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Psycholinguistic aspects of nonverbal communication in the Turkish speaking cultures

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The globalization of the world's cultural processes, mass migration and interpenetration of different languages and cultures (multiculturalism), the emergence of global computer networks - these factors have given particular weight to study the processes and mechanisms of mastering a foreign language. This greatly expanded the understanding of the areas of knowledge and research interests which overlap with psycholinguistics. This science is rapidly developing. The term "psycholinguistics" entered the academic community since 1954, after publishing CH. Osgood and T. Sebeka's article in the USA. But the ideas that are close to the problems of psycholinguistics, emerged and developed much earlier. It can be assumed that the psycholinguistic perspective of language learning actually existed long before the term "psycholinguistics" coined by a group of American scientists. Since the late 1970s, the problems of psycholinguistics were influenced by the state of affairs in linguistics and related sciences. This is primarily a complex of sciences about the nature and dynamics of cognitive processes. For most American and English-speaking psycholinguists N. Chomsky's theory of generative grammar as a reference to the language science is the most influential. They try to verify the extent of psychological hypotheses based on Chomsky's theory corresponding to the observed behavior. From this perspective, some authors consider the child's speech, the other - the role of language in social interactions, and others - the relationship of language and cognitive processes. Developed on the different basis, psycholinguistics has acquired his interest in the person as a native speaker and a tendency to regard language as a dynamic system of speech (verbal behavior). According to many scholars psycholinguistics has not yet become a science with clearly defined boundaries. Psycholinguistics is initially focused on the study of real processes of speaking and understanding "human language". The variety of language functions in society and its close ties with human mental activity makes interaction of linguistics and the relevant social and psychological sciences very flexible. Application tasks were the factors to separate psycholinguistics as an independent research area. Psycholinguistics should not be regarded as a kind of linguistics or psychology. This is a complex science that relates to linguistics and psychology as well. Psycholinguistics primarily inherited their methods of investigation from psychology. Experimenting, method of linguistic experiments, observation and self-observation are frequently used as methods of Psycholinguistics investigation. The main trends in the development of modern linguistics are quite comparable with psycholinguistics trends. The concept of language has been changed. Earlier in the center of linguists' interest were linguistic resources (phonetic, grammatical, lexical), now it is clearly recognized that all of these language features are only formal tools in the process of communication. Thus, concepts of linguistics are increasingly becoming major. In recent decades Linguistics pays more attention to the

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study of the text. And psycholinguistics is interested in the texts of their specific structure, and functional specialization. It constantly interacts with sociolinguistics, applied linguistics Ethno linguistics and computer linguistics. The aim of our study is to determine and describe the characteristic and distinguishing features of non-verbal communication of Turkic culture and compare the data and if possible give them an interpretation. In modern linguistics, the study focused on the relationship of language and identity in the culture, the study of the emotional state, expressed through non-verbal means, namely, through facial expressions and gestures is important and interesting. At present, interest in the study of gestures and facial expressions in creases (Stepanov Yu & Konetskaya V, 1997; Bazhenova I, 2001; Papulinova I, 2003; Kreydlin G, 2004, 2005, 2010; Kovalev I, 2012). Any information transference is possible only by means of signs, and symbolic systems. There are a number of sign systems used in the communication process. Verbal and non-verbal communication use different sign systems. Non-verbal type of communication as a language of gestures is area which recently becomes a focus of researches. Non-verbal communication includes the following sign systems: the optical-kinetic, Para-and extra linguistic, space and time perception in the communication process, eye contact. The combination of these tools performs the following functions: speech addition, speech replacement for emotional representation in communicative process. All of these additions increase meaningful information semantically, but not through the inclusion of additional speech techniques. The organization of space and time in the communication process also serves as a special meaningful component. For example, placing partners face each other contributes to the contact symbol and attention to the speaker, while the shout in the back may also have some negative impact. Some spatial forms of space organization are experimentally proved to be effective in the communicative process. In various subcultures some standards regarding timing are developed and serve as a type of semantically meaningful information. In time arrival for the diplomatic negotiations symbolizes politeness; on the contrary, being late is interpreted as a sign of disrespect. In the case of human communication proposed a special method of estimating the intimacy of communication based on the study of the spaces organization. For example, Hall recorded the norm approximation between the partners in dialogue, characterizing American culture: the intimate distance (0 - 45 cm), personal distance (45 - 125 cm) and social distance (120 - 400 cm), a public distance (400 - 750 cm). These studies are of great practical importance, especially in the analysis of the successful group discussions. The specific symbol system used in the communication process is "eye contact", which takes important place in the visual communication. Research in this area is closely related to general psychological research of visual perception - eye movements. The exchange frequency of eye contact, their duration, and static and dynamic change, the eye contact avoidance are examined in the socio-psychology. Like all non-verbal means, eye contact is important aspect of non verbal communication indicating the readiness to support the communication and encourages partners to continue the dialogue or vice versa.

For all four systems of non-verbal communication raises a general methodological question. Each culture uses its own system of signs that can be considered as a specific code. Any information should be coded in such a way that all the participants of the communication process to be familiar with the system of codification and decoding. Speech coding system is well known, more or less, but in the case of non-verbal communication it is important to determine what can be considered as a code. Most important is how to ensure that the other partner in dialogue owned the same code system. Otherwise there will not be any additional information in the process of communication.

K. Berdvisl offered to highlight a unit of human body movement. The main argument is based on the experience of structural linguistics: Movements are divided into units then these units are formed of more complex structures. The set of units is a kind of gestures alphabet. Some sort of body language dictionaries were built on the Berdvisl's proposals. More local in nature are proposals to build a gesture vocabulary. We have a certain catalog of gestures in different national cultures to be described. The Berdvisl's proposals contained the following aspect; the entire human body has been divided into 8 areas: face, head, right arm, left arm, right leg, left leg and upper body, and the lower part of the body as a whole. The meaning of the dictionary is to connect the units "kins" to specific part of body, to "write" gestures that give certain uniqueness and will execute the

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