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NONVERBAL MEANS AND SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

In this article we are talking about non-verbal approaches in communication that can replace language elements in communication, adding to it an additional value. The works emphasize the importance of paralinguistic actions in communication, as well as the ways of their transfer to fiction, as well as through which bodies are transferred. In addition, in the scientific work for the first time there are non-verbal approaches, and then there were phraseological units associated with the body parts and movement. Each statement is confirmed by reliable and specific examples obtained from the scientific work. These non-verbal elements in communication can express different emotions, moods, and other meanings. In the Kazakh language there are many such non-verbal techniques.

Key words: gesture, somatic phraseological, language of gesture, movement of the head, communication.
способы их передачи в художественной литературе, а также исследованы дополнительные смысла, передающиеся жестами и положением тела человека. Кроме того, в научной работе впервые изучены невербальные знаки и дополнительные информационные жесты, связанные с положением частей тела человека и его движениями. Каждое научное утверждение подтверждено определенными примерами, полученными из художественных произведений. Эти невербальные элементы в коммуникации могут выразить различные эмоции, настроения и другие значения. На казахском языке есть много таких невербальных знаков.

Ключевые слова: жест, соматические фразеологизмы, язык жестов, движения головы, коммуникация.

Introduction

In the phraseological composition of any language constant combinations of the body parts have a specific place. The vast majority of phraseological units are made up of them.

R.M. Weintraub points out that somatic phraseological unit contain 30% in the phraseological composition of any language. S. Kozyrev considers the names of body parts: «Somatic vocabulary is systematized with a high degree of systematization, the main part of anatomical terms corresponds to the body, very stable, often used in the language, develops from the internal influence of the language, widely metaphorical vocabulary. .... From a semantic point of view, somatic vocabulary in each language, the components of which are mainly related to, sometimes anatomical, synonymic connections, which are combined into only one macro system. This macro system is divided into several lexical and semantic groups that have close semantic relationship with each other».

Ethno linguistic study of verbal phraseological units in the Kazakh language was first realized by B. Uyizbayeva from 83 collections of phraseological units with a thousand somatic verbs in relation to the body parts: «It can be concluded that the total number of expressed somatic verbs in our language is much less than the somatic processes characteristic to the human existence» (Uyizbayeva, 1994: 12).

Anatomical names are characterized not only by the fact that the basic dictionary refers to the fund, but also to such tendency to create polysemous, derivative words. In addition, it also actively appears in creating permanent combinations of phraseological units (Bolganbaev, Kallyyev, 1997: 189).

There are lots of works where ethnolinguistic study of verbal phraseological units in the Kazakh linguistics variant description of somatic phrases (Smagulova, 1996: 26), their national and cultural features, procedural meanings of somatic phraseological units and their ethnolinguistic properties, the typological structure of somatic phraseological units of the Kazakh language were investigated.

Self-organization of the names of human body parts to phraseological units is a manifestation of human perception of the environment through the senses. At the same time, as an example, it could be concluded that the basis of phraseological units, which appeared with the ferment of these body parts, is used as a non-verbal approach (gestures), and then turns into phraseology. Since most of the phraseological units that arose in connection with the members of the body, first, were used in the meaning of visual movements of a person, and then became a phraseological unit. For example, the bending head, the vibration of feet, coughing up the eye, expectoration of legs, number of applause, combing hair, bite fingers, curvature of mouth, gestures.

These gestures are nonverbal actions performed with the participation of any body parts. In addition, these gestures were originally used as means of informing mood (and in modern communication), human activity, and then as a phraseology. To ensure that our words were authentic, linguist B. Momynova comment: «... from the point of view of non-verbal elements of communication, that are, gestures, physical movements, we can assume that a person is a representative of a nation, a continent, as the body language of each nation has its own character, specificity and these features are often the basis of phraseological units» (Momynova, Beysembayeva, 2003: 7).

The research made through the parts of human body, was initiated by the creation of somatic and non-verbal expressions. The study of nonverbal approaches in the communicative act is connected with kinesics. In linguistics, kinesics is considered as a paralinguistic approach, as kinems, mimics and pantomimic movements, physical movements used in communication. Kinesics is studied in linguistics depending on the problem of language that originate from the theory of communication in semiotics. The functions of kinetics, since the 21-st century, attracted the attention of scholars. Scholars consider kinesics as an auxiliary way of communication.
The scientist-researcher of the semantics of phraseological units in the Kazakh language R. Avakova does not consider phraseological units from somatism as specific forms of research, but touches upon such issues as the ways of their fulfillment and as much as possible than those parts of the body (Avakova; 2002: 5).

