Alla KALYTA (Kyiv)
Linguistics Department, National Technical University
of Ukraine „Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute"
kalitanewadd@gmail.com

Aleksandr KLYMENIUK (Kyiv)
International University of Finance
san-aleksandr@ukr.net

SPEECH UNIVERSALS: ENERGETIC ESSENCE, REASONS OF GENERATION, RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

On the grounds of postulates put forward in the paper, the authors advance a systemic energetic model of leading communicative factors interplay that function as the reasons of speech universals generation in the person's psyche. By applying methods of deductive logic, the model proves the appropriateness of differentiating all possible varieties of speech communication into three major types: situational, pragmatic and emotional. The authors also substantiate the mechanism of energetic saturation of synergetic self-developing processes of the individual's speaking-and-thinking and thinking-and-acting activities. The laws governing the localization of the speaker's psycho-physiological energy are considered from the methodological point of view. As a result, six existing subtypes of his/her communicative behaviour are terminologically defined.

Keywords: *speech universals, pragmatic, situational and emotional complexes of factors, cognitive speaking-and-thinking processes, self-developing energetic interaction, varieties and types of communication*

1. Introduction

To understand the complexity, relevance and essence of the problems under consideration, it is quite enough to grasp the sense of the title of the article. The appropriateness of the particular attention of researchers to the general problem of generation and functioning of universals in language and

speech is convincingly confirmed by a significant number of scientific linguistic publications aimed at solving a number of important issues under the scope of the above mentioned problem.

These issues should in the first place include two main problems, in the processes of consideration of which researchers seek to describe the energetic essence and find out the reasons for the generation of prosodic universals as the most important means of oral speech actualisation. Therefore, the **aim** of the paper lies in the necessity to explain the energetic essence of speech universals, the reasons of their generation as well as to substantiate their research methodology.

2. Theoretical background of the research

From the standpoint of biological science, the universality of intonation was considered by J. Okhala (1983: 1–18; 1994: 1–16) (see also Hokket 1970: 51–59), who searched for the biogenetic sources of intonation universals and in particular for their reflections in the sign systems that exist in the animal world (Bronowski 1967: 374–394). D. Bolinger (1972: 228), associating the universality of intonation with physiological processes (respiration phases, blood circulation, etc.), noted that the speaker's emotional tension is reflected in the tension of the vocal cords, leading to an automatic increase in the overall tonal level of the utterance. According to his ideas, the dichotomy of tension / relaxation is the basis of the universality of fluctuations of the utterance melodic peaks and is consistent with the speaker's psychological state.

Generalizing the ideas of predecessors, K. Gussenhoven (2001) talks about the existence of three universal biological codes, which are the basis of the connection between the form and meaning of the speech signal. Thus, he considers the effort code as a universal communicative reason for identifying certain lexical units with a greater degree of articulation prominence, widening the tonal range, greater amplitude of the fundamental frequency, etc. The term „the frequency code", introduced by J. Ohala (1983, 1984, 1994), is interpreted as the basis for generating universal intonation models (e.g., actualization of the rising tone and increase of its pitch level in questions as well as a low-pitched falling tone in the affirmative sentences, etc.). The essence of the production code consists in the speaker's spending more energy when pronouncing the beginning of the utterance comparatively with its end, which is due to the correlation between the structure of the utterance and the speaker's breathing phases: at the beginning of the expiratory phase the subglottic air pressure is higher than at its ending. The natural consequence of the drop in energy while uttering any speech segment is the universal phe-

nomenon of the gradual reductions of its intensity and fundamental frequency (Lieberman 1967).

