GENERAL INTERACTION BETWEEN LANGUAGE, GESTURE AND TRANSLATION

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Annotation. In this article we want to pay special attention to gestures since we encounter them all the time, both on the street and at work, and in our free time. The gestures with which we illustrate our speech either help or hinder listeners from perceiving information. They say a lot about us as speakers. They make a significant contribution to the result of our performance.

Key words: gestures, involuntary gestures, demonstrative gestures, grammar, syntax

Gestures are expressive movements of the head, arm or hand that are made for the purpose of communication and which can accompany thinking or a state. We distinguish between pointing, emphasizing (reinforcing), demonstrative and tangent gestures.

Pointing gestures are directed towards objects or people in order to draw attention to them. Emphasizing gestures serve to reinforce statements. Decisive importance is attached to the position of the hand. Demonstrative gestures explain the state of affairs. With the help of tangential gestures, they want to establish social contact or receive a sign of attention from a partner. They are also used to weaken the meaning of statements.

There are also voluntary and involuntary gestures. Voluntary gestures are movements of the head, arms or hands that are performed consciously. Such movements, if performed frequently, can turn into involuntary gestures. Involuntary gestures are movements made unconsciously. They are often also referred to as reflex movements. These gestures do not need to be learned. As a rule, they are congenital (defensive reflex) or acquired. All these types of gestures can accompany, supplement or replace any utterance. The gesture accompanying the statement is in most cases emphasizing and clarifying.

Sign language is a distinct linguistic system that is largely separate from spoken languages. It has its own unique grammar and syntax that is not related to audible languages. Sign language is not an extension or derivative of spoken languages. Moreover, it is not universal and each country has its own system of sign language. Although some signs may be similar in different countries, it is not practical to treat different sign languages as identical.

It is important to distinguish between body language and facial expressions. Sign language is used by deaf and hard of hearing people as a primary means of communication, while gestures are used to emphasize or support spoken language. Some gestures may be common to both sign language and spoken language, but the fundamental difference between them is that sign language is a complete, self-contained language, while gestures are not.

There are a few rules to keep in mind when talking to a dactyl. First, follow proper spelling rules when fingerprinting. Secondly, when speaking dactyl, simultaneous articulation is necessary. Thirdly, try not to cover your face with your "talking" hand and keep it slightly to the side below shoulder level. When fingerprinting, produce characters with precision and clarity. Gestures can have different versions, but dactylems do not. Additionally, short pauses should be used between letters, while longer pauses should be used between words. Speak at a pace as close as possible to conversational speech. If there is a misunderstanding, the word should be fingerprinted again from the very beginning.

Gestures represent words and phrases, and dactyl is used when there are no gestures available to describe something, usually a proper noun. Alternatively, if the gesture is forgotten, the word "dactyl" can be used to convey the intended meaning.

Correct execution of a gesture depends on several factors that make up the gesture as a complex system, including hand shape or configuration, location of execution, pattern of movement, palm orientation, and non-manual components such as head movements, facial expressions, articulation, and torso movements. . For example, the "study" gesture is performed on the right side of the forehead (if you are right-handed), and the "or" gesture can be performed using either the shape of the hand or a non-manual component, such as a slight tilt of the body to the side to the left or right .

The non-normative component is an important element of communication that can convey emotion and help prevent misunderstandings. Without this, a gesture may have multiple meanings and it may be difficult to determine which meaning is intended. For example, the gesture of running your fingers along your cheek from your mouth to your ear can symbolize a cat, a fox, or someone cunning. In such cases, articulation can clarify the intended meaning. However, when phrases are accompanied by a single gesture, incorporation may be used, in which articulation is not required. Incorporation is usually used with numbers. In addition, facial expressions can be useful in conveying emotion and adding vitality to communication with a deaf person who may not perceive intonation.

It is important to recognize that deaf and hard of hearing people may be offended by being called "deaf-mute." Hearing loss does not necessarily equate to an inability to speak, especially when the loss is acquired rather than congenital. Even in cases of congenital deafness, many people are still taught to communicate orally. It is best to be

clear about the person's hearing level and communicate accordingly. When communicating in sign language, maintain eye contact and minimize distractions. Avoid excessively raising your voice and speak calmly and in simple phrases. To get a deaf person's attention, wave your hand or touch their shoulder. Keep in mind that deaf people may be direct in their communication and not understand small talk, so it is important to answer their questions honestly and directly.

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