

Expressing Grammatical Aspects Using Non-Verbal Means in Speech

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ABSTRACT: In this article given information about expressing grammatical aspects using non-verbal means in speech.

KEYWORD: Verbal, communication, skills, knowing, handshake, between, characterized.

INTRODUCTION

What is verbal and nonverbal communication?

Verbal communication is the use of spoken words to convey thoughts, idea, and emotions. Nonverbal communication is silent communication including kinesics, haptics, silence, paralanguage, chronemics, proxemics, and personal appearance.

What are 5 verbal communication skills?

Examples of verbal communication skills include thinking before one speaks, knowing your audience, being precise and concise, being prepared to clarify in a friendly manner, and speaking clearly.

What are 5 nonverbal communication skills?

Examples of non-verbal communication skills include a firm handshake, eye contact when communicating, smiling and/or nodding when someone is talking to indicate interest, leaning forward to indicate interest and engagement, and raising one's hand to indicate a desire to speak.

What are the differences between nonverbal and verbal communication?

Verbal communication is characterized as finite, discrete, and single-channeled. Nonverbal communication is characterized as multi-channeled, continuous, and contextual defined. Contexts that define nonverbal communication include, but are not limited to, religious, national, professional versus personal relationships, etc Repeat, Compliment, Substitute, Regulate and/or Contradict describe the five ways nonverbal communication works with verbal communication, whether consciously and intentionally, or unconsciously and unintentionally.

REPEAT: This is when a person's nonverbal communication repeats what has been spoken. Consider a person giving directions and pointing in a precise direction.

COMPLIMENT: This involves accenting or amplifying and/or moderating or toning down. Head and hand motions are often used to accentuate what is being spoken. The motions can provide dramatic emphasis

and/or indicate or signify lowering or raising of volume. **SUBSTITUTE:** This includes when nonverbal behaviors completely substitute for verbal communication. Consider how defeat affects a person: posture may be slouched, lowered head position, lowered eye gaze, and a facial expression that would indicate their general feeling of sadness and/or defeat. Without saying anything, often a person's nonverbal behaviors expose to the world their specific, if not general, affective state.

REGULATE: This includes nonverbal behaviors that regulate the ebb and flow of conversation. During a conversation how might one signal their desire to speak? Raising one's hand. If nearby the speaker, one might tap their shoulder, raise their eyebrows, or make a slight head nod.

CONTRADICT: Sometimes what one is saying is contradicted by nonverbal behaviors. Consider the public speaker who says they are not nervous but they are sweating profusely, their hands are shaking, and their voice cracks.

Body Language

When considering the broad range of nonverbal behaviors available and used during communication, it is helpful to understand a basic taxonomy used by those who study verbal and nonverbal behaviors in communication. Nonverbal behaviors used in communication fall into the following categories: kinesics, haptics, physical appearance, artifacts, chronemics, proxemics, paralanguage, and even

Results

Body Language

Although we often rely a great deal on the words a person uses to convey their message, body language can be an equally important communication tool. In general, body language refers to the ways in which a person communicates with gestures, positions, or movements.

For instance, when your friend rolled her eyes in the previous example, she used her body language (nonverbal communication) to communicate that she was exasperated and her words were not to be taken seriously.

Body language is one of the most important ways that we communicate with others, either on its own or to augment a verbal message. Imagine being introduced to a new person, who enthusiastically extends their hand, makes eye contact, and smiles at you. Without saying a word, they have conveyed to you that they are friendly or polite and they're pleased to meet you.

Adding verbal communication to the mix, that person could enthusiastically shake your hand while telling you how happy they are to meet you. The verbal message (such as, "pleased to meet you") matches their enthusiastic body language, which suggests their message is genuine and can be trusted.

Easily recognizable expressions like a broad smile are known as macro expressions, which are intended to be seen by others and communicate a particular message or emotion. Conversely, had they told you that they were pleased to meet you, but kept their arms crossed while looking away, the verbal communication doesn't match the nonverbal, which should indicate that something isn't quite right.

Unconscious Nonverbal Communication

Although either type of communication can be used effectively on its own, they are generally used together to convey a message. However, while we are often very much in control of our verbal communication, our nonverbal communication can be unconscious.

