

---

## **PROGRESSION OF NON VERBAL COMMUNICATION**

---

**V. John Moses**

Associate Professor

Head, Department of English

Sri Vahini Institute of Technology, Tiruvur

Andhra Pradesh, India

---

### **Abstract**

This paper throws the light on the progression of nonverbal communication evolved from the past. Communication is the keyword which possesses a significant role from beginning till today in human beings life. Nonverbal and verbal messages are used in six ways: through replicating, variance, harmonizing, substituting, amendable, and accenting. Nonverbal communication is the method of communicating by sending and receiving messages. It is necessary to be conscious of how it evaluated and what kind of role does it possess in the present era. The ancient world had maintained its communication with the help of feelings, facial expressions symbols and the sounds made by the then people apart from body language, sign language and other important nonverbal forms of communication apart from cave painting and fire signals. Therefore, this paper tells the chronological growth and expansion of the ways and means of nonverbal communication ever since the commencement.

**Keywords** :verbal and nonverbal communications, body language, cave paintings, fire signals etc

Nonverbal communication in the late 1800s, in which Charles Darwin emphasized that animals and humans openly and unintentionally demonstrate different levels of emotions and different levels. (Darwin, 1872). He also pointed out that animals communicate nonverbally (without voice or sound) were as human beings shared many of such kinds of characteristics. Hence, what is said to be is the result of haptic communication. Haptics is what we call touch what we call communicating with the help of touching. The best allusion that we can give to it is calling somebody by touching their shoulder.

According to (West & Turner, 2007) who emphasis touch is regarded as the terms of defining their relationships. In the ancient times the communication rapidly and steadily raised but heterogeneous types of methods have been changed from one generation to another. All types of experts like researchers, anthropologists, Linguists, and scientists, this is the biggest concern that how communication was before. They personally felt the kinds of changes occurred during the existence like mass media and written word. If you want to understand process and progress and enhancement of the communication and its

---

roots you need not know the ways and process and methods of communication of the present era. It is also very clear that we should ignore the past as it fosters and helps to know the present even. This is all because all human beings lives are always engrossed in it. The antiquity of the pastness can be availed to the present as contemplations and accomplishments are formed by it.

According to Aurobindo Ghose's opinion, the present is the pure and virgin moment which cannot be accepted fully since the present deal is determined, formed or shaped by our past and we should not forget as the roots of our present and future lie in the future.

According to T.S.Eliot "Time present and time past are both perhaps present in time past, And time future contained in time past, All time is eternally present." (207) We need to examine how communication instigated in the secluded history and how it came to its current state by the plodding improvement over the epoch. Besides this, in order to draw the bursting yield of contemporary communication technologies, we have to understand its historical description, intensification, and advance in the archaic age.

According to scientists, the first communication was first started when the world was pretty young i.e few million years back. This is the inception of communication on the earth. That year in which the communication first began is called the era of communication. Because there was no language which could

connect people during that time. But we can find a big question that how language could come into existence. Moreover, there is no specification for the recorded prehistory about the pre-existence of the language nor record of written or oral forms.

Until the previous century, little was known about the antiquated epoch. Moreover, the instabilities related to the human beings, the standard of living and augmentation, customs, traditions and enlargement of communication in the archaic period were cracked, to some extent, when archaeologists began to burrow up the places where primitive people survived and found different tools, animals' bones from lived places. There was a clear record of prehistoric people which gave a refulgent record or collectively fair record about the inhabitation of prehistoric human beings, and how they started sharing information and growth and development of communication. In the other words, to understand the first communication and origin of the language we need to search the very origin of human beings on the earth.

Though there is the number of theories like 1. bow-wow theory 2. The pooh-pooh theory 3. The ding-dong theory etc about the origin of the language. Before this, we need to know the nonverbal communications. The experts in who are biologists previously called human beings as creeping animals. As the scientists say that they used to stand on the trees and gradually came to know the skill of standing on their own feet started walking. In the early stages, the human beings use d

---

to hunt the animals for their livelihood. At this juncture, they started expressing their emotions and expressions of joy and sorrow by clapping their hands and beating their chest or other forms of expressions which would satisfy them. These kinds of nonverbal expressions like clapping and other moments of hands still exist in our societies- according to Harry Edward Neal.

We have also a hint every day every human being avail some of gestures or signs in their role plays with others, and this has become innate that we use them in such a way that we are not even conscious of the fact that we are using them. Moreover in order to externalize their emotions and body language which we call them nonverbal communication. These kinds of body language played an indispensable role during their primitive era.

