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ВИКЛАДАННЯ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

**МАГІСТЕРСЬКА РОБОТА**

**REALIZATION OF THE VARIETIES OF NON-VERBAL  
COMMUNICATION IN MODERN ENGLISH  
РЕАЛІЗАЦІЯ РІЗНОВИДІВ НЕВЕРБАЛЬНОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ В  
СУЧАСНІЙ АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ**

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## INTRODUCTION

Nonverbal communication is a powerful form of human expression. It is everywhere. Nonverbal messages are often the primary means of signaling our emotions, our attitudes, and the nature of our relationships with others. Many nonverbal experts estimate that in every encounter, about 65 percent is inferred through nonverbal channels. Nonverbal messages signify who we are, based on what we wear, how we speak, and how we present ourselves.

Nonverbal communication is fascinating: we become curious about how some cultures think about and interpret their world. Nonverbal communication includes any cue, such as behaviors, objects, and attributes that communicate a message during an interaction. Most important, nonverbal communication always has some form of social meaning even though no words are spoken.

Nonverbal messages can be used without words, can provide the backdrop to interpret the verbal message, and can create miscommunication. But most of the time, nonverbal messages can create intercultural confusion. There are no set nonverbal rules to follow. There is not one universal nonverbal language that we can speak. Instead, nonverbal communication is ambiguous, but at the same time, it is more believable than words.

Nonverbal communication, participating in a significant part of human interaction attracted the attention of scientists in the field of social psychology, general psychology, therapy in the past century [27; 28; 16; 41; 42; 56; 57; 58; 75; 76].

Later, the study of the problems related to non-verbal communication begins to be studied by psycholinguists and linguists [21; 11; 35; 13; 8]. Different means of nonverbal communication have been investigated and various classifications of nonverbal communication have been elaborated.

At the beginning of this century, a new scientific discipline "nonverbal semiotics" has appeared, which focuses on the systematic study of human nonverbal behavior, as well as attempts at solving the problem of the relationship between

verbal and nonverbal codes [24]. A number of linguistic works devoted to the correlation of verbal and nonverbal means appear in parallel with the emergence of nonverbal semiotics [8; 38; 39; 3; 31; 9; 20].

Within the framework of anthropocentric paradigm in linguistics, scholars intensively elaborate the problems of determining the contexts, conditions and principles of implementing effective communication [1; 2; 7; 14; 17; 18; 19; 33; 34; 73; 74].

In the sphere of the communication theory and discourse theory, nonverbal communication has been studied in the aspect of its functions, performed in the process of communication [11; 12; 27; 28; 37; 4; 48].

The units of nominating the nonverbal components of communication are also the object of linguistic research [23; 24; 25; 32; 38; 39].

There appears a number of works devoted to the study of linguistic aspect of nonverbal communication reflecting human emotions in certain communicative acts [38; 39; 3].

In order to achieve effective communication, the correct use of nonverbal communication components in conjunction with verbal means or independently from them is extremely important. Therefore, a thorough study of the problems of implementing communicative impact and achieving effective communication raises the question of cooperation and coexistence principles of verbal and nonverbal components.

The **topicality** of the research is determined by the integral anthropocentric approach to the process of communication as to the unity of verbal and nonverbal components of communication. The study of linguistic means nominating nonverbal components of communication in modern English and their functioning provides a complex analysis of the problem implementing effective communication.

The **object** of the investigation is linguistic means nominating nonverbal components of communication in modern English.

The **subject** of the investigation is functioning of nonverbal communication in the structure of communication.

The **material** of the investigation: 462 units expressing nonverbal communication have been selected from the works of modern English writers.

The **aim** of the research is the investigation of linguistic means of expressing non-verbal communication in modern English.

To achieve the aim, the following **tasks** have been put forward:

- 1) to analyze definitions of communication;
- 2) to examine the approaches to studying communication;
- 3) to study the components of communication process;
- 4) to ascertain the types of communication;
- 5) to study the notion of nonverbal communication, its components and functions;
- 6) to examine linguistic means expressing the components of nonverbal communication: kinesics, locomotion, haptics, oculosics, paralanguage, proxemics, physical appearance and facial expressions.

**Scientific novelty** of the work lies in the fact that it is an attempt at studying the means of verbalizing the components of nonverbal communication on the material of modern English.

The investigation has been performed applying the following **methods**:

- hypothetic – deductive method presupposing gathering material for the research and elaborating the research hypothesis;
- method of systemic – functional analysis allowing to examine linguistic means expressing the components of nonverbal communication functioning in the process of communication;
- method of lexical analysis of linguistic units used for nominating components of nonverbal communication.

