

## Nonverbal Dialogism In English And Uzbek

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**Abstract:** People use different actions, behaviors, laughs, tones and more in addition to verbal means. Facial expressions, pauses, emotional states are non-verbal communication tools that enhance the communication process.

In nonverbal communication, the spatial position of the interlocutors is also important. This article deals with the issues related to analyzing peculiar features of nonverbal communication of English and Uzbek.

**Key words:** nonverbal communication, verbal, interaction, gestures.

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

Interpersonal communication, which at first glance seems easy, is actually a very complex process that is learned over a person's life. Commenting on the psychologically complex nature of communication, B.F. Parigin writes: "Communication is so multifaceted that it simultaneously includes:

- a) individual interaction process;
- b) the process of information exchange between individuals;
- c) the process by which one person treats another;
- d) the process by which one person influences others;
- (d) the opportunity to be compassionate to one another;
- e) the process by which individuals understand each other".

The role of interpersonal communication in personality development

In fact, each person's social experience, his or her personality, qualities, even defects are the product of communication processes. A person who is disengaged and deprived of the opportunity to communicate may retain his individuality but not be a person. Therefore, to analyze the importance of communication in personality development, we analyze its functions.

The most important function of any communication is to ensure that the interlocutors understand each other. It starts with Uzbeks welcoming with a warm, friendly face. One of the most unique and great features of the Uzbek people is that when anyone comes home, they are greeted with open eyes, asked, and asked for their condition. It is so peculiar that we feel this kind of warm welcome even when we go to the pavement.

Its second important function is to build upon social experience. The human being is socialized only in the circle of people and forms the necessary human characteristics. Another important function of communication is to prepare and inspire a person for certain activities. A person who has been away from a group of people who has lost sight of them will not go to work, but he can do something that is in his best interest, not in society. For example, many studies have examined the effect of isolation, such as loneliness. For example, a person who has been in a thermocouple for a long time has been reported to have impaired cognition, thinking, memory, and emotional states. But scientists have also learned that deliberate, self-indulgence of people, who are lonely, destined for destiny, will not cause the greatest negative change. However, any loneliness and lack of communication can cause a person to feel unbalanced, emotional, anxious, anxious, insecure, sad, and anxious. It is interesting to note that after some time the lonely ones start to speak aloud. If this is something you have seen or felt before, you may need to talk about it later. For example, a scientist named M. Sifr lived in the cave for 63 days in pursuit of his scientific goals. He later wrote that a few days later, he caught a spider in his place and started a

dialogue with him. “We were the only living creatures in this lifeless cave,” he wrote. “I started talking to the spider and I began to care for his fate ...”

Communication is not effective with only verbal - with the help of ordinary speech, but non-verbal - without the use of words. Non-verbal communication includes intonation, gestures, facial expressions, images. In everyday life, such a language is called non-verbalism or body language.

We use non-verbal language much more often than it seems. In any conversation that occurs during personal contact, when we see the person’s face and body, there are facial expressions and gestures that we automatically read and analyze. Even if we talk on the phone and cannot see the expression or gestures of the interlocutor, his intonation, pace of speech, timbre and other non-verbal signs help to understand the mood, attitude to the conversation, feelings for you.

#### The role of non-verbal signs in language learning

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Non-verbal language is not universal for all cultures. Like words, gestures and facial expressions can also be foreign. Many nations have the same signs of non-verbal communication, but most are still different. Even if a person perfectly knows a foreign language, but uses familiar native gestures, communication is difficult. Therefore, learning English should be reinforced by learning the language from the non-verbal side.

Gestures and facial expressions of English-speaking people from different countries - Great Britain, USA, Australia, Canada and others - differ about as slightly as their accents. Therefore, we will not divide non-verbal English into dialects, and if necessary, just talk about some of the differences.

When we interact with people belonging to a different culture, we usually pay a lot of attention to our verbal language. But non-verbal language continues to work, even if we do not pay attention to it.

In most cases, the non-verbal language of people from other cultures differs from that which is familiar to us. Not surprisingly, if after meeting with someone from another culture you will be wondering for a long time whether you really “understood” what this person meant. Often in such situations, we still feel that we have missed something. This feeling arises due to the fact that our unconscious system of non-verbal communication is difficult to interpret non-verbal behavior of a person from another culture. You just “feel” that something is wrong.

As verbal languages differ from each other depending on the type of culture, so the non-verbal language of one nation differs from the non-verbal language of another nation. While some gesture can be universally recognized and have a clear interpretation in one nation, in another nation it can have no designation, or have a completely opposite meaning [4].

