



## FUNCTIONS OF NONVERBAL MEANS IN THE PROCESS OF COMMUNICATION

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**Abstract:** *This article examines the role and functions of nonverbal means in the communication process and explains the information that can be provided in addition to linguistic means. Gender-specific applications are explained based on examples. It is acknowledged that the scientists who have studied nonverbal means in Uzbek linguistics have paid more attention to the features of nonverbal means, listing the scientists of world studies who have researched nonverbal means.*

**Keywords:** *communication, verbal, nonverbal, process, linguistic units, a synonym variant*

### **Introduction**

There are several works by Ferdinand de Saussure, S. Balli, D. Meye, and E. Benveniste on the role of nonverbal means in the process of communication in world linguistics, which states that nonverbal means are involved in communication replace linguistic units. is used as an auxiliary or an auxiliary function in the expression of an opinion. The place, role, and use of nonverbal means in the communicative act, their verbal expression "generalizes extra and intralinguistic means". [1, 71.]

### **The main part**

In addition to verbal means, non-verbal means also serve to convey the speaker's thoughts to the listener in the process of communication. According to A. Meyrabiana, a person can absorb only 7% of the information expressed in words. 38% are mastered through paralinguistic means, ie intonation, tempo, tone, melody, and 55% by other means through facial expressions and gestures. Nowadays, paralinguistic tools are one of the issues that should be studied in the field of linguistics. There are several practical requirements for the study of this area. First of all, knowing the meaning of paralinguistic means helps to better understand the speaker. Second, paralinguistic means have different meanings in different nations. For language learners, the language they are learning helps them to understand the nation's paralinguistic tools and to understand their ideas. Even when translating works of art, he can find a synonym variant that belongs to that people.

According to Professor S. Muminov, even silence (silence, silence) participates in the communication process as a nonverbal means of information, a methodological figure, and expresses a specific communicative content concerning situational, social and psychological factors. [3; 10] In addition to these considerations, we can say that the default nonverbal means of communication also serves to differentiate gender in the context of the same situation. For example, in family relationships, silence is a characteristic of women when a man speaks. Even if it is true, not to repeat the word of the spouse, to remain silent is an aspect of the Uzbek mentality that applies to women. This is worthy of analysis not only from the gender linguistic aspect but also from the sociolinguistic point of view. In particular, in the above case, the issues of national culture and traditions are also important for various

areas of research. In addition, kinetic nonverbal means also differ in gender. M. Saidkhanov classifies kinetic nonverbal means into three: sign, mimic and pantomime. [4; 11] Each type of kinetic nonverbal means differs in its use in rocks. The movement of the head, hands, fingers, shoulders, and torso, which are used as nonverbal gestures, vary in gender. For example, in addition to linguistic thought, the delicate movement of the hand in communication serves to express softness, which is a characteristic feature of women's speech. The use of such nonverbal means in men is considered a "feminine sign". Men's hand movements in communication are radically different from women's.

The second type of kinetic nonverbal means, facial expressions, are mainly observed in women. They express their thoughts emotionally, so they use every mimicry appropriately. According to Grisenko, men have a high tendency to dominate, they speak loudly, while women tend to be emotional, gentle, and receptive to the feelings of others. [5; 34] The same features are also manifested in the use of nonverbal means by members of both sexes. For example, eye strain is a characteristic of women of every age and place. This is reflected not only in the process of communication but also in our classical literature and modern poetry. Eye contact in the works of poets is a characteristic feature of the land. Yor is a woman. These aspects also testify to the uniqueness of women's facial expressions. Another similar nonverbal tool is lip twisting. This is given in the written form by the phrase "twist the lip". The kinetic means of lip augmentation also differ in terms of gender, ie it is used only in women. There are many such cases in the communication process. The linguistic study of kinetic means is one of the most important issues in linguistics.

The Uzbek people also have non-verbal means that correspond to their specific nationalities. These nonverbal means differ from the nonverbal means of other people due to their national and religious characteristics. For example, to shake hands, bless the face, to put the hand on the chest to greet, While nonverbal expressions have distinctive features and are different from those of other nationalities, nonverbal expressions such as squinting, nodding, nodding, nodding, and biting the lip are used. the plan is synonymous with people. Nonverbal remedies have been classified by different scientists into different groups. In particular, RP Volos represents nonverbal means in a communicative, semantic, and grammatical way. In his dissertation "Nonverbal means and their expression in the Uzbek language" Mamurjon Saidkhanov classifies nonverbal means in three ways. [4; 10.]

Gestures are a great way to express yourself. Nonverbal means perform various functions in the process of communication: they make the speaker's point of view more understandable; save verbal tools. One of the most important issues for modern linguistics is the analysis of the above tasks in terms of language, in terms of language units. According to Professor A.Nurmonov, "paralinguistics" is an integral part of "linguistics" and "linguocultural studies", which study signs. [2; 213]

In works of art, sign verbs are used to embody the means of paralinguistics in the eyes of the reader. Gesture verbs serve to express nonverbal means in written speech. According to Professor A. Nurmanov, each language has several verbs that express gestures. These verbs are semantically called sign verbs. [2; 221.] Signs also sometimes have multiple meanings. We can determine in what sense nonverbal means are used depending on the context of the speech, the context.

Humour and pitching are mixed meanings - What a love it is, let's hear it, - Abduvali He grabbed her ear and leaned forward.

--Who doesn't? Said Saidkamol aka, looking a little angry. - That's why!...

"No, I'm fine," said Saidkamol aka. But he was torn apart by the fact that he knew that his wife, who was looking after him, was not going to let him go.

- That's it, Samandar, catch yourself! You've been in a bad mood for a long time, have you? " Bakir tapped his friend on the shoulder.

--Take me abroad with you! I can't stay here anymore! Every time you told me to go, I would say no. Now I am ready to go there! - Suddenly Samandar cut himself off from his friend.

### Conclusion

From the above theoretical ideas and examples, we can say that gesture verbs help to express the paralinguistic means used in written and oral speech. Verbal means to express the situation and the appearance of the speaker in the mind of the reader serve as nonverbal means. This is done using sign verbs. Gesture verbs, which act as nonverbal means in written speech, also play an important role in increasing the influence of the work of art, in the better perception of the reader's imagination.

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