Prof Burn has rightly said: The antiquity of the signs and gestures are as old as mankind. The ability to express with gestures and movements of our limbs, to give emphasis to the emotions and contemplations, to our desires and emotions, aversions are the gifts with which human beings born. According to some experts, nonverbal communication skills are gifts of Almighty. This is the first source with which they understood the importance of communication by hunting, protecting from animals and providing shelter for them. These kinds of feelings were deeply felt finally this kind of knowledge passed from generation to generation.

Somewhere, along the faint famous line shows that a primitive huntsman veers a deer and decided to swank about his dexterity. In these kinds of he used to take animal horns and to make his meaning clear he used to scratch the image of a spear to show his bravery. Indeed the prehistoric cave paintings are the oldest of all communications.

### **Cave paintings**

Many parts of India, France, Italy, and Spain have been discovered about cave paintings. These kinds of places were being malty colored on the walls and ceilings. These paintings were called picture galleries. The paintings were mostly running horses, bears, and mammoths. Apart from this painting on bones ivory were also found. Whatever their purpose be behind painting these animals and other things, the important thing is that these cave paintings are probably the oldest examples of human communication that came down to us out of the past and these were the earliest known attempts by primitive humans to represent the world in which they used to live.

Hence, it is very understandable that the sculpture of picture be obliged its source to the prehistoric human beings as they were the first artists, and these cave paintings were a chief form of ocular communication in those days. Of course, these kinds of paintings were later converted into picture images. After this kind of process picture messages used to be written both on barks and skins of wild animals. The best allusion that we can give for this is Chinese still uses these kinds of pictures. Hence, we could say that this

earliest method of optical communiqué was one of those customs in which grotto inhabitants used yoke their sense of sight, along with their ability to accomplish examples and illustrations in order to recommend their sensing, commands, facts, and vindications and so on.

As time passed, primitive people recognized the use the need food. Eventually, they used stones to send information when they wanted to hunt. During their hunt, they used to give signals like landmarks, piles of stones, cuts on the trees. These kinds of landmarks would help them to identify while they were coming back.

According to experts that it was around 20,000 B.C. when primitive people enhanced the capacity to control fire, which they commenced of availing as another technique to transmit and accept messages to those people who were not close adequate to converse.

They set off using fire as a sign and indication to remit news swiftly as fire could be seen up to a long way aloofness. Later on, bonfires were exercised to be built on the summit of hills so that it could be seen from many miles away. When clans came into being, they prepared their own fire tongue. Another structure of hint fire was spurting of burning arrows into the blue, which was also a quicker signal for communication. In India, fire icon had a crucial role to play in the establishment of the Vedic era. According to Dandekar "Forfeit became the emblem of the Vedic Aryan culture, and Agni came to be acquainted with as the representation of sacrifice." Fire indications were utilized only during nights, but in daylight, as they cannot be utilized.

Moreover, in order to extend messages to isolated places in daylight, they used to smoke signals were utilized. For this, small bonfires were built on knolls partly enveloped with leaves or soaking grass so that more and more smoke could be generated. Eventually, each ethnic group invented its own smoke signs as fire code.

### **Conclusion**

Hence, it can be said that ancient humans commenced communication with effortless verbal and gestural indications rooted in their physical structure. Scientists presume that their premature communication was similar to animal communication, i.e. they used to obtain and barter information through their intelligence. After sometimes, they also communicated with each other with the help of gestures, postures and facial expressions and expressed a limited number of sounds, such as rumbles and cries. This paper made it clear that our present structures of communication are rooted in the past. According to Wilber Schramm in early times "Communication must have been tangible or optical, in some cases. It must depend on body progress- posture, gesture, and facial expression, movements of hands and fingers and feet. Above all, experts say that nonverbal communication is the key factor to succeed in life which we learned from primitive people.

### **References:**

- [1]Balan, K. R., and Rayudu.(1996). Effective

Communication. Beacon Books:  
New Delhi.

- [2]Moody, Anthony.D. (2005). The Cambridge Companion to T.S. Eliot. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
- [3]Neal, Harry Edward. (1963). Communication: From Stone Age to Space Age. Phoenix House Ltd: London.
- [4]Adler, Max K. (1979). Non-Vocal Languages and Language Substitutes: A Sociolinguistic Study.Hamburg: Buske.
- [5]Schramm, Wilbur. (1988). The Story of Human Communication: Cave Painting to Microchip. Harper and Row Publishers: New York.
- [6]Dandekar, R.N.(1984). Some Aspects of the Agni- Mythology in the Veda. Vol. II. Jain Vishwa Bharati University Li