

Application of Non-Verbal Means in Uzbek and English Speech

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Abstract: *People use a variety of gestures, behaviors, laughter, tones, and more in addition to verbal means. Facial expressions, pauses, emotional states are non-verbal means of communication that improve the communication process. In non-verbal communication, the spatial position of the interlocutors is also important. This article discusses issues related to the analysis of specific features of non-verbal communication of English and Uzbek languages.*

Keywords: *nonverbal communication, verbal, interaction, gestures.*

Introduction

Communication is the process of people interacting with each other in the course of their various activities. The activity of each person in society (work, study, play, creativity, etc.) includes forms of interaction. Therefore, the place of each person in society, the success and prestige of his work directly depends on his ability to communicate. Interpersonal communication, which at first glance seems easy, is actually a rather complex process that is studied throughout a person's life. Interpretation is a psychologically complex nature of communication, writes B.F.Parygin: "communication is so multifaceted that it simultaneously includes:

- a) individual interaction process;
- b) the process of information exchange between individuals;
- c) the process of one person's relationship to another;
- d) the process of one person's influence on others;
- e) the opportunity to be compassionate to each other;
- f) the process of individuals understanding each other."

The role of interpersonal communication in personality development.

Literature Analysis and Methodology

Communication is not effective only with oral speech. Nonverbal communication includes intonation, gestures, facial expressions, images. In everyday life, such a language is spoken or named body language. We often use non-verbal language. In any case, when we see a person's face, the conversation and body that occur during personal communication are facial expressions and gestures that we automatically read. Even if we are talking on the phone and do not see the expressions, the gestures of the interlocutor, his intonation, the pace of speech, timbre and other non-verbal signs help

to understand the mood, attitude to the conversation, emotions. Nonverbal language is not the same for all cultures. Words, as well as gestures, and facial expressions can be alien. Many peoples have the same nonverbal communication, but many still have different.

Discussion

Gestures and facial expressions of different English-speaking people of the country-Great Britain, USA, Australia, Canada, etc. - are different as their accents. Therefore, we will not divide non-verbal English into dialects, if necessary, we will just talk about some differences. When we interact with people of another culture, we usually pay great attention to our spoken language. But nonverbal language continues to be used even if we don't care about it. In most cases, the nonverbal language of representatives of other cultures differs from the situations we are familiar with. Since spoken languages differ depending on the type of culture, therefore the non-verbal language of one nation is different from the non-verbal language. One or another gesture can be recognized by everyone and unambiguously interpreted by one people, in another it cannot be defined in any way or have a completely opposite meaning. The "OK" gesture or the circle formed by the fingers, this test was popular in America in the early 19th century, mainly due to the press, which began to shorten words and shorten simple phrases to their initial letters. There are different opinions about what the initials "OK" mean. Some believe that they mean "everything is right" but this is the antonym of the word "knockout", which in English means K.O. is determined.

There is another theory based on this abbreviation, which used these initials (white) as a slogan in the election campaign on behalf of the birthplace of the American president. Which of these theories is correct, we will never know, but the circle O itself stands for the letter "O" in the word ukeu. The meaning of "ok" is well known in all English-speaking countries, as well as in Europe and Asia, in some countries the origin of this gesture is completely different and the meaning. For example, in France it means "zero" or "nothing", in Japan it means "money", and in some countries of the Mediterranean basin this gesture is used to denote gender homosexuality. Thumb: In America, England, Australia and New Zealand, the raised thumb has 3 meanings. It is usually used when "voting" on the road, trying to catch a passing car. The second meaning is "everything is fine", when the thumb is abruptly thrown out, it becomes an offensive sign, means obscene swearing or sitting on it. In some countries, such as Greece, this gesture means "shut up", so you can imagine a situation where an American tries to catch a passing car on a Greek road with this gesture! For Italians, this means the number "1". When Italians count from one to five, this gesture means the number "1" and the index, and then "2". When Americans and Englishmen count, the index finger means "1" and the middle finger means "2"; in this case, the thumb represents the number. "5". The thumb-raising gesture, along with other gestures, is used as a symbol of power and superiority, as well as to "crush your finger" in situations when someone wants it. V-shaped finger this symbol is very popular in the UK and Australia and is under attack interpretation. During World War II, Winston Churchill popularized the "V" sign to show victory, but for this sign, the hand turns its back to the speaker. If during this gesture the hand is turned with the palm to the side, then the gesture has an offensive meaning - "silence". In many European countries, however, the V gesture means "victory" anyway, so if an Englishman wants to tell a European to close it, that's what he thinks.

Result

In many countries, this gesture also means the number "2". Speaking about himself, the European keeps his hand on his chest, and the Japanese - on his nose. It is impossible to imagine communication without the interaction of community members and their interaction (informational and informational). That is why the concept of "speech communication" seems superfluous. Communication includes conversation, exchange of opinions and information. But speech communication (in Russian, "speech communication", English: "discourse") is one of the most common. It is a general term in linguistic

and non-linguistic terms. The written or oral form of language possibilities, the process of expression are connected with the meaning of material reality. Consequently, communication in which language means are not in material form is considered wordless. The term "communication" is most often used orally, i.e. non-verbal communication using words, linguistic means and verbal, unconditional, non-communicative means (gestures, various signs) or under the influence of one of them. Speech communication implies the use of linguistic and non-linguistic means together, in the process of cooperation. This speech activity includes linguistic, moral, aesthetic, national, spiritual, cultural, social, phenomenological (cause, effect, purpose), etc. Full satisfaction of a person's need for communication also affects his work. People, their presence and ability to communicate in this environment often increases their efficiency, especially when it comes to negotiations, where side operations are more likely than their colleagues. This is the fact that if a person in a partnership likes him, then there is a feeling of sympathy between them, so that a person comes to work "like on vacation". Therefore, the American sociologist and psychologist John Moreno, in turn, studied the direct impact of this factor on fertility using the methodology of surveys and sociometry. It should be noted that the means of informal communication have national and regional characteristics. For example, the process of communication of Uzbeks with people is rich, and the direct nature of their relations is more related to the use of such means. How children express their feelings and desires depends on the age characteristics of the mother. If you look at the culture of other nations, you can also see that they are part of the means of communication that different nations have used for different purposes. If the Bulgarians tried to confirm something, they shook their heads and turned their heads. As you know, these are Uzbeks, Russians and some other nationalities. In nonverbal communication, the spatial position of the interlocutors also matters. For example, because women are more emotional, talk to each other when you talk to them, and there is always space between men. Scientists have found that face-to-face classes are preferable, as children they also feel more responsibility among students. The state of the emotional group is also positive due to emotional exchange, and the children's relationships with the subject and other people improve.

Conclusion

Thus, it forms an internal psychological mechanism of communication, interaction of people in society. In addition, taking into account modern, developing democratic relations, the need for collective decision-making and individual decision-making, one of the important factors of this work is productivity and efficiency.

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