

On The Concept of Sounding Speech and Non-Verbal Means in the Modern Russian Linguistics

Maria Volodina

Moscow State Institute of International Relations
Moscow, Russia

Abstract—With the increasing frequent communication between Russia and other foreign countries, learning of the counterparts's language is becoming of more significance. At the same time, some nonverbal means also have a place in communicating for its positive functions when verbal means don't make sense. However, language polish is now payed less and less attention to due to both the linguistic and social-economic changes. Therefore, our task of maintaining verbal speech and creating a language-culture ecology should be emphasized. In this paper, we analyze the concept of sounding speech and conduct a research on the non-verbal means such as gestures, intonations, and so on in the Modern Russian Linguistics so as to facilitate the communication between Russians and people of other countries.

Keywords—*sounding speech; non-verbal means; Russian linguistics; communication*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the modern Russian linguistics, there exists a holistic vision of the problems of language and speech. In our days, speech is regarded as one kind of national culture which takes the independent cultural value as a special monument to human activity. According to the linguists, Russia's future largely depends on whether it can maintain the normative Russian language and national culture because the distortion and often destruction of the language may inevitably lead to destruction of culture, the public consciousness as well humane morality.

Changes in the language and sounding speech have their linguistic origins, about which many outstanding researchers of language have wrote in their reports. There are two main reasons for such changes during any period of language's existence. Namely, the influence of the internal laws of the language and the influence of social-economic conditions on life in the society. However, the proportion of these two reasons may be different. For example, in Russia we have witnessed extremely strong impacts of social-economic conditions on the society. According to the leading linguists, a serious comprehension of these "defects" of spoken language during the past decade is needed as the compression of words is arduous. The current situation of the radio and television is also a concern. In particular, the experts noted a significant deterioration of the quality of speech and sounding from the screen of television. In the past, the speech of broadcasters and journalists was fairly standard while nowadays, the lowering of requirements to the speech of newscasters affects

the quality of the language negatively. The concept of regulatory speech eroded. What was once considered invalid, is already accepted.

II. THE TASK OF MAINTAINING VERBAL SPEECH AND THE NECESSITY OF CREATING A LANGUAGE-CULTURE ECOLOGY

To keep pace with these changes, the task of preserving verbal speech, the learning and teaching of giving verbal speech become of importance, so is the work on the organization of philological materials in the form of setting a databases of texts or sounds, with which you can save the live voices of different peoples for your descendants.

Russia had developed a large program to preserve linguistic means used in different types of languages. For example, it established a Phonetic Fund of the Russian language (research program, allowing to study various properties of the sound of language units). The main goal of the project was to develop a system which allows the specialists from different spheres to carry out the study of philological material, both on audio and text level, directly in the database environment.

One of the primary tasks of language culture ecology is relevant to the endangered languages. It was established by some modern scholars. According to this theory, every two weeks, there will be some languages dying out in the world. Here we'll discuss briefly about the research carried out jointly by the scientists from Netherlands, Russia and Japan.

After studying the phonetic aspects of the two languages - Nivkh (in Sakhalin Island) and Ainu (in Hokkaido), the researchers came to the conclusion that these unique language systems are on the verge of extinction, which have undergone the strongest influence of the dominant Russian and Japanese languages. Every year the number of native speakers of these languages is decreasing and, in addition, these languages are losing their originality. Similar situations exists also in many other regions. So it is important to investigate the whole process of their extinction and to save those endangered languages by means of thoroughly analyzing the speech features and teaching the representatives of the national minorities in their own language.

III. THE CONCEPT OF "SOUNDING SPEECH" IN MODERN RUSSIAN LINGUISTICS

In modern linguistics there exists more holistic vision of the language and speech. We are now at the stage of research

of the semantic structure of sounding speech, and currently the most important task of studying this problem is the study of interaction of language facilities participating in the expression of meaning.

Sounding speech is a very complex phenomenon. Each sentence may include the semantic and emotional-stylistic content at the same time, which is expressed by the interaction of lexical, grammatical and intonational sound structures and their semantic ties with the context and the nonverbal situation. The unity of the lexical, grammatical and intonational sound structures is inseparable.

Sounding speech, in our understanding, is any pronounced sentence that includes semantic and emotional-stylistic content; it is the unity expressed by the diverse interactions of syntax, vocabulary, intonation, and the relationships between some statements and their preceding and subsequent contexts in the nonverbal situations. Four language tools and facial expressions are necessary and sufficient to express the meaning of the visible and invisible speech, with the direct communication of participants of the speech act. The constituent units of perception of sounding speech are: sound, syllable, phonetic word, sentence and text. Each element affects the process of perception.

The first question that occurred in the study of sounding speech is the allocation of intonational units and the system of intonational means. It is necessary to take into account the dependence of the intonation on the grammatical structure of the language. Every intonational tool—types of intonational structure, the movement of intonation center, syntagmatic articulation and pause—has their particular connection with the grammar and vocabulary and its system of oppositions. Each tool interacts with the syntax, vocabulary and context. There are meanings in the sounding speech which come from syntax, vocabulary and intonation.

