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THE GENDEROLOGIC AND PRAGMATIC PECULIARITIES OF SIGNAL NONVERBAL MEANS

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Abstract. The article discusses the paralinguistic means which are a part of speech communication. Signal nonverbal devices which are the form of kinesic nonverbal means and their male and female specific aspects and pragmatic features are described.

Keywords. paralinguistics, kinesic nonverbal means, signal nonverbal means, facial expressions, genealogy, pragmatics.

I. Introduction.

The communicative behavior, which is a national symbol, is important with the fact that the acceptance and study of each nation as a natural language which has been preserved, developed and changed for many years. According to T.M. Nikolaeva: "All paralinguistic means have properties to carry information in a certain way. They simultaneously provide information about three different group facts that characterize the addressee: 1) the individual human characteristics of the addressee; 2) social group characteristics; 3) national and territorial features" [2, 52]. For these reasons, paralinguistic tools, together with being a secondary tool in the expression of ideas, which are considered as a vivid proof that they reflect the individual, social and national characteristics of a person.

Kinesic nonverbal means include means of conveying certain information through verbal gestures in a person's speech. Kinesic tools participate actively in speech communication, "expand the scope and capacity of the communication channel, clarify the process of speech communication, provide additional content to the situation, compensate for the verbal means in different communicative situations and perform the function of feedback, syntactic and is closely related to the intonation model as well as verbal intervention" [1, 23]. Kinesic nonverbal

means used in Uzbek speech communication are divided into sign, mimic and mixed nonverbal means [6, 63]. Since sign movement as a paralinguistic tool has a clear biological basis in the kinesic system of any language and their masculine and feminine aspects are clearly visible. It is well known that signal nonverbal means include movements and positions of the head, arms, shoulders, legs, and body used to express a particular meaning. Signal nonverbal means are manifested in specific forms in men and women expressing different pragmatic meanings in verbal communication.

One of the most active methods of expression in Uzbeks is hand gesture which is considered a nonverbal gesture. If gestures are more general and free and facial expressions are vivid and bright in Kazakhs, finger movements are used more delicately and express sensitivity in Uzbeks [8, 132]. In general, the hand can be used in different parts of the thought process: it proves the idea, gives additional content, increases sensitivity, expresses emotion, interprets and describes. T.M. Nikolaeva states that "although it is clear that the emotional sensitivity of the human face and eyes is wide, it is functionally more limited than hand movements" [3, 9]. "Fingers are the lifeblood of a gesture. The finger calls, gestures, invites, returns, receives, gives, rebukes, speaks, caresses, punishes, asks

and observes. Панжаларда худди қўлда бўлганидай жонлилик ва ўта нозиклик ифодаланади” [7, 50-51]. The paws are as lively and delicate as the hands ”[7, 50-51]. Indeed, hand-to-hand communication is one of the most active methods in verbal communication, as it can be used to convey information in a communicative act by moving the hand and hands in multiple directions, shaping the fingers differently, holding them in a certain position [5, 55]. Uzbeks also use effectively from hand gestures, and we can see their different states in speech. Many of these gestures acquire a distinctive individuality and are distinguished by their male and female aspects in speech communication.

Male-specific aspects of hand movements

Hitting the head with finger. The index finger is struck on the right temple with the tip of the finger or with the second joint bent. It means not understanding: - And this is a crazy man! - he said, tapping his forehead with his finger (O. Yakubov).

Biting the finger (hand). Fingers are inserted between the teeth and the mouth is closed. Morris points out that a person puts his fingers in his mouth when he is strongly crushed [4, 72]. Therefore, it is not in vain that a smoker puts a pipe or cigarette in his mouth in such a situation. This action expresses meanings such as regret, thinking: *Билган бил-ганин тишлар, билмаган бармогин тишлар (Мақол). Эринчоқ икки тишлар, охири бармогин тишлар (Мақол).* Knowing deeds, unknowing finger teeth (Proverbs). Lazy two things, end finger teeth (Proverbs). Such an action of the interlocutor towards you that it may also indicate that he is sympathetic to the opinion you are expressing that he approves of your opinion.