The universal character of the intonational expression of the speaker's emotions and mood is recognised in the works of A. M. Antipova (1986: 125), M. S. Trubetskoy (2000: 30–32), N. V. Cheremisina (1982: 41), Je. A. Nushikyan (1986), I. V. Jurova (1997). They associate universals with the changes in the mental processes that accompany human's speech activity in any language. Developing D. Bolinger's idea about the physiological nature of universals, M. K. Rumyantsev (1997: 31) concludes that the universality of acoustic expression of emotions in intonation is connected not only with the general psychophysiological basis of human emotions, but also with general semantics of communicative units that convey certain emotions. In his turn, S. S. Khromov (2013) within the scope of the comprehensive analysis of intonation as a language universality examines the history of the issue, substantiates methods of the intonation universals inventory and differentiates them into universal, group-related, national-specific and individual.

Let us also point out that characterising the variety of universals, linguists denote them in their works with such notions as: deductive (implicative), inductive (empirical), absolute (complete), relative, statistical (incomplete), simple, complex, synchronous, diachronic, language, speech, marked, unmarked, linguistic, extralinguistic, semiotic, semantic, structural-formal, phonetic, grammatical, paralinguistic, symbolic, intonation, melodic, contextual, situational, etc.

As we see, at present the energetic essence and causes of speech universals generation are generally perceived by linguists quite adequately. At the same time, on the one hand, even a cursory analysis shows the potential possibility of using practically unlimited number of characteristics for the linguistic description of existing and not yet studied varieties of language universals. Being fully aware of this fact, in the previous works (see: Kalyta 2018) we emphasised the need to systematise the universals themselves into certain classes, subclasses, groups, etc.

On the other hand, and it is quite obvious from the stated above, any designation of the main reasons by too general concepts such as „biogenetic source", „mental process", „psychophysiological basis", „universal biological code", „psychophysiological basis of emotions", etc., does little to develop a clear systematic methodology for studying the phenomenon of universals obviously being of the interdisciplinary nature.

As for the energetic essence of phonetic universals generation in speech, the basic conceptual statements and models for studying patterns and mechanisms of its manifestation as one of the phenomena of communication are

widely and systematically considered in a number of works (Kalyta 2001: 182–193; Kalyta, Klymeniuk 2004: 70–74; Kalyta 2007: 33–45; Kalyta, Taranenko 2009: 359–365; Kalyta 2013: 33–53; Kalyta 2014: 24–34; Kalyta 2016: 24–94; Kalyta, Klymeniuk 2017: 18–38; Klymeniuk 2017: 438–460), devoted directly to the conceptual justification of the Speech Energetics Theory.

3. Methodology and Modelling

From the works presented above let us single out one aspect, which is of the paramount importance from the methodological point of view. It lies in the fact that the strict methodological requirement for analysing the processes of universals generation and functioning in language and speech is a clear distinction between the reasons, mechanisms and means of their communicative actualisation. This is especially important since only such a distinction will make it possible in the future scientific research to minimise the inevitable conventional procedures for developing the concepts framework of the interdisciplinary research.

The second equally important axiom, on which in one way or another a number of fundamental theoretical constructs of the Speech Energetic Theory are based, is the following methodological statement (Kalyta, Klymeniuk 2017: 36). According to this statement, the psychophysiological energy of generation and stochastic self-development of cognitive speech processes in the speaker's mental sphere is exclusively derived from the genetic energy of their instincts, self-distributed according to the laws of chaos into the corresponding energy flows of their feelings, sensations, experiences, states, emotions, etc., which can develop in the direction from instincts to feelings, from feelings to instincts of one level or another, from emotions to feelings, and vice versa.

We should also note that to avoid gross methodological errors in describing the results of interdisciplinary cognitive research, we substantiated (Klymeniuk 2004: 38) two invariant algorithmic schemes reflecting the sequence of assumed movement of a person's psychic energy in the processes of emotions transformation into feelings and feelings into emotions in his/her spiritual sphere.

The first scheme, according to which the individual's emotional energy is excited by external (events, physical and verbal actions, etc.) or internal (pains of organs or tissues of the body, etc.) stimuli, can be represented as the following logical chain: ***irritation → emotion → state → sensation → understanding → feeling → reaction***. Then the second scheme, in which the role of the primary stimulus is played by the consciousness accumulative effect, can

be presented as follows: ***understanding → feeling → sensation → state → emotion → reaction***.

