

Summary

Object of the article – investigation of eponyms in English and Ukrainian medical terminology; methods of investigation – descriptive, comparative and quantitative; aim of the work – to reveal the usage of eponyms in medical terminology and the ways of their formation; ideas for comprehension – determination of common and different features in compared languages is necessary for establishing their community and divergence, which can be helpful for specialists-medics in their practical and scientific work.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PARALINGUISTIC MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

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The importance of verbal communication is often overestimated. We always communicate, even when not realizing it. One can communicate without words, even when remaining silent. Also by not expressing verbally, we clearly demonstrate our standpoints. It is often revealed by means of so called nonverbal communication. Means of nonverbal communication can be divided into two groups: 1. Extra linguistic means - are non-verbal means of communication or commonly known as "Body language". 2. Paralinguistic means – through paralinguistic means, the acoustic side of the verbal communication is performed. The paralinguistic means include: the volume of speech, pauses, speech rate, word stress and voice quality [1]. a.) volume or intensity of voice - is given by the tension of vocal cords. It adapts itself to the content of speech and acoustic quality of the environment, e.g. room. Volume is expressed on a scale from whisper to shout. Physical unit of volume is called the decibel (dB). The weakest sound that the ear can detect is 5 dB. Whisper - 15 dB, normal talk - 40-50 dB and shouting up to 60 dB. The most important parts of speech are often stressed by volume level, and it is necessary to choose an appropriate power of voice corresponding to the particular situation. A soft voice can be a sign of low confidence, fear or stage fright. On the other hand a strong voice usually indicates dominance and may evoke aggression. Voice intensity can be trained and improved. b.) Pauses - pauses in the speech can occur on various places and can vary in length. - Physiological break is a break used to inhale. The frequency of these pauses varies and it depends on the physical and mental state of the individual. Irritable and anxious people breathe irregularly, and such are also the pauses in their speech. Ideally, the physiological break should be positioned where the logical pause is appropriate. - Logical pause creates the division of the

utterance. Logical pause serves to frame the borders of speech, phrases, and tacts. Logical pause can be both grammatical (the place of junction, punctuation mark such as comma, full stop) to indicate the end of the sentence or pause of sense (always where it is required by the structure of the speech based on meaning, for example at the end of one topic). - Warning pause serves to draw attention (e.g. sudden interruption of explanation during the lesson by the teacher). - Pause of hesitation expresses helplessness; suddenly we do not know what we wanted to say. It's unwanted pause in speech, when the speaker does not know how to continue. - Dramatic pause serves to emphasize certain parts of speech. It's used when the speaker wants to emphasize the importance or make some shocking statement. c.) rate or speaking rate - depends on the temperament, sex, current mental state, but also the length of the words of a particular language. Speech rate is expressed by the number of words or number of syllables per minute. Normal speech has a rate of about 100 words per minute. The public, ceremonial speeches are slower. Speech rate affects the quality of pronunciation which subsequently affects accuracy and clarity of content. The very fast rate of speech reduces comprehensibility but on the contrary, a very slow pace of speech is not advisable neither (slow pace of speech of the teacher decreases students' attention). Temperamental people – choleric individuals usually talk faster than stoic individuals, women speak more quickly than men. Changing the pace of speech is used to highlight and alert to something. d.) Word stress – is placed at the beginning of words, on the first syllable. Word stress is an important means to control the attention. Speech acts without stress are monotonous. e) Voice quality and pitch height –It is an individual characteristic determined anatomically and physiologically. Voice quality depends on the present physical and mental condition. It is affected by exhaustion, nervousness, joy, sadness, excitement etc. People sometimes deliberately change the color of their voice to stress the importance of what they want to say (flattery, threats, irony, etc.). Nervousness or fear is often revealed by the shaky voice. Increase of the tone of voice indicates surprise and joy, but also anger or aggression. On the other hand lowering of the tone indicates sadness, resignation, relaxation or exhaustion [1, 2, 3].

Literature

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Spoken word is accompanied by paralinguistic means. It is very important to control these resources in order to communicate. Paralinguistic resources are applied in casual communication as well as in teaching, discussion, presentation and so on.