Focusing one's thumb on oneself. He turns his thumb back and points to his chest in the sense of "I". Represents meanings such as self-assertion, twisting.

Scratching the neck. The hand is brought to the back of the neck and scratched. This gesture represents the emotional state of wonder or not realizing something.

Catching the collar. With one hand or two hands, the collar of another person is held. It expresses meanings such as anger, rage, assault: - Who did you raise your hand, boy? - One of the hybrid "blacks" came, grabbed Samandar by the collar, picked up nitrogen and shot him (U. Hamdam).

Pulling the collar. The collar of the shirt is pulled to cool the neck with fresh air. A person uses this gesture when he is more angry and upset. Destmon Morris found that in the process of studying people's gestures when lying, lying caused an itchy feeling in the delicate muscles of the face and neck, and that itching was required to calm these sensations [4, 71]. Pulling the collar is also an understandable explanation that some people lie and pull the collar when they feel it has been exposed.

Holding from the shoulder. With the help of the hands, the other person's shoulders are squeezed and shaken once. "No, such a woman does not promise," said Bakir, holding Samandar by the shoulder, "swear by a man" This gesture can also mean threatening, threatening in speech which can also convey threatening in verbal communication.

Rolling up the sleeves. The arms are pulled up or twisted. This gesture means to be serious: Shermatkhoja, who saw the food, began to shrug his shoulders (S. Siyoev).

Hitting the chest. The right or both hands hit the chest. This gesture is used in the sense of proudly emphasizing oneself, showing off.

Making the index finger like pistol. With the index finger open, the remaining fingers are closed. This gesture is observed in men's speech and means to interrogate, to demand an answer: Now it is not your number, now you have to answer, my friend, - joked

Sadiq, - pointing his index finger at Yusuf's temple with a pistol ... (U.Hamdam).

Combing with a pencil. The pen is rubbed into the head or beard. This gesture represents the comforting gesture of the interlocutor in a situation of verbal communication: The Mufti of Shahodat draws a pencil on his huge beard, which covers almost his entire chest (A. Qodiriy).

Giving a hand. The palm of the right hand is joined to the palm of the interlocutor and slightly compressed. Agreeing means to be a united alliance: At first, no permission was given. Seeing Dilshod squirm, he approached and shook hands (D.Q.).

Spitting on the palms of the hands. Spitting on the palms of the hands, the hands rub against each other. This gesture is used before starting a job. This gesture signifies being serious in verbal communication.

Putting hands back. The arms are put back, the chin is brought forward, the head is raised high. In Uzbeks, this sign has three different forms and is used by men in different situations: 1) the hands are chained backwards; 2) the hands are held back and the wrists are held; 3) Hold the elbows with the arms back. The gesture in the first case is used by self-confident people in daily life to show a sense of superiority over others. The second sign is different from the first sign. Because this sign means that the person is in a bad mood and he is trying to control himself. In this case, the wrist is held so tightly that it looks as if it is blocking it from hitting. Interestingly, as a person's anger increases, the hand on his waist continues to rise. This is represented by the third sign.

Handing rubbing. The index finger of the right hand is open and vibrates towards the interlocutor at the same height. This gesture has a negative character and expresses such meanings as bitterness, indifference, emotional speech: Commissar tried to curse with his hands (O. Hoshimov).

Hand shaking. The palm of the hand with the palm of the right hand is firmly attached. This gesture is a common way of greeting among Uzbek men, and in speech it conveys meanings such as greeting, agreement: Pochcham shook his hand as if asked by an adult (O. Hoshimov).

Hand punching. The palms of the hands are clenched. It means to be angry, to scold, to frighten, to be angry, to be angry: He punched his hand in such a way that when he got up, Azam aka, who was spitting from his mouth, jumped on his knees and bent down. (Hamdam).