Gesture "Okay" or a circle formed by fingers

This gesture was popularized in America in the early 19th century, mainly by the press, which at that time launched a campaign to reduce words and common phrases to their initial letters. There are different opinions as to what the initials “OK” mean. Some believe that they meant "everything is right." Others say that this is the antonym of the word "knockout", which in English is denoted by the letters K.O. There is another theory according to which this abbreviation is on behalf of the birthplace of the American president, who used these initials (OK) as a slogan in the election campaign. Which theory of these is true, we will never

know, but it seems that the circle itself denotes 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 this gesture has a completely different origin and 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 indicate homosexuality of a man.

### Thumb up

In America, England, Australia, and New Zealand, the thumb raised up has 3 meanings. Usually it is used when "voting" on the road, in attempts to catch a passing car. The second meaning is "everything is in order", and when the thumb is sharply thrown up, it becomes an insulting sign, signifying an obscene curse or sit down on it. In some countries, for example, Greece, this gesture means "shut up," so you can imagine the situation of an American trying to catch a passing car on the Greek road with this gesture! For Italians this means the number "1". When Italians count from one to five, this gesture denotes the number "1", and the index finger then denotes "2". When Americans and British count, the index finger means "1" and the middle finger "2"; in this case, the thumb represents the number "5".

The gesture with raising the thumb in combination with other gestures is used as a symbol of power and superiority, as well as in situations where someone wants to "crush you with your finger."

### V - shaped finger

This mark is very popular in the UK and Australia and has an offensive interpretation. During World War II, Winston Churchill popularized the "V" sign to indicate victory, but for this sign the hand is turned with the back to the speaker. If, with this gesture, the hand is turned with the palm of the hand towards the speaker, then the gesture takes on an insulting meaning - "shut up". In most European countries, however, the V gesture in any case means "victory", therefore,

if an Englishman wants to tell the European to shut him up, he will wonder what victory the Englishman had in mind. In many countries, this gesture also means the number "2".

Speaking about himself, the European points his hand at the chest, and the Japanese - at the nose.

It is impossible for you to imagine the communication without the interaction of members of the public and their interactions (information and information). That is why the concept of "Speech Communication" seems superfluous. The dialogue includes talk, exchange of ideas and information. But speech communication (in Russian: "*rechevoye obsheniye*", English: "discourse") is one of the most common terms in pragmatics. It is a common term in both linguistic and nonlinguistic terms. The expression process, the written or oral form of linguistic possibilities, is related to the meaning of material reality [5]. Consequently, linguistic means of communication that are not in a material form are regarded as speechless communication. In fact, this information was an accepted communication without words - linguistic means. The term "communication" is often used verbal, that is, by means of words, linguistic means, and nonverbal, unconditional, non-communicative means (gestures, various symbols) is classified as verbal or nonverbal communication by the effect of one. Speech Communication means the use of linguistic and non-linguistic means in a collaborative, collaborative process. This speech activity is inextricably linked with a set of linguistic, ethical, aesthetic, national, spiritual, cultural, social, phenomena (cause, effect, purpose), and so on.

Complete satisfaction of a person's needs for communication also has an impact on his or her work. The fact that people, their presence, and the ability to communicate in these environments often increase their ability to work, especially when negotiated, side-by-side operations are more likely than their counterparts. It is true that if the person in the partnership likes him or her, there is a sense of sympathy between them, then the person will come to work "as if on holiday".

That is why the American sociologist and psychologist John Moreno, at the turn of the century, studied the direct effect of this factor on productivity, based on questionnaires, and on the methodology of sociometry [2].

It is worth noting that informal means of communication have national and regional peculiarities. For example, the communication process of the Uzbek people is rich, and the direct nature of their relationship is related to the greater use of such tools. The fact that children express their feelings and desires to their mother depends on the age characteristics. If you look at the cultures of other nations, they may also be able to see that some of the means of communication are used for different purposes in different nations. If the Bulgarians try to confirm something, they shake their heads and turn their heads away. It is well known that Uzbeks, Russians and some other nationalities do the opposite.

In nonverbal communication, the spatial position of the interlocutors is also important [6]. For example, as women are more emotionally involved, they tend to talk to each other while talking, and there is always space distance between men. Scientists have found that it is preferable to have children face-to-face training as they also have a greater sense of responsibility among students. The emotional state of the group was also positive because of the emotional exchange, and the better the children's relationship with the subject and the other.

Thus, communication forms an internal psychological mechanism for the interaction of people in society. In addition, given the emerging modern democratic relationship, the need for collective decision-making, rather than individual decision-making, is one of the most important factors of work productivity and efficiency.

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