



## Extralinguistic Features of the Guide-Translator's Speech

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**Abstract** This article discusses the extralinguistic features of the guide-interpreter's speech. The most important professional requirement for any guide is a high culture of speech. Without mastery of the word, one cannot count on the successful conduct of the excursion. The individual style of the guide's language characterizes the level of his professional skills, speech culture.

**Keywords:** extralinguistic, speech, guide-interpreter, extralinguistic background, linguistic personality

Our scientific interest is caused by the novelty of research in the field of cognitive translation studies. Because of the analysis and systematization of the features of the translation activity of a guide-interpreter, we are also faced with the need to reflect on the problem of expression and the influence of a linguistic personality in the guide's speech, its cognitive abilities, and features of verbal and non-verbal behavior directly on the situation of translation.

In this regard, it seems promising to study the functional side of a linguistic personality in the aspect of extralinguistic features of the speech of a tour guide. The direction under consideration, in our opinion, is one of the most stable in the professional speech of a guide in modern society. At the same time, it is quite difficult to study. The difficulty lies in the fact that oral dialogue is a direct process of generating speech and its perception, and both of these processes occur almost simultaneously in a situation.

The object of our study was the extralinguistic features of speech, which we consider as an independent genre in the situation of translation, especially in the speech of a guide-interpreter.

Common extralinguistic factors that shape the speech of a guide-interpreter are:

- ✓ Informality, ease of communication.
- ✓ Direct participation of speakers.
- ✓ Unpreparedness of speech, automatism.
- ✓ Dialogic form of communication.
- ✓ The oral form of communication, oral monologue prevails.
- ✓ Emotional, evaluative reaction is typical for this sphere.

Extralinguistic factors also include gestures, facial expressions, the situation, the nature of the relationship.

Thus, the extralinguistic components of the guide-interpreter are atypical individual pronunciation features - speech pauses, laughter, coughing, sighs, crying, stuttering, etc.

- The loudness of the voice, especially the dynamics of changes in this parameter over time, is an important acoustic means of encoding non-verbal information. The high volume of the voice is

combined with the pronounced motivating power of the utterance and often serves the intention to influence the interlocutor. Listeners with restraint, modesty, lack of vitality, most often associate the low volume of the voice in the process of communication. The most effective in the practice of business communication is the tactic of constantly changing the volume of the voice. Often a word uttered in a quiet voice against a background of loud speech attracts more attention than a word amplified by a shout.

- Rate of speech. The average statistical characteristics of the rate of speech of the guide-interpreter change significantly with age due to the weakening of the activity of the articulatory process. We can talk about the pace of speech as an individual personality trait, primarily associated with the characteristics of the guide's temperament. A fast pace of speech may indicate impulsiveness, self-confidence, and a calm, slow manner indicates equanimity, prudence, thoroughness. In addition, there are significant differences in speech rates between representatives of different cultures: the "normal speed" of speech for the French and Italians is usually higher than for the Germans and the British.

- Situational changes in the individual rate of speech inherent in the interpreter-guide make it possible to judge the change in his state. So, people start talking faster when they are excited. Slow speech may indicate fatigue, depression, or feeling unwell.

-Rhythm, or flow, of speech. Confused, intermittent speech, as a rule, indicates excitement, neuropsychic stress. When the guide speaks on topics that are difficult for him, he gets confused, often building phrases incorrectly. Rhythmic speaking (smooth flow of words) is associated in the mind of listeners with balance, good mood of the interlocutor, and richness of feelings.

- The emotional content of the message may slightly change the pitch characteristics. Therefore, anger is accompanied by an increase in sonority, "metallicity", and fear makes the voice "deaf", "dull", "stifled".

- Pauses during a conversation are made in order to:

1. Give the partner the opportunity to speak
2. Win time for reflection
3. Give strength to the words following the pause
4. Wait out the partner's distraction
5. Respond to non-verbal signals that indicate a partner's desire to say something.

If the guide does not pay attention to the fact that he is interrupted, then he is more self-oriented, and if he can hardly bear the pauses in the conversation, he is more oriented to interpersonal interaction.