Scratching the neck. The hand first slaps the neck and then begins to rub. This is an exaggerated view of the sign pulling the collar. If a person makes this gesture while lying, he rolls his eyes and looks at the floor. It can also be a sign that you have forgotten something, are in a bad mood, or are angry.

Clapping hand to forehead. The palm of the hand strikes the forehead with the palm open. While a slap on the forehead indicates that one has forgotten something, one also expresses one's feelings about the situation that has arisen through this gesture. For example, if a person hits his forehead for forgetting something, he is not depressed, he is not afraid of the situation. If he slaps his hand on his neck, it is a sign that he is in an awkward position.

Wiping hands. With the help of this gesture, the gesture conveys what he expects in a nonverbal way.

Joining hands. The right and left hands join together as seen. Expresses meanings such as friendship, good luck, encouragement: Both team members put their hands together towards the fans in the middle of the field (Football).

Squeezing hands. The hands are held together and squeezed. This gesture conveys meanings such as distraction, enjoyment from communication. Squeeze hand tightly and pull

to ask. With the palm of the hand holding the palm of the interlocutor, the fingers are squeezed and pulled. In verbal communication, this gesture expresses meanings such as rudeness, arrogance over the interlocutor: The young man asked as thickly as old acquaintances. His companion also squeezed his palm, accompanied by a village-like humility. (O. Hoshimov).

Hugging. The right hand is moved under the armpit of another person, and the left hand is placed over the shoulder, lightly tapping the shoulder blade one after the other. The head is on the left shoulder

Shaking with both hands. The interlocutor's hand is taken between the two hands. This gesture is a form of handshake that Uzbeks use to express their respect for their interlocutor: Hormang. Hasan aka! He said, holding a whip around his wrist and shaking it with my grandfather. "Keep an eye out." I will bring to the tribunal the person who put a potato like a bean on his lip (O. Hoshimov).

Propping the fist. The hand is punched and rubbed on the jaw or face of the interlocutor. This gesture means to shout in conversation: - Shut up! - The sock smells of paraffin on my nose. - I will throw you into the water (O. Hoshimov).

Fisting. The palms of the hands are squeezed and hit something (person, object). This gesture, in speech, mainly means anger, rage: - So, show, provocateur, - the chairman punched the table with a punch (T. Ashurov).

Clicking. A sounding object is clicked. This gesture conveys meanings such as focusing, thinking. Depending on the speech situation, it can also mean boredom, restlessness: As the commotion intensified, Elmurod knocked on the table (Yu. Latipov).

Knocking on the knee. The palm of the right hand strikes the knee (thigh). Sometimes it is struck with both hands. This gesture

conveys the meaning of attang or enjoyment in verbal communication: Kasimjan narrated an interesting experience. Sometimes he laughed, sometimes he was overjoyed and patted his

Clicking to throat. Click one or more times with the right hand on the right side of the throat. Men use this in the sense of referring to drinking alcohol: Are we still pawns? He shouted. After a bit of restraint, he looked at his friend, who was having fun, and pointed to his throat (from "Mushtum").

With the right hand, bring the soup to the mouth as if one was eating it. Something is applied in the sense of a sign or suggestion to consume.

Shaking hands. The palm of the hand is combined with the palm of the right hand. Greeting means agreement: He shook hands with the teacher, said goodbye and got behind the wheel (O. Hoshimov).

Shaking and showing his palm. The palm of the right hand is open and shakes towards the interlocutor at the same height. It expresses meanings such as bitterness, disregard (meaning an emotional state): - Did I tell you I was playing ?! - Safar aka shook his hand. "Did I work on my grandmother's farm?" Find me, what I do! (O. Hoshimov).

