

Nonverbal Means of Uzbek and English Speech Etiquette

K. Kakharov

Teacher at Fergana State University

M. Usmonova

Master of Fergana State University

Annotation: This article discusses non-verbal communication, the influence of non-verbal signals on oral speech, facial expressions as well as non-verbal communication structures in English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: Nonverbal communication, gestures, nonverbal discourse communication and messages, types of nonverbal communication.

Introduction

Communication is the process by which people interact with each other during their various activities. Everyone's activities in society (work, study, play, creativity, etc.) involve forms of interaction. Because of this, each person's position in society, the success of his work, and his reputation are directly related to his ability to communicate.

“Communication is so multifaceted that it includes the following at the same time:

- a) The process of individual interaction;
- b) The process of exchanging information between individuals;
- c) The process by which one person treats another;
- d) The process by which one person influences others;
- e) The opportunity to be kind to each other;
- f) The process by which individuals understand each other.

Materials and methods

The role of interpersonal communication is vital in personal development. Communication is not only effective with oral speech. Non-verbal way of communication includes intonation, gestures, facial expressions, images. In everyday life, such language is called spoken language or body language. Thereby, we often use non-verbal language. In any case, when we see a person's face, the conversation and body that occurs during personal contact, there are facial expressions and gestures that we automatically read. Even if we are talking on the phone and cannot see the expression, the interlocutor's gestures, his intonation, speech temp, timbre and other non-verbal cues help to understand the mood, attitude towards the conversation, emotions. Non-verbal language is not the same for all cultures. Words, like gestures, and facial expressions can also be alien. Many nations have the same non-verbal communications, but many are still different. Non-verbal communication, also known as sign language, is the process of sending and receiving messages without using either words or notes. As italicization emphasizes written language, nonverbal behaviors should emphasize parts of the verbal message. Non-verbal messages have been recognized as an important aspect of communication for centuries. In his book Improving

Education, Francis Bacon states, “The lines of the body reveal the state and inclination of the mind in general, but the appearance and the movements of the parts not only reveal the present humor and state.” mind and will. Nonverbal communication is the process of sending and receiving messages verbally or in writing without the use of words. It is also called sign language. As italicization emphasizes written language, nonverbal behaviors can emphasize parts of a verbal message. Nonverbal communication is not based on the use of language, sound speech, but communication through facial expressions, gestures, pantomime, sensory or body communication. These are tactile, visual, auditory, olfactory, and other sensations and perceptions that are received from another person. Many of the nonverbal forms and means of human communication are innate and interact not only with their counterparts, but also with other living beings by reaching consensus on the levels of emotion and behavior allows to you.

Types of nonverbal communication:

Kinesis or body movements, including facial expressions and eye contact;

Vocal or paralinguistic, including volume, speed, tone, timbre, appearance;

Our physical environment and the works or objects that create it;

Projections or personal space;

Haptic or touch;

Chronology or time.

“Symbols or emblems include gestures that remove words, numbers, and punctuation. The deaf people can change up to complex systems of American Sign Language. The thumb represents an insulting and derogatory interpretation in some Latin American countries. The gestures and facial expressions of people who speak different English are different in countries - the UK, USA, Australia, Canada, etc. - as their various accents. That’s why we don’t divide non-verbal English into dialects, we just talk about some differences if necessary. When we interact with people from other cultures, we usually pay more attention to our spoken language. But non-verbal language continues to be used even if we don’t pay attention to it. In many cases, the non-verbal language of other cultures differs from the cases we are familiar with, differs from non-intellectual language. Some gestures can be recognized by all and interpreted clearly in one nation, in another nation it cannot be defined in any way or completely opposite meaning. The circle formed by the sign “good” or fingers. This test was popular in America in the early 19th century, when the press began to abbreviate words and abbreviate simple words to their initial letters. There are different opinions about what the capital letters mean to be “OK”. Some think they mean “everything is right,” but it’s an antonym of the word “knockout,” which in English means K.O. There is another theory based on this acronym that is the slogan in the election campaign on behalf of the birthplace of the American president who used these capital letters (OK). I know which of their theories is correct, we will never have, but the circle itself represents the letter "O" in the word O'keu. 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 sign is completely different and meaningful. For example, in France it means “zero” or “nothing”, in Japan it means “money” and in some Mediterranean countries this sign is used to indicate the homosexuality of the sexes. Meaning equal to thumb raised in America, England, Australia and New Zealand. Usually it is used to “vote” on the road, trying to catch a passing car. The second meaning is “everything is in order”, if the thumb is thrown sharply, it becomes an insulting sign, on top of which means obscene curse or sitting. In some countries, such as Greece, this sign means “shut down,” so you can imagine the situation of an American trying to