In Kazakh language the main somatism is connected with the head flexion, head hanging, raising the head, etc. the phrase is often used in the language as a etiquette form of N.A. Kazel’skaya and Wang Zhijin have achieved the following results in the study of somatic group of words in Russian and Chinese; 86% of the two constant groups of words say that they are identical, that is, universal, and 50% are given alternatives in pronunciation and content. Among them, the shaking of the head, the obliquity of the mouth, prying eyes, bending head etc. (Kazelskaya, Wang Zhijin, 2002: 42).

Experiment

Now we give specific examples of gestures that were made by using the leaven of the body parts in Kazakh language where non-verbal approaches were used. One of them is a non-verbal means transmitted through the main somatism head.

The coronation of the head is related to the intention to show respect in the culture of many peoples, and this physical activity is common in Eastern countries.

In the Kazakh language there are two types and two different meanings of the bowing the head. The first is a sign of respect, respect for great people, parents. The second, means defeat, reduction because of natural abilities. People experience different events: awkwardness in his life and feels the taste of his own earth’s social life, a person experiences some of the greatest sense of humor, but with the impressions, freaks, mores, and express them. Human anatomical names (somatisms) also have an incompatible connection with their movements.

In the words of «everyone does not know» is related to this, says ethnographer about Kazakh people. Kenzheakhmetuly told the master and his staff, «By the way, the tricks or the mystery of people can lead to conflict, anger, embarrassment, slaughter, burning, and so on. The concept of the convergence with the traditions of the people, is associated with acts, mimics and distinct motions» (Kenzheakhmetuly, 1998: 94).

Man is a complex and unique phenomenon created by nature. Being the main person on earth’s social life, a person experiences some of the awkwardness in his life and feels the taste of his own natural abilities. People experience different events: they enjoy, laugh, cheer, but they also become angry, overlooked, cheerful, hobbled, jealous or abusive.

Pinching the face means being ashamed. Макарага, ұзат-ау!, бетін-ау!—дегендерінің ың тұрінде береуі. Көптеген не ұшқандай, өзара күбірлестіп, кейінде жатқан бетін ұшқандық, озіңді болып турғанына да бар (Maylin, 1977: 24).

Pain and scarring mean pain and grief, eradication, mourning. Kazakh women traditionally went to such acts when their relatives died (the Kazakh women used the gesture when they were afflicted by their relatives and relatives). Жас кызардын қозиши қатын етікен жоғар шапқынышаларының
Сквозь лицо человека можно прочесть его мысли, желания, чувства. Невербальное поведение, как правило, предшествует словесным реакциям. Важно учитывать, что невербальные действия связаны с языком, который мы больше не используем, но который остается в нас.

Virtually all acts imparted by the body’s language, the movements of a body helped him to semeiotic loadings. As at first the person used a sign that means «endear to someone». For example, Sheshessin dalaaga жербереси келмел, кызкене аяк аяғында оралдый. The second meaning is prevent and cramp someone’s style.

Конечно, говоря о жестах, следует учитывать, что жесты — это не только элементы речи, но и отражение состояния человека. Невербальное поведение влияет на восприятие других людей и формирует общее впечатление о человеке. Важно учитывать, что невербальные действия связаны с языком, который мы больше не используем, но который остается в нас.

Results and discussion
In Kazakh language nonverbal somatic signs often meet. It is possible to draw a conclusion that in each language there are such somatic nonverbal phraseological units helping us to open additional semantic loadings. As at first the person used a sign that means «endear to someone». For example, Sheshessin dalaaga жербереси келмел, кызкене аяк аяғында оралдый. The second meaning is prevent and cramp someone’s style.

Conclusion
All of the indefinite acts affected by the body’s members, which were analyzed above, were the
basis for the phraseology of language. The national-cultural peculiarities of each nation are reflected in its centuries-old history. Sometimes, in the language of the same nation, there are phrases that identify and evaluate some of the qualities of the nation. And it is possible to conclude that nonviolent action has resulted in the formation of these phrases and the enrichment of vocabulary in the language.

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