In view of the stated above, we get an opportunity to implement a methodologically adequate scheme of the most complete conceptual modelling of the interaction of many communicative factors which form the system of their certain leading complexes that generate speech universals. The rationale for such a scheme should include the following algorithmic sequence of implementation of logical and analytical procedures: *modelling of the complexes of reasons for universals generation → description of the mechanisms of reasons interaction in the processes of universal generation → systematisation of universals features* that ensure the development of an interdisciplinary conceptual and terminological framework necessary to further deepen the existing linguistic knowledge.

The results of the implementation of the first procedure, based on a system analysis of the complex of reasons for speech universals generation in general and intonation ones in particular, allowed us to justify the model presented below in Fig. 1.
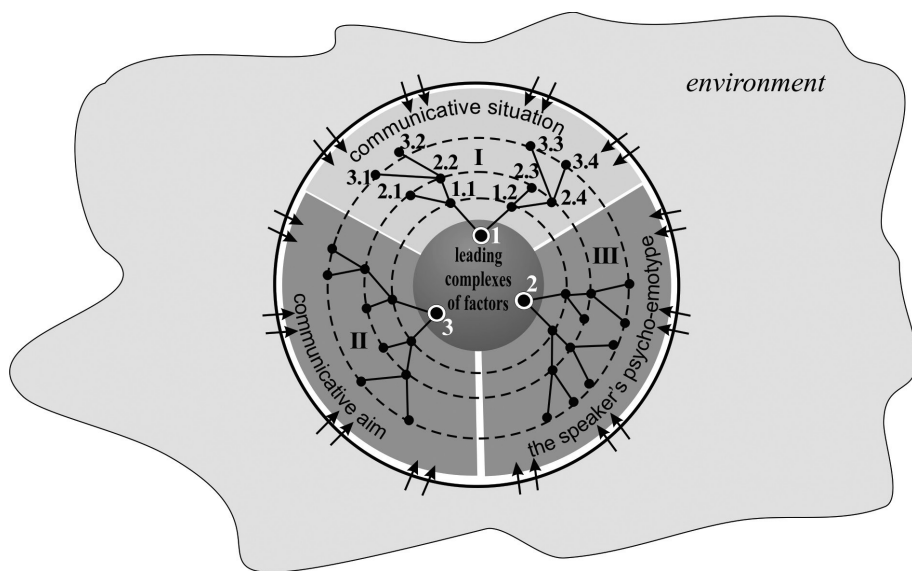

Fig. 1. The generalised system model of the interaction of leading complexes of communicative factors (1 – pragmatic, 2 – situational, 3 – emotional), generating speech universals

The model is formed on the basis of the known and introduced by the authors following axiomatic assumptions, as well as on the basis of a number of methodological stipulations of system engineering:

1) it is rational to classify the leading complexes of communicative factors, generating speech universals, into pragmatic, situational and emotional ones;

2) each of these complexes should be considered as a complex multi-level autonomous system or a tree of factors which, according to the laws of synergetics, are capable of influencing to a certain degree on the self-development of cognitive speaking-and-thinking processes generating speech universals;

3) in the majority of cases, the reason of increasing the energetic potential of any factor of a higher level of abstraction within the three considered systems and in the super-system that unites them, is the result of the energetic interaction of two dialectically contradictory factors activated by the individual's psyche at the adjacent lower level of abstraction;

4) in some rare cases, due to the synergistic stochastic nature of the speaking-and-thinking processes self-development, the energetic interaction of contradictory factors of different hierarchical levels of the system of speech universals generation, activated by the speaker's psyche, can be the reason of increasing the energetic potential of any factor of a higher level of abstraction;

5) the energy supersystem formed by the leading factors' complexes, which determines the flow of cognitive processes that generate linguistic universals as its functional outputs, interacts with the environment, whose main elements should include communicative and verbal cultures of the speaker's macro- and microsociety;

6) the inputs of this energetic supersystem are the following types of information: the external information, entering from the environment through the individual's perception channels, and the internal information generated directly in the psychic sphere of his/her spiritual existence;

7) the source of generation and redistribution of psycho-physiological energy potentials in the processes of speech universals generation is always the physiological energy of the speaker's instincts.