- The ability to pause is sometimes an indispensable means of conducting a conversation. A few seconds of silence can be more eloquent than words, they help you gather your thoughts, give you the opportunity to master yourself, attract or switch attention. The ability to listen to a pause, to interpret the reasons for silence allows you to get important additional information in the process of communication.

- Laughter is considered as a universal means of relieving tension in communication with a guide-interpreter, if it is open, natural laughter. Therefore, laughter, relieving tension, defusing the situation, most often reflects a natural reaction to something funny, comical, it is not aimed at demonstrating one's attitude towards a partner. Scathing mocking, malicious, ironic, cynical, embarrassed laughter or artificial laughter, tortured as an expression of a certain game aimed at achieving personal goals, is unacceptable.

- Intonation - all phenomena, sound means of language, which are associated with the voice and do not require concentration of attention on the content of what was said. Intonation is a special way of expressing feelings, emotions, the speaker's attitude to his own words and those people with

whom he communicates (imperious intonation, mocking, ironic, and confident, etc.). According to the figurative expression of M.M. Bakhtin, in intonation, the speaker touches the listener, so in the speech of the guide-interpreter, intonation plays a huge role.

The intonations are still little studied. Their diversity and high degree of individualization make it difficult to compose any “alphabet” of intonations. It is very important to take into account that non-verbal information transmitted not by any one acoustic means, but by several at the same time. For example, information about a change in the speaker's emotional state reflected in a change in timbre (voice spectrum) and in changes in pitch, strength, timbre, and rhythm of a speech phrase that are characteristic of each emotion.

In the system of speech communication of the guide-interpreter, the following types of non-verbal information transmitted by the features of sound pronunciation can be distinguished: emotional, aesthetic, individual-personal, biophysical, social-group, psychological, spatial, medical, information about physical interference.

Extralinguistic characteristics of the functional style of speech is an important problem of the guide's communication style. Depending on which function of the language is predominant, functional styles are distinguished. Functional style is a historically established and socially conscious system of speech means used in the field of human communication. Features at all levels of the language characterize each functional style, but the lexical and syntactic level is decisive. There are linguistic and extralinguistic characteristics of the functional style:

Extralinguistic features:

- Each functional style reflects a certain side of social life, has its own range of topics.
- Each functional style characterized by certain conditions of communication, formal or informal.
- Each functional style has a common setting, a main task.

Linguistic features of speech:

- Each of the functional styles has its own set of characteristic words and expressions.
- The bulk of the words in each style are neutral words, vocabulary.
- Each functional style uses grammatical forms and constructions in its own way.
- The possibilities and degree of figurativeness, emotionality in different functional styles are not the same
- Each functional style is characterized by a different degree of individualization of speech.
- Each functional style has its own set of genres.

Thus, colloquial speech serves the sphere of informal, relaxed communication of people, manifesting itself mainly in oral communication, although it can sometimes appear in writing (for example, in notes, diary entries, informal letters). Ease and unpreparedness of communication, as well as emotionality, expressiveness and the presence of evaluation characterize the conversational style of the guide-interpreter. Therefore, extralinguistic characteristics include the situation, participants and goals of communication. Extralinguistic characteristics of speech style affect the choice of language means used in a given typical communication situation, although there is no rigid and unambiguous relationship between extralinguistic and linguistic characteristics of speech.

Therefore, also depending on the situation of communication, a certain or appropriate set of these features is used. Competent and correct use of extralinguistic features, in our opinion, ensures the correctness, understanding and unity of the entire statement, that is, the speech of the guide-interpreter.

Thus, the guide needs to carefully monitor not only his speech, but also his gestures, which are the language of non-verbal communication, on which the effectiveness of the guide-interpreter's communication with the group largely depends. The rules for the conscious, expressive use of

gestures are similar to those good manners: they are not born with them, they are developed, and they become the norm. An important indicator of the feelings of the guide is the facial expression, his facial expressions. Facial expressions allow listeners to better understand the guide-interpreter, to figure out what feelings he is experiencing. Facial expressions can convey a whole range of feelings and experiences: joy and sorrow, doubt and irony, determination and contempt. Facial expression should always correspond to the nature of speech. The expression of boredom and indifference on the face of the guide-interpreter has a negative effect on the sightseers. The face of the guide-interpreter should breathe benevolence towards the sightseers.

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