

ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ИЛИМДЕРИ
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**АНГЛИС ТИЛИ ЭНЕ ТИЛИ БОЛГОН ЖАНА ЧЕТ ТИЛ
КАТАРЫ КОЛДОНГОН МАЕКТЕШТЕРДИН СҮЙЛӨШҮҮСҮНДӨГҮ
АРТЫКЧА СУРООЛОР ЖАНА ЖООПТОР ЖАНА АЛАРДЫН
КООМДУК-МАДАНИЙ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯСЫ**

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**ПРЕДПОЧТИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ВОПРОСОВ И ОТВЕТОВ
В РАЗГОВОРЕ НОСИТЕЛЕЙ И НЕ НОСИТЕЛЕЙ АНГЛИЙСКОГО
ЯЗЫКА И ИХ СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНАЯ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ**

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**PREFERABLE FORMS OF QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS IN CONVERSATIONS OF NATIVE
AND NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH**

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Макалада англис тили эне тили болгон жана чет тил катары колдонгон мактештердин артыкча суроолору жана жооптору анализге алынган. Суроолуу жана жөнөкөй сүйлөм түрүндөгү сунуштарды камтыган репликалар жана аларга болгон жооптор анализделген. Артыкча суроо-жооптордун коомдук-маданий өзгөчөлүктөрү каралган. Эки сүйлөшмөдө пикирлештердин жалпы кызыкчылыктары сөз болуудон, мурдагы айтылган сөздөгү кайталоолордон, жардамчы сигналадардан, кыймыл тилинен байкалат. Эки сүйлөшмөдөгү пикирлештертер бири биринин сөзүн болуп, оюн улантууга шашылгандары көрүнүп турат. Сүйлөшмөлөрдө айымдар жана эркектердин сүйлөө айырмачылыктары байкалып турат. Негизгиси, айымдардын кыймыл тилин көбүрөөк колдонуусу көрүнүп турат. Айымдар кол булгап, көздөрүн алайтканы байкалат. Бирок, бул айырмачылыктар алар үчүн англис тили эне тили болбогондугун тастыктайт. Ошол эле учурда эркектер үчүн бул тил эне тил болуп, алар эркин жана тез сүйлөшөт. Эркектер сөздүн формасына азыраак, ички мазмунуна көбүрөөк маани бергени байкалат. Алардын сөзүндө көптөгөн кайталануулар, сөз болуулар, ойлорун тезирээк айтууга шашкандыгы көрүнүп турат. Мындан сырткары, эркектердин мурдагы сөзүндөгү аягына чыкпай калган оюн улантуу максатын көздөгөнү байкалат.

Негизги сөздөр: кыймыл тили, коомдук-маданий өзгөчөлүктөр, сөз болуу, кайталоо, тастыктоо, берилген суроолор, күтүлгөн жооптор, кезек сактоо, сөздү бөлүү, пикирлештер.

В статье анализируются предпочтительные формы вопросов и ответов в разговоре носителей и не носителей английского языка. Были проанализированы как реплики, содержащие как вопросы, так и предложения в утвердительной форме и возможные на них ответы. Также были рассмотрены социокультурные предпосылки предпочтительных вопросов и ответов. Говорящие в обоих разговорах имеют более или менее общие интересы, это видно из перебиваний, повторений слов из предыдущего высказывания, вспомогательных сигналов и языка жестов. Обе пара хотели спешить перебить собеседника, продолжить идею. Имеются очевидные различия в разговоре женщин и мужчин. Женщины используют язык жестов больше. Они разводят руками, расширяют зрачки. Однако, данные различия усиливаются тем, что собеседники-женщины - не носители английского языка, в то время как мужчины - носители языка и разговаривают бегло. Из разговора мужчин видно, что они больше значения придают содержанию высказываний, нежели форме. В разговоре очень много повторений слов, перебиваний, поспешности в выражении своих мыслей. Более того, мужчины упорствуют в стремлении продолжить незаконченную мысль из предыдущей речи.

Ключевые слова: язык жестов, социокультурные предпосылки, перебивание, повторение, подтверждение, предпочтительные вопросы, предпочтительные ответы, очередность, перебивание, собеседники.

The article deals with preferable forms of questions and answers in English conversations of native and non-native

speakers. The turns containing either questions or suggestions in affirmative form and possible answers to them have been analyzed. The socio-cultural framework of the preferable turns has been studied. The speakers of the conversations have more or less common interests and it resulted in lots of overlapping, repetition of words in previous turns, using back channeling, body language. Both pairs of speakers were "in a hurry" to convey their own ideas, to overlap or continue the idea of the interlocutor. There are evident differences in male and female conversations. Mostly, it is reflected in usage of body language by women more. They tend to wave their hands, widen their eyes. However, these differences are strengthened by being non-native speakers of English, male speakers being natives and fluent in English. Males show they care about the content of the speech, not the form. There are lots of repetitions of words, overlapping, hurrying up to express their thought. Moreover, males tend to persist in continuing the interrupted thought from the previous turn.

Key words: body language, socio-cultural framework, overlapping, repetition, affirmation, preferable questions, preferable answers; turn, overlapping, interlocutors.

Conversation being the important way of communication is always far from being homogeneous, different speakers might receive the information individually and create different variations of one and the same utterances in order to achieve cooperation or fail to do so. The utterances we use in conversation enable us to do these kinds of things because conversation itself has certain properties which are well worth examining [1], involves understanding the relationships between individuals (e.g. speakers and addressees) and the social and the natural world within which they operate [2].