With a propaedeutic goal, let us consider somewhat more specifically a number of stated above assumptions. Thus, on the model (Fig. 1) the energetic potential of *a situational factors complex* (see point 1, highlighted by a white circle) is excited as a result of the speaker's psyche reaction to the information about the presence in the communicative situation of factors 1.1 and 1.2 of the first level of the system that have a significant impact on his/her speaking-and-thinking process. Such factors can, for instance, include: the

speaker's social status (1.1) and his/her role status in conversation (1.2). In its turn, the energy of the role status (1.2) can be produced due to the contradictory interaction of factors 2.2 and 2.3, being the elements of the second level of the considered system. The following factors may well serve as factors 2.2 and 2.3: the speaker's gender (2.2) and his/her age (2.3). At the second level of the system, the energy potential of factor 2.3 can be formed as a result of the psycho-energetic interaction of such factors on the third level of the system: the speaker's age ambitions (3.3) and the interlocutor's assessment of his/her age (3.4).

It should be noted here that the described process is individual in each specific case, since its self-development is subjected to the laws of synergetics. It is quite obvious that as a result of further logical preparation of the obtained models, we inevitably encounter an artefact that proves the relevance of substantiating clearer criteria for differentiating the elements that form the systems (1, 2 and 3) of leading complexes of situational, emotional and pragmatic factors.

We shall remind here that generally a psycho-energetic potential of leading complexes of factors generating a cognitive need for the speaker to use speech universals is always formed in such a way that one of them (whether it is a pragmatic, situational or emotional complex) performs a crucial role in the speaker's choice and actualisation of their specific types. In their turn, the other two complexes are of a secondary influence, which in the mathematical form can be approximated by a well-known regression equation applied for the experimental description of multifactor phenomena.

It should also be added that in Fig. 1, the arrows passing through the system shell indicate the so-called perturbing influences, i.e. the elements of information entering this system from the environment.

Proceeding from the fact that communication is always characterised by the energetic dominance of one of the three main complexes of factors, we acquire the possibility to model the possible variants of the real interaction of these complexes in the processes of speech universals generation (Fig. 2).
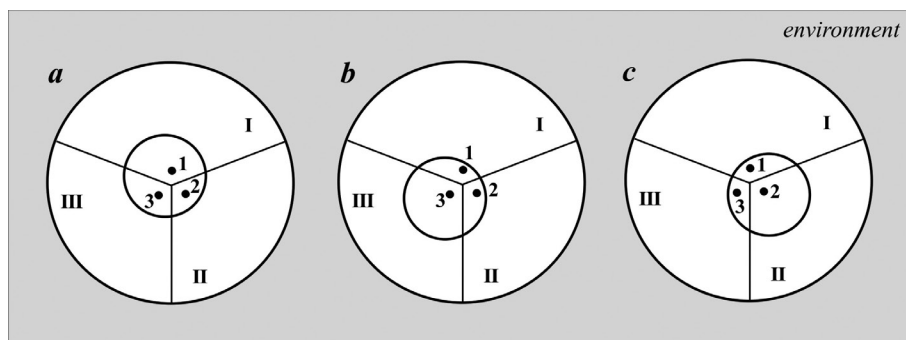
Fig. 2. Variants of models depicting a real interaction of main complexes of factors generating speech universals: *a* – dominance of situational factors; *b* – dominance of pragmatic factors; *c* – dominance of emotional factors

In the centre of each model there is a circle that indicates the energy nucleus. The nucleus fluctuations around its centre interpret possible variants of the speaker's psychophysiological energy domination in a definite sector (I, II, III) of the his/her psychic sphere, being responsible for their consciousness control of the communicative situation, communicative aim and emotions experienced by them at the moment of speaking.

