paralinguistic tools include gestures, road signs, traffic signals, advertising signs, etc.

In non-verbal communication, the following are used as a sign system:

- o Optical-kinetic system includes gestures (hand motility), mimicry (facial motility), pantomimic (whole body motility). The significance of these signs in communication is so great that a separate field - kinesics - has been formed to study them.

- o The paralinguistic system consists of voice vocalization, which includes voice qualities and range. The extralinguistic system includes pauses, coughs, crying, laughter, speech tempo.

- o The proxemic system includes the spatial location of the participants of the communicative process and the communicative speech.

- o Visual contact - communicating through the eyes. Initially, it was believed that this type of communication could only be within the framework of intimate communication. But recent studies prove that visual contact can be observed in other fields, such as medicine, pedagogy, and management.

Kinetic sign system consists of gestures, mime and pantomime. For example, a person who speaks the truth is not afraid to show his open palms. A liar tries to cover his palms. One of the signs of being superior to the interlocutor is that the whole palm is in the pocket and the thumb is sticking out. Suspicion is usually expressed by covering the mouth with the hand, touching the nose, stroking the eyelids, pinching the back of the ear or the neck. Patting the Dakhan indicates difficulty in making a decision. Nervousness is hidden behind the fact that a person repeatedly touches something - a wrist ring, a watch, etc. without





any purpose. "Riding" on the chair and sitting with legs wide apart, one can feel the tendency to dominance (superiority) in a person. Dominance is clearly manifested if the leg that is put forward, especially if it is touching the ground with its tip. Hands crossed behind the head, fists on the waist in women also indicate a desire for dominance. Those who brush away dust from their clothes show that they do not agree with or ignore the opinion of the interlocutor. If a person is scratching his mouth with his palm, it shows that he is listening attentively and thinking.

The system of proxemic signs consists of the spatial location of the participants of the communicative process. The founder of this direction is the American E. Hall, who himself called proxemics "Spatial psychology". For example, he determines the features of the spatial location of the interlocutor in relation to the partner, which is characteristic of Americans, depending on the different conditions and form of communication, determined the average value of spatial convergence. During communication, the relationship between people is carried out in one of 4 different areas. In particular, only the closest and familiar people are included in the intimate area (between 0-45 cm). Its main features: atmosphere of trust, low voice, tactile communication. The entry of strangers into this area causes certain physiological changes in the body. (the heart beats faster, the release of adrenaline increases). In the personal zone (45-120 cm) communication between acquaintances and colleagues is carried out. Its main features are: longer duration of visual contact, superiority of verbal communication over non-verbal communication. Communication with strangers takes place in the social zone (120-400 cm). Its main features are: communication has an official character, partners do not know each other well. Communicate with a large group of people in the mass zone (400 cm and more). Its main features are: lack of direct contact, increased role of non-verbal signals.

Visual contact is communication through the eyes. It is known from psychological experiments that interlocutors express their liking, loyalty or readiness for aggressive reactions by looking into each other's eyes. During a conversation on an unpleasant topic, people avoid eye contact. Women are



more prone to visual contact. The shape of the pupil changes under the influence of a person's emotional state. For example, under the influence of negative emotions, the pupils of the eyes narrow, and when a positive situation is observed, on the contrary, the pupils dilate.

One of the methods of studying non-verbal means of communication is cross-cultural research methods. Watson and Braive observed American and Arab students interviewing from a distance. They studied how far they stood from each other during the conversation. During the conversation, their body movements were not similar to each other. In other studies, body contacts from the interview process and their norms have been studied. Ekman (1972) studied the ability of the Greeks to suppress their anger in the process of conversation, and observed that a businessman, if he felt that no one was watching him, gave free rein to the expression of such emotional states.

Based on the cited scientific views, it can be said that non-verbal means of communication play an important role in the process of communication and complement speech and serve as an important factor in deeper understanding of the emotional states of communicants.

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