In this article we have attempted to analyze two conversations in order to reveal differences and similarities in preference to answer and answer turns with questions or affirmative sentences. As the first talk happened to contain only one question and the second doesn't have too many questions, the aim was to study also affirmative utterances. There are two conversations: the first one is between two Kyrgyz women and the second between two Americans. Both pairs of speakers have more or less the same interests. All the participants may use "visible as well as audible acts to convey their meaning. They may combine gestures, facial displays and other symbolic depictions with their words" [3], because human emotions are connected with consciousness and are expressed on purpose. Together with body language and intonation they constitute language of feelings and emotions [4].

In the first two lines we see a polar question which is overlapped by the next speaker who repeated the same

word. This happened because B. is absolutely aware of the audience A. is asking about and quite possibly she is working with the same level of students and is very interested in any information referring to them. This is also seen from nodding and looking at A.

The same we can see as reply to the turn in line 3: A. is answering with back-channeling "aaa" and gazing at B. which shows her interest in the subject of the discussion.

1. A: Do you mean Freshmen? (Opening her eyes wider and looking at B)

2. B: [Freshmen]. Yeah (nodding and looking at A).

3. A: Aaa. (Turning her left ear to the speaker's side and gazing) (holding her hand together)

In subsequent lines we see that when B. is trying to explain what she uses at her lessons. A. keeps nodding and back channeling with "mhm" which shows her agreement and interest in what B. is conveying. Here the preference to answer is by body language mostly. So we see answers to turn might be not only verbal but non-verbal as well. The consent of A. is also strengthened by line 10. where B. emphasizes the most important for the topic words: myself very hard.

4. B:.....quick test. (hand movements up and down) (A nodding) ooo aaa

5. Quick test. it's very easy (looking forward). To sing (looking at A) ... I

6. Love about

7. A. (nodding and looking at B)

8. B. I Should hmh (looking up-right) prepare

9. A. (keeping nodding and looking at B)

10. B. myself very hard (Hand movement follows).

11. A mhm (nodding)

The analysis shows that preferable forms of answers are not always verbal- there are lots of examples of non-verbal answers showing feelings of the listener. In this talk it is mostly nodding and back channeling. Besides, actually there is only one question at the beginning of the talk, however, the turns which follow after some suggestions or ideas might be qualified as preferable answers to the turns. In this conversation preferable answers are shown by overlapping either having clearly understood what was being meant or having some ideas or suggestions to share. In some places there is preference just to repeat a word from the previous turn showing agreement or surprise that the listener is aware of the information.

Conversation of native speakers of English

Lines 1-14 give us turns with questions and answers. In line 1 it is actually supposing which caused special question. The latter was followed by three lines answer in which A. tries to explain that he was to conduct open lesson. The interlocutors seem to be colleagues as this answer is highly colloquial: the sentences are not full, there are separate words (then, on my). The speaker doesn't care much about the forms of the sentences, rather he wants to convey his idea as quickly as possible.

1. A. So, I'm not sure if somebody could go to Osh

2. B. Why do you think people couldn't go.

3. A. Well I talked to the head of one of the department teacher she said it after.

4. I make up these classes if I want then I said let me see I'm gonna stay on my.

5. The curriculum for the semester ehm so [yeah].

B. overlaps A. at the end of the turn by declarative sentence having already predicted what happened then. This sounded as question but A. without answering the last turn just gives out the result of the events 'they didn't show up'.

Another polar question is answered by negation and exhaustive answer of A., however he doesn't fully finish his turn and his final "so" is answered by "uhu" in next turn. This back channeling signal seems to comprise the whole statement which is not said by A. and is understood by B. "nobody was able to come". However, A. decided to continue what he was going to say in his previous turn repeating the reason of why teachers couldn't come.

6. B. [you were there]

7. A. since the weather was bad most of them didn't show up and I am ready

8. for tomorrow I made the schedule for Monday and Thursday for that class

9. and then

10. B. And is there anybody who could come to your classes?

11. A. No there is no one at a time. The problem is that teachers arrive at 9.30 so

12. B. uhu

13. A. the most of the teachers then arrive at 9.30 and yeah then they all have

14. Classes right away. So, Yeah.

Conclusion. The both conversations are between representatives of the same gender: two Kyrgyz female speakers of English and two Americans. The both pairs have more or less common interests and it resulted in lots of overlapping, repetition of words in previous turns, using back channeling, body language (nodding, laughing). Both pairs of speakers were "in a hurry" to convey their own ideas, to overlap or continue the idea of the interlocutor.

However, we have revealed obvious differences in both talks. Firstly, being non-native speakers the women use more body language (waving hands, showing at something, making circles with hands, widening eyes, etc.) to express their thought. In male conversation there is only laugh and speakers are very fluent though they do not care much about full sentences. Secondly, males once overlapped tend to continue their thought in their next turn which is not peculiar to females. Thirdly, there is only one polar question in female talk which tells more about prevailing role of one of the speakers. This question is replied with repetition and affirmation. Besides, instead lots of nodding has been used as reply to turns. There are three polar, one declarative, one content question in the second conversation. Two polar questions are not affirmed or negated only but are given full answer or answered by the speaker himself, one is negated but given agreement statement later.

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