As a result of this model analysis, the second important artefact becomes clearly evident that from the energetic point of view it is rational to consider three types of verbal communication: *situational*, *pragmatic* and *emotional* ones. Hence, this logically leads to the terminological possibility of denoting, respectively, three types of communicative personalities: *situationally oriented, emotionally oriented,* and *pragmatically oriented* ones.

At the same time, considering the dominance of a psycho-energetic potential of leading complexes of factors in a particular sector of the individual's mental sphere, which basically determines the choice and actualisation of specific types of speech universals, as well as taking into account the fact that the influence of the other two complexes or their energetically most powerful factors is of a regressive character, we acquire the model presented in Fig. 3.
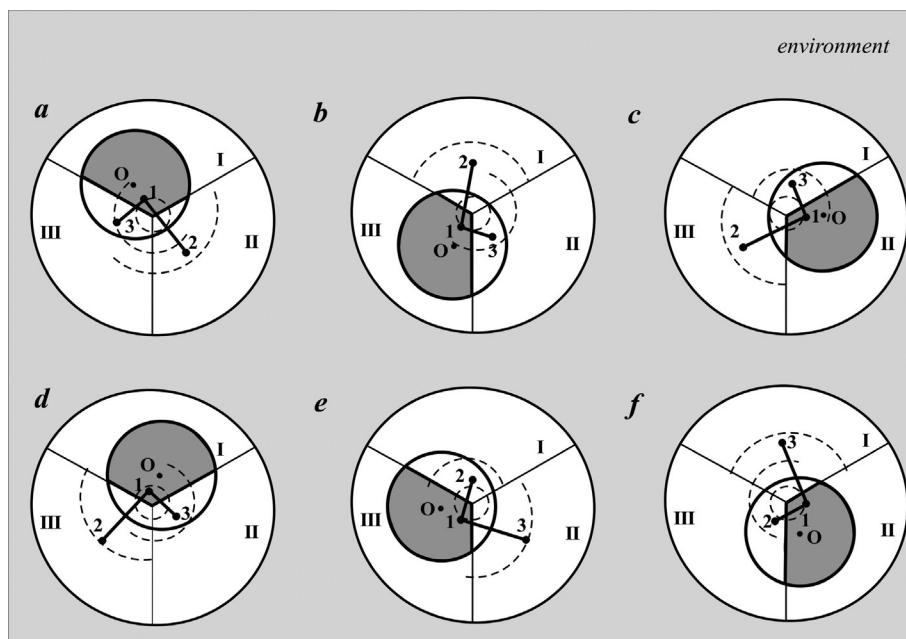
Fig. 3. Models of the influence of main complexes of factors on the universal laws of the individual's psychophysiological energy redistribution in the processes of speaking-and-thinking and thinking-and-speaking activities

Referring to this model, let us first consider the features of the mechanism of energy saturation of the synergetic self-developing processes occurring in the speaker's psyche during his/her speaking-and-thinking and thinking-and-acting activities. We know that the speaker's natural communicative reaction is the psycho-energetic compensation of the influence on his/her psyche of one, two, or several simultaneous factors indicated on the model (1, 2, and 3). We also should emphasize that, depending on the priority (importance for the speaker's psyche) of any of the indicated complexes, the other two complex factors become of a secondary importance in communication. We are to point out here that the degree of the factors' influence is inversely proportional to the distance of the points denoting them (1, 2, and 3) from the centre of the model. Due to this, the priority factor will evoke the maximum excitation of the energy of self-developing cognitive processes, directed by the speaker's psyche to the relevant sector (I, II, III) of his/her speaking-and-thinking activities. On the model, this maximum amount of energy is depicted by the tinted part of the communication energy nucleus. One can easily notice that the point designating the influence of the second most important complex factor (see,

for example, point 3 in Fig. 3*b*) will reflect the second largest potential energy saturation corresponding to the light part of the energy nucleus, located in its vicinity, in the sector II. It is quite obvious that the minimal amount of psychic energy is localized by the individual's self-consciousness in sector I. Therefore, a complex communicative factor (point 2) may well not fall into the zone of the energy nucleus being the reason of the third level of significance in the speaker's cognitive self-developing processes, whose psycho-emotional type is usually denoted by the notion of an accentuated personality.