The **theoretical value** of the work lies in the fact that the results and conclusions of the study to contribute to the development of communication theory. They contribute to the deepening of the knowledge about semantic and pragmatic features of nonverbal components of communication.

The **practical value** of the work is the ability to use its data and results in courses on the theory of communication theory, lexicology, special courses on nonverbal communication, pragmatic-, psycho-and sociolinguistics, in teaching English as a foreign language as well as in students' scientific research on communication.

The **structure of the research**. the investigation consists of the introduction, two chapters, general conclusions and the list of literature used.

In the introduction, the subject, aim and tasks of the research have been settled, its topicality, novelty, theoretical and practical value have been substantiated, the material and methods of the investigation have been characterized.

Chapter I entitled "Theoretical Prerequisites of the Investigation" deals with the problem of communication as the object of linguistic research. It analyzes the notion of communication, examines approaches to studying communication as well as components of communication process and types of communication. The first chapter focuses on the notion of nonverbal communication analyzing its components and functions.

Chapter II entitled "Linguistic Means of Expressing Non-Verbal Communication in Modern English" studies linguistic means expressing different components of nonverbal communication in the texts under study including: kinesics, facial expressions, locomotion, haptics, oculosics, paralanguage, proxemics and physical appearance.

General conclusions summarize the main theoretical and practical results of the investigation and outline promising directions for future research.

The list of literature used lists the theoretical works researched in the process of the research and cited in the work as well as lexicographical sources and sources of illustrative material.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Communication is an integral part of our lives. We communicate in different ways to express our thoughts, feelings, knowledge, skills, and ideas. It is normally assumed that communication is identified with speech and sounds but communication is, in fact, the combination of verbal and non-verbal transmission of knowledge.

Having conducted the research, the following conclusions have been drawn:

1. Communication is understood as the mechanism through which human relations can exist and develop, i.e. any symbols of mentality, along with the means of transmission in space and time. This mechanism includes facial expressions, posture and gestures, tone of voice, words, writing, printing, the railroad, the telegraph, telephone or anything else that may conquer space and time. It is a meaningful and ideal-semantic aspect of social interaction: the exchange of information in the various processes of communication. In modern linguistics, communication is viewed as conversation, exchange of thoughts, information, ideas, etc., that is, as a specific form of human interaction in the context of their cognitive work.

2. Communication is not merely a matter of exchanging verbal messages. People also use a large number of cues or signs to send messages to one another. Even if they are not obvious, our interactions with others are affected by the meanings we give to a multitude of nonverbal cues.

3. Nonverbal communication includes sounds, gestures, body movements, eye contacts, facial expressions, pitch or tone of a voice, spatial distance, apparent behaviour, postures, and dress of an individual. More often nonverbal communication occurs unconsciously. People are not aware of the fact that besides their verbal communication the nonverbal gestures also transmit a potent message. The body language, eye contact, physical appearance, and tone of voice provide meaningful information to the audience. Nonverbal communication is deemed



much reliable and effective in comparison to verbal communication as it gives additional support to the verbal communication.

4. There are several components of nonverbal communication: physical appearance, paralanguage, facial expressions, kinesics, haptics, oculusics, proxemics and locomotion. The analysis has shown that the linguistic means expressing eight components of nonverbal communication have been attested in the texts under consideration. In the process of the investigation, 462 units expressing nonverbal communication have been selected. The closer examination has proved that kinesics is the most representative component of nonverbal communication since it has been illustrated by 134 units comprising 29 % of all units under examination. Facial expressions are represented by 112 examples (24 %). Paralanguage, which denotes *how* something is said, has been attested in 82 examples (18 %). Locomotion includes a wide range of linguistic means occurring in 36 examples (8 %), while haptics is characterized by 34 examples (approximately 8%). Oculusics is represented by 29 instances (6%) while proxemics is characterized by 20 examples (4%). Physical appearance conveying a certain message is represented by 15 examples (3%). The following subchapters focus on the analysis of separate components of nonverbal communication and linguistic means expressing them.

5. Kinesics is the interpretation of body language such as facial expressions and gestures - or, more formally, non-verbal behavior related to movement, either of any part of the body or the body as a whole. Linguistic means expressing kinesics include: verbs: *to shrug, to nod, to bow, to wave, to grip, to turn, to slump*; nouns: *a shrug, a nod, a bow, a slump*; word combinations of V + N type: *shake one's head, offer one's arm, place one's hand, grab sb's hand, to cross one's arms/legs/ankles, shield one's face, held out one's hand, reached out one's hand, give a little wave*; word combinations of N + V type: *shoulder/hand shakes*.

