

ABSTRACT

Title: Gesture as a phenomenon of the linguistic reality in Russian, Spanish, Italian and Armenian linguistic cultures.

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Topical Importance: It is known that in the process of communication of people from 60 to 80% of the information is delivered through non language (nonverbal) means of expression, and 20 - 40% of the messages are transmitted through verbal means, so at the modern stage of science it is very actual the research of means of nonverbal communication and their interaction with verbal means, and also the comparison of gestures in different linguistic cultures.

Goals: To establish the specificity of gestures in Russian, Spanish, Italian and Armenian linguistic cultures.

Tasks: - To investigate the extent of readiness of the problem of gestures in modern science;

- To define gesture as an element of communication;

- To establish the function of gestures in Russian, Spanish, Italian and Armenian linguistic cultures;

- To describe the temporal correlation of gesture and word in Russian, Spanish, Italian and Armenian linguistic cultures;

- To determine the specificity of gender marked gestures in analyzed linguistic cultures;

- To identify features of gestures of different social groups;

- To highlight the typological peculiarities of nonverbal behavior in 4 linguistic cultures;

- To describe concrete linguistic specificity of the analyzed nonverbal communication.

Theoretical value and practical applicability: Gestures, mimicry, postures are non-verbal components of communication, they often mean much more than what we express through speech (verbally). Each person in the communication process must learn to manage correctly the body and his movements, and to transmit to recipient(s) by means of gestures and facial expressions exactly the information that is deemed appropriate in certain circumstances and in a particular context of the speech. Therefore, with the help of practical research and then a theoretical understanding of gestures and their functions in the communications of Russian, Spanish, Italian and Armenian people, we can draw conclusions about the similarities and differences of these gestures and their meaning in different communicative situations. This knowledge of our research can be used in communication with representatives of other linguistic cultures, and also there is the ability to create a list of dictionaries with different types of gestures of various linguistic cultures that can help many people to be successful in intercultural communication.

Results: To summarize our study, it should be noted that various nonverbal communication linguistic cultures (Russian, Spanish and Italian, and Armenian) plays a very important role in the process of activity and communication of people. All types of non-linguistic posts are in the close contact, sometimes they complement each other, and sometimes contradict each other.

Implementation advice: In the future studying gesture as a phenomenon of linguistic reality in different linguistic cultures, namely, Russian, Spanish, Italian and Armenian, we can also make an emphasis on the study of gestures in other linguistic cultures, for example, in the English-speaking communication or Asian cultures, identifying similarities and differences between them.