Thus, we naturally come across a third equally important artefact, indicating that due to the universality of redistribution patterns of the individual's psychophysiological energy in the processes of his/her thinking-and-speaking activities, we can also speak about the existence in each of the three types of communication singled out above (situational, pragmatic, emotional) of its two main sub-types: 1 – situational (1.1 – situational-and-emotional, 1.2 – situational-and-pragmatic); 2 – emotional (2.1 – emotional-and-situational, 2.2 – emotional-and-pragmatic); 3 – pragmatic (3.1 – pragmatic-and-situational, 3.2 – pragmatic-and-emotional). In a similar way, it becomes possible to classify the types of communicative personalities' orientation in terms of priorities of the communicant's psychophysiological energy distribution as follows: situational-and-emotional, emotional-and-situational, emotional-and-pragmatic, pragmatic-and-emotional, pragmatic-and-situational and situational-and-pragmatic types of personalities.

This gives us grounds to use in future these concepts as terminological universals necessary for an interdisciplinary description of characteristics and properties of all actually existing cognitive-energetic processes of generation and actualisation of a person's speaking-and-thinking and thinking-and-acting processes.

As is known, speech universals are traditionally revealed by forming their inventory in oral speech fragments of different types and length. At the same time, to analyse the causative-consecutive regularities of their occurrence from a methodological point of view it is sufficient to identify the reasons and mechanisms of their generation. The stated above indicates that these two factors are also in fact the universals, although of a different order (Filosofskij jenciklopedicheskij slovar, 1983: 702–703), on the basis of which it is logical to qualify and further systematize all known and newly defined speech universals.

4. Conclusions

There arises the fact that the substantiated above systemic models of the interaction of leading complexes of communicative factors represent, in fact, the methodological tools for structuring the tasks of studying all possible types of speech universals on the basis of prevalence of one of the three complexes of leading factors (communicative situation, the speaker's psycho-emotional type and communicative setting) in the individual's speaking-and-thinking and thinking-and-acting processes, while the terminological apparatus formulated in the paper is quite sufficient for the adequate description of their results.

The prospects of the carried out theoretical search are seen in the experimental testing of its main assumptions which should confirm the validity of the supervenience principle application to the phenomenon of speech universals generation.

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Alla KALYTA & Aleksandr KLYMENIUK

МОВЛЕННЄВІ УНІВЕРСАЛІЇ: ЕНЕРГЕТИЧНА СУТНІСТЬ, ПРИЧИНИ ПОРОДЖЕННЯ, МЕТОДОЛОГІЯ ЇХНЬОГО ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ.

На основі представлених у статті аксіоматичних положень авторами обґрунтовано системну енергетичну модель, яка відображає механізм взаємодії комплексів комунікативних факторів, що виконують роль причин породження мовленнєвих універсалій у психіці людини. Шляхом застосування методів дедуктивної логіки на підставі запропонованої моделі автори доводять правомірність і доцільність диференціації всіх можливих різновидів комунікації на три укрупнені групи: ситуативна, прагматична й емоційна. У статті представлено також опис механізму енергетичного насичення процесів породження й синергетичного саморозвитку мовлення та мисленнєвої діяльності мовця, які здійснюють свій перебіг у його психіці. Обґрунтування закономірностей локалізації психофізіологічної енергії мовця дозволило авторам термінологічно визначити шість підтипів його комунікативної поведінки.

Ключові слова: *мовленнєві універсалії, прагматичні й емоційні комплекси факторів, когнітивні мовленнєво-мисленнєві процеси, енергетична взаємодія, що само розвивається, види і типи комунікації.*