In the flow of speech one and the same type of intonation is used in the sentences with different lexical and syntactic structures, and can be perceived in different ways depending on the vocabulary and syntax. The same proposal can be pronounced with different types of intonation and different placement of the intonation center, and will be perceived differently.

IV. THE ROLE OF NON-LINGUISTIC MEANS IN THE PROCESS OF COMMUNICATION

Non-linguistic means play an important role in the process of interpersonal communication. They can be tone, tempo, volume, types of filling pauses as well as kinetic components like gestures and facial expressions. In relation to the language, non-linguistic means can either create new information, or substitute a missed verbal component, or be combined with verbal means, transferring or increasing the same meaning. In many languages, in most cases, linguistic tools and facial expressions are sufficient enough to convey semantic and emotional-stylistic content in the dialogical speech. But in some cultures, gestures play a particularly important role. For example, in Italy, one gesture can have up to three meanings. The study of interaction of linguistic and

extralinguistic means of communication is one of the most interesting tasks of language-cultural studies.

So, when being pronounced, all the potential components of the meaning hidden in the proposal, which are not expressed verbally, are disclosed. In each case, the number and nature of potential meanings depends on the peculiarities of the structure and vocabulary of the sentence. The ratio of funds and potential meanings are caused deeply by typological peculiarities of each language system and can be different within a separate language. There may be a predominance of one of the language means while others are limited. Thus, the functions of intonation, due to the grammatical system of the language, are specified in each case, depending on the lexical-grammatical structure of the utterance. If the main meaning is already expressed through lexical-grammatical means, the intonation varies, expressing subtle emotional and stylistic nuances of meaning. If the key meaning is not defined, then it is specified with the help of intonation.

V. NON-LINGUISTIC MEANS - GESTURES

Gestures are understandable to everyone without explanation. Their perception is often understood without special training, although they are not quite simple in structure and their functions vary in the speech. They are divided into pointing gestures—when a man points to the surrounding people and objects and showing gestures—when one shows something by depicting and emotional gestures which are often emphasizing and rhythmic.

The gesture is, of course, national. For example, "to loll out"—is a teasing gesture in Russian, a gesture showing anger in India, a threat in China, and represents wisdom in the Maya.

There is even etiquette gesture. For example, the Russians think that it is very impolite to show anything, and especially on human by fingers. If you want to display or to specify something, use your whole hand. The greeting etiquette requires more knowledge of the rules of relationships between man and woman. In fact, man should be the first to welcome, but the establishment of a zone of contact and stretching hands is the priority of women.

One of the traditional Russian gestures is bow. In ancient times in Russia, the bow was widespread. We know there were a lot of different bows, including the most polite "earthly" bow. One bows with his hands pressing to his heart, and then lowers the hand to the floor. So bow was showed to the most respected people. The lower the bow is— the more respect one shows. However, bows are not that common within Russians currently. They are replaced with a handshakes. Besides, the greeting, followed by a slight inclination of the head is common.

Comparing Russian gesture with European versions, it should be noted that Russians almost don't use synchronous movements of both hands, gestures are usually performed with only one hand (right). When gesturing with his hands, they can't stand far away from the body. Often, hand movements are used to replace the movement of head and shoulders. For example, to indicate the direction, Russians are more likely to make hand movement in this side of the head,

saying, "you should go that way" instead of showing "I don't know" with a shrug.

Russian gestures and facial expressions are determined by the situation, speakers' relations and their social belongings. More intense gesture detects emotion — the emotion of the interlocutor.

So, for the Russians who come to the Eastern country, it seems that, despite the smiles, people stay there too aloof. At the same time, representatives of the Eastern peoples noted that Russians "want to go to friendly leg too fast".

Russians left such impression on Easterners because the registers of these peoples is not the same. Distance in the process of communication within Russians is shorter than most of the Eastern peoples. If you compare Russian and Spanish, it appears that Russian distance is already distant enough.

Modern ethnographers say that all civilizations can be divided into two groups depending on the direction of the gaze.

Representatives of some nations look directly in the eyes of the interlocutors during the conversation. They are Arabs, Hispanics, Europeans. The other Nations feel it impolite to look straight in the eyes, and therefore look to the side. Different behaviors of Russians and the Eastern people is the case for each belongs to one particular civilization and understands politeness in their own ways. When the Russians look straight in the eyes when communicating, it is perceived by many Eastern people as impolite and audacious.

Another way of establishing interpersonal contact is to touch. It is known that the Eastern Nations and many Europeans touch each other much less than the Russians. The Russian children are being led by the hand much longer than, for example, Japanese children. When Russian girls and boys, women and men are walking, they hold each other by the arm. Moreover, women also do under the hand with each other, which surprises the foreigners. From the viewpoints of the Oriental people, Russian-style hugging and kissing is quite frequent. When they meet after a long separation, at departing situations, and congratulate their friends and relatives, Russians kiss three times, turning the head to the right-left-right. This is the so-called triple kiss.

VI. CONCLUSION

Thus, the contact begins on nonverbal (non-verbal) level, and mutual misunderstanding between people of different cultures can also begin at this level. These factors made the studying non-linguistic components of communication (intonation, gestures and facial expressions) in the process of learning a foreign language and culture more important.

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