Joining hands. The arm, 5 paws are joint one by one. This gesture has three appearances: 1) the clenched fingers of the hands are raised to the height of the human face, the elbow is placed on the table; 2) hands are placed on the table with their hands folded; 3) Clasped hands are placed on the knees while sitting or on the abdomen while standing. The gestures in the above three cases represent frustration and an attempt to hide one's negative attitude. Only holding the folded hands on the abdomen can be seen in the speech of men, and can also mean respect, reverence: The farmer stood up and shook hands in honor of Mahdum (A.Qodiriy).

Consoling the chin. This sign of stroking the chin indicates that the person is

trying to make a decision. This sign manifests itself in different appearances in men and women. In males, this index finger is closed, the thumb and forefinger hold the jaw, and move slowly toward each other (horizontally).

Female-specific aspects of hand movements

Scratching neck. In this case, the index finger of the right hand scratches the underside of the eardrum or the side of the neck. This gesture expresses doubt, distrust in the words of the interlocutor.

Playing the tip of sleeve. The tip is played by hand. This gesture means embarrassment, waiting for an answer: Did the couple lean on each other? Hamdam).

Pressing the tip of the handkerchief to the lip. At this signal, the tip of the handkerchief is pressed to the lip in order to conceal. It expresses such meanings as embarrassment, embarrassment: Kumushbibi pressed the end of her handkerchief to her mouth and ran out of the grass (O. Yakubov).

Trapping the index finger to the chin. The index finger of the right hand is placed on the chin and the head is tilted slightly to the right. This gesture mainly means thinking, imagining: Marjonoy, like a grandmother, was imagining holding her chin with her hands (O. Yakubov).

The spear-shaped position of the hand. The tips of the fingers of the hand touch each other. This gesture has two different appearances: 1) the hands are pointing upwards with a spear-like (fingertips touching each other); 2) The tip of the hand is pointed downwards with a spear (fingertips touching each other). In the first case, it is usually used when the speaker is expressing his or her thoughts and ideas. In the second case, the person uses it when he hears, not when he speaks. Niberenberg and Calero found that women used the spear-up position more than the spear-down position [4, 56-57]. When the tip of the hands is raised like a spear, the head of the person speaking is thrown back, and a sign

of self-satisfaction and pride (arrogance) appears (this gesture can also be seen when men are speaking). Therefore, this situation often forms information that is "aware of everything".

Touching the nose by hand. This is characterized by a few light-handed touches with the index finger to the nostril, or a single quick, almost imperceptible touch. Some women do this sign very carefully so as not to water down their lipsticks or ruin their makeup. This gesture is a masked appearance of a hand-blocking gesture. This can be explained as follows - subtle itching occurs in some nerve fibers at the tip of the nose during lying down. It is therefore possible to observe this sign in a person who is lying.

Playing hand. To make this gesture, one hand moves crosswise relative to the other hand, but instead of holding that hand, it touches a bag, bracelet, watch, button, or any object in the opposite hand. This signal creates a barrier when a person feels uncomfortable and provides a state of security.

Putting her hand on her face. He rests his hand on his chin. This is a sign that the listener is bored. The level of boredom depends on the level of use as a hand brace

Hiding her face with her hands. The face is covered with hands. In verbal communication, this gesture conveys meanings such as regret, wrongdoing, shame, contemplation: The girl who heard this shyly hid her face between her hands (from Live Speech).

Trapping the index finger to the face. The index finger rests on the face and the thumb rests under the chin. The person who is listening to you is expressing a critical attitude towards you. This gesture roughly means "I don't like what you're saying and I don't agree with your opinion".

Consoling the chin. This sign of stroking the chin indicates that the person is trying to make a decision. This sign manifests

itself in different appearances in men and women. In women, this sign is the index finger under the chin, the index finger on the chin, the remaining fingers closed, the head and index fingers moving slowly (vertically) towards each other.

Trapping the index finger to the temple. The fingers are punched in the face and the index finger is rubbed on the temples. This represents a state of evaluation, i.e., an indication that the interviewee is interested in the idea being expressed.

In general, hand gestures play a special role in speech communication and have importance with the full emergence of speech participants and some of these gestures are individualized which differ from male and female usage.

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