6. Facial expressions correspond to distinct universal emotions of disgust, sadness, happiness, fear, anger, surprise. Linguistic means denoting facial expressions include: verbs: *to smile; to frown; to sneer; to smirk; to snarl; to*

*grimace; to pout; to wink; nouns: a smile; a frown; a sneer; a smirk; a snarl; a grimace; a pout; a wink; word combinations of V + N type: to raise one's eyebrows; roll one's eyes; word combinations of N + V type: lip curl.* The analysis of the data shows that smile is the most frequent facial expression which is verbally expressed in the novels under study.

7. Locomotion includes the following components rendering a certain meaning: walking, jumping, swaying, and moving with a wheelchair, staggering, limping. Linguistic means expressing locomotion include: verbs: *to stagger, to stumble, to trod, to spin, to wander, to stroll, to pace, to trickle, to filter, to shuffle, to swing, to skim, to tiptoe, to hop, to toddle, to trot, to crawl, to slide, to shimmer, to flow, to totter, to flit, to drag, to leap, to step, to pass, to stream, to nip, to dive, to pop, to rush, to recoil, to move, to collide, to project; nouns: a stagger, a pace, a step, a dive, a move, a stroll; phrasal verbs: to hang around/round; stumble across/on/upon; spin around; wander around/ about; stroll round; pace around/about; trickle off/out; filter in/through; shuffle off/along/out; swing around; skim off/over; toddle along/away; trot after/ out; crawl in; slide into/ through; shimmer out; flow into/out; totter out; flit around/ out; drag in/away/behind; hang around/round, etc.* It should be noted that locomotion is mainly represented by the usage of verbs denoting different movements of a person.

8. Haptic communication is a form of nonverbal communication and the way by which people and other animals communicate via touching. Linguistic means expressing haptics include: verbs: *to hug; to kiss; to touch; to tickle; to massage; to embrace; phrasal verbs: to grope for; nouns: a kiss; a hug; a handshake; word combinations of V + N type: to shake hands; to hold hands; to slap face; to give a hug; word combinations of P + prep + N type: to tap on the shoulder.*

9. Oculesics is a form of nonverbal communication, which is the transmission and reception of meaning between communicators without the use of words. It can include the environment around the communicators, the physical attributes or characteristics of the communicators, and the behavior of the communicators. Linguistic means expressing oculesics include: verbs: *to stare; to glare; nouns: a*

*gaze; a stare; a glare;* word combinations of V + N type: *to avert eyes; to avert gaze; to drop gaze;* word combinations of V + Adv type: *to look straight; to look directly;* word combinations of V + Prep + N type: *to follow with eyes;* word combination of N + V type: *eyes turn; eyes face.*

10. Paralinguistic features include: accent, pitch range, pitch intensity, volume, articulation and rate. Linguistic means expressing paralinguistic include: verbs: *to whisper; to whine; to hiss; to yell; to gape; to wheeze; to puff; to yawn; to murmur; to grumble; to yap; to babble; to chuckle, to giggle; to chortle; to howl; to ejaculate; to rasp; to cry; to scream; to roar; to snort; to croak; to gargle;* nouns: *a hiss; a whisper; whining; yelling; a yawn; chuckle, giggle, chortle; scream; roar; cry; snort; croak; ejaculation;* word combinations of V + N type: *to lower voice* word combinations of N + V type: *voice tremble; voice yell;* word combinations of Adj + N type: *rumbling growl.*

11. Proxemics is the interrelated observations and theories of man's use of space as a specialized elaboration of culture. The linguistic means expressing proxemics include: the verbs: *to approach;* phrasal verbs: *to tower over; to hover around/over;* word combinations: *to come closer; to move closer; to step closer; to go away; to move away; to trail away; to step away; to tiptoe away;* nouns: *distance;* adjectives: *near; close; remote; far;* set expressions: *close at hand; near at hand; within stone's throw.*

12. Communication is also affected by a variety of other variables, such as clothes, makeup, and accessories. The ways people carry cigarettes, pipes, canes, or relate to their belts, suspenders, or glasses also suggests different semiotic meanings. The linguistic means expressing physical appearance include: nouns: *dress, makeup, tattoo, hairdo, jewelry;* word combinations: *to wear makeup, a provocative dress, a short skirt.*

The perspective of the further research is seen in performing the research on gender differences in using nonverbal means of communication as well as correlation between verbal and nonverbal components of communication.

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