catch a passing car the Greek way with this sign! For Italians, this means the number "1". When Italians count from one to five, this sign indicates the number "1" and the index finger indicates "2". When Americans and British calculate, the index finger means "1" and the middle finger means "2"; in this case the thumb represents the number. "5". The gesture that raises the thumb along with other gestures is used as a symbol of power and superiority, as well as to "crush" you with your finger in situations where someone wants to V-shaped finger. This character is very popular and attacking commentary in the UK and Australia. During World War II, Winston Churchill popularized the "V" sign to indicate victory, but for this sign the hand is turned to the back of the speaker. the gesture has an insulting meaning - "silent". In many European countries, however, the V sign means "victory" in any case, so what does an Englishman think if he wants to tell a European to shut it down. In many countries, this sign also means the number "2". Speaking of himself, the European puts his hand to his chest and the Japanese to his nose. It is impossible to imagine a relationship without interaction with members of the public and their interactions (information and data). This is why the concept of "Speech Communication" seems redundant. Communication involves conversation, exchange of ideas and information. But speech communication (in Russian: "речевое общение", in English: "discourse") is one of the most common. It is a common term in linguistic and non-linguistic terms. Written or oral form of language possibilities, the process of expression is related to the meaning of material reality. Consequently, non-material communication in linguistic means is considered unconditional. The term "communication" is often used verbally, that is, verbally or through the use of words, linguistic means, and verbal, unconditional, non-communicative means (gestures, various signs). 'Secret non-verbal communication.

How Nonverbal Signals Affect Verbal Speech: "First, we can use nonverbal signals to emphasize our words. They know how to do it with intentional pauses and so on. ... "

"Second, our impersonal behavior can repeat what we say. We can shake our heads and say 'yes' to someone ..."

"Third, nonverbal cues can replace words. Often, there is no need to put words into words. Simple gestures are sufficient (e.g., "no" "you can shake your head, point with your finger and say, "Good job"), 'and so on.). ..."

"Fourth, we can use non-verbal cues to regulate speech. Turning signals, these gestures and conversations allow us to switch between the conversational roles of speaking and listening ..."

Speech communication means the joint use of linguistic and non-linguistic means in a collaborative process. These speech activities are linguistic, ethical, aesthetic, national, spiritual, cultural, social, events (cause, effect, purpose), etc. The full satisfaction of a person's need for communication also has an impact on his work. People, their presence and ability to communicate in this environment often increases their ability to work, especially when negotiating, where side-by-side operations are more common than their counterparts. It is true that if the person in the partnership likes it, then there is a feeling of compassion between them, so the person comes to work "as if on vacation." He studied the secrets of questionnaires and the methodology of sociometry. It should be noted that the informal means of communication are national and regional. For example, the Uzbek communication process is one in which people are richer and the direct nature of their relationships is more related to the use of such tools. The way children express their feelings and desires to them depends on the age characteristics of the mother. If you look at the culture of others, nations can see that they are also part of the means of communication used in different nations for different purposes. If the Bulgarians tried to prove something, they shook their heads and turned their heads.

It is known that this is the opposite of Uzbeks, Russians and some other nationalities. In nonverbal communication, the spatial position of the interlocutors is also important. For example, because women are more emotional, talk to each other when they are prone to talk, and there is always a gap between men. Researchers have found that face-to-face training, like that of children, is preferable, as they also feel more responsible among students. The condition of the emotional group is also positive due to the emotional exchange and the children's relationships with the subject and others improve.

Conclusion

In studying the pragmatic features of nonverbal means of speech, I came to the following conclusions: Through one's speech, a person receives certain information in society, and at the same time transmits certain information through speech. It is in this process that nonverbal means have emerged to increase the effectiveness of speech. In turn, nonverbal means are the main aids in the expression of language signs in speech. Exactly nonverbal means are considered to be one of the key factors in generating a pragmatic process in the speech process. The gestures used by the speaker in his speech are intended to enhance the emotionality of the speech or the information being conveyed. Emotions, on the other hand, have a positive effect on the pragmatic relationship between both the addressee and the addressee, and help to reflect the speaker's attitude toward his or her speech. The result is a successful illocutive act. In some cultures, especially Russian, French, and Japanese, context plays a significant role, and in some cases the meaning of what is said can be reversed. That's why nonverbal communication is so important. The use of gestures is one of the most common misunderstandings. Such gestures are often used when they do not know the language spoken by the interlocutor, but some try to explain themselves, believing that the gestures have the same meaning everywhere. This leads to deep misunderstandings, ridicule, and sometimes awkward pragmatic situations. Each event is understood by the listener in space and time. The listener tries to find out where and when a particular event took place. This is directly related to the pragmatic process and is studied in the dexterity of space and time.

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