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TYOLOGY OF GESTURES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Rakhmatullayeva Umida Khomidovna

National University named after Mirzo Ulugbek

Faculty: Interfaculty of English Language

Abstract

Nonverbal behavior is part of the socialization process, providing "cultural rules" to members of each culture. These rules are "manifested in people's norms, values, attitudes, customs and heritage and communicated between generations.

Keywords: gesture, nonverbal, concentration, stereotype, gender

It is emphasized that women and men are fundamentally different in terms of gender. In fact, it is known that in all cultures, in all periods and ages of people, they have different characteristics, abilities, and inclinations [1]. Women are always characterized by being kind and good to those around them. Women are kind, caring, sensitive and emotional. Men are instrumental and workers. They are independent, self-confident, decisive, aggressive and strong [2].

Women and men set unique patterns in non-verbal communication. Women report that they express themselves better in conversation and are more willing to reciprocate than men. And it is true that men enter the conversation in a higher tone, breaking up the conversation in a less clear voice, that is, with filled and unfilled pauses. The problem here is whether these stereotypes are true or just common views. The issue is not just about women's and men's views on nonverbals, but about the genders of women and men. Therefore, the concept of women's cry gives meaning to representatives of the female sex. This situation suggests a gender analysis.

Nonverbal behavior is classified according to various parameters. Among them are the parameters of the translation principle. Based on this, researcher B.M. Alpatov divides all gestures of national culture into three groups: 1) gestures specific to this culture; 2) equivalent gestures (gestures whose forms match); 3) signals that are identical in terms of content and expression [3].



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Traditionality, non-traditionality, descriptiveness, objectivity, spatial parameters found their expression in J. Ibrayeva's classification and the researcher distinguished the following types of gestures: 1) symbolic; 2) conditional (indicative, prohibitive, positive, negative); 3) descriptive (objective, indicative, quantitative); d) expressive (modal, emotional) [4].

Functionality The classification of gestures proposed by K.M. Abisheva is based on: 1) social signs (fulfilling a gesture function) 2) emotional (fulfilling an expressive function); 3) pictorial (actualization of pictorial function); 4) symbolic (performing a symbolic function) [5].

V.M. Bekterov offers the following classification of facial expressions and gestures: 1) facial expressions and gestures of an aggressive nature (for example, anger, rudeness, etc.); 2) facial expressions and gestures of an active defensive nature (for example, contempt, dismissal, etc.); 3) facial expressions and gestures of a passive defensive nature (for example, gestures of weakness, submission, humiliation); 5) facial expressions of concentration; 6) visual expression 7) symbolic facial expressions [6].

In general, people have an understanding of gender differences and advantages in non-verbal communication. Hall and Carter (1999) analyzed gender differences and characteristics from 77 participants. Their indicators are related to actual gender differences, including the results of meta-analysis (ranking by importance). The results show that women use more specific semiotic symbols than men do.

Literature

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