In some cases, these can be a quick gesture that we make without thinking, like throwing up your hands when someone cuts you off in traffic. Other times, though, they can be much smaller nonverbal cues that most

people wouldn't notice if they didn't know what to look for. The latter of these two is known as a micro expression, which is a very brief, involuntary expression that a person makes when they're attempting to suppress or repress something.

Imagine that you're interrogating someone who you suspect of robbing a bank. When you ask where he was on the night the robbery was committed, he informs you he was at home asleep, but you notice that, right after he speaks, a grimace flashes across his face. You might wonder why, if he is telling you the truth, a negative facial expression crosses his face.

Discussion

Webs of Verbal, Nonverbal, Vocal, and Nonvocal Communication

Nonverbal communication without obligatory ties to language is by far the most diverse category, and may be vocal, involving sounds originating in the vocal tract, or nonvocal. Nonvocal signs in turn may draw on sound production and interpretation, as in whistles and clapping, or may involve any other sense modality – such as vision, olfaction, taste, and touch, with vision paramount, whether through gesture, dress styles, or architecture.

Another foundational distinction made in nonverbal communication centers on context, especially whether face-to-face, more generally interpersonal, or between more remote actors (Goffman, 1963). Contemporary media have introduced many innovations for nonverbal communication. Cell-phone use is verbal, leading to some ordinary nonverbal signs accompanying speech being masked by the medium while others are exaggerated. Emailing represents the verbal both nonverbally and nonvocally, in writing; yet further nonvocal and vocal nonverbal expression seeps in through emoticons and yet-to-be standardized strings of icons, indexes, and symbols.

Finally, sign languages for the deaf, such as American Sign Language (ASL), are quintessentially both nonverbal and nonvocal communication (Armstrong et al., 1995). These constitute, however, genuine languages with full syntactic and productive properties, which cannot be said for so-called body language (Eibl-Eibesfeldt, [1967] 1975) or for the communication systems of other animals (Rauch and Carr, 1980).

Semiotic research on nonverbal communication by linguists, anthropologists, cognitive psychologists, and others ranges from the experimental (often quantitative, considering individual, internal, and microunits of analysis) to the naturalistic (usually qualitative, assessing social, relational, embodied, and emergent units of analysis) (Scherer and Ekman, 1982; Poyatos, 1992). Nonverbal communication is generally defined as the aspect of communication that is not expressed in words. Under the assumptions that 'one cannot not communicate' (Watzlawick et al., 1967, p. 51) and that all movements are to some degree expressive (Wiener et al., 1972), all nonverbal behaviors are subsumed under this heading.

As this definition suggests, nonverbal communication encompasses a wide range of behaviors, some of which may not even be considered as behaviors by all. Thus, next to such more obvious nonverbal behaviors as facial, vocal and postural expressions, touch, proxemics and gaze, we can also list physical attractiveness, facial morphology, as well as such behavioral choices as hair style, clothing, and adornment or more generally appearance. Some researchers have even included material objects, which serve communicative functions within a society under this heading (e.g., a parlor organ, Ames, 1980).

The scientific study of nonverbal behavior is usually traced to Darwin's seminal work *On the Expressions of the Emotions in Man and Animal* (1872/1965). Darwin's basic message was that emotion expressions are evolved and (at least at some point in the past) adaptive and he described animal and human emotionally expressive behaviors in order to support this point. Other early important work in the field came from anthropology with work on kinesics, the study of body movement (Birdwhistell, 1970), and proxemics (the

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study of personal space, Hall, 1963). Important early overview articles were written in the early second half of the twentieth century (Duncan Jr, 1969; Miller et al., 1959; Wiener et al., 1972) and in 1972 a classic edited book was published by Hinde (1972) with chapters ranging from the communication in lower vertebrates and invertebrates (Thorpe, 1972) to cultural influences on nonverbal communication in humans (Leach, 1972).

In fact, nonverbal communication is inherently multidisciplinary and has been of interest to a variety of fields including, next to psychology and linguistics, also medicine, sociology, anthropology, ethology, and law to name just a few. As such, a wide range of studies have accumulated a rich body of literature. Research on nonverbal communication has addressed both the communication of states in humans and animals – most often emotions – and the communication of states. The latter goes with regard to the expressive features that characterize certain states – for example, “the loud voice of extraversion” (Scherer, 1978) and with regard to first impressions in humans. It is, however, the case that by and large, especially with regard to humans, this literature is heavily biased toward the study of facial expressions, and in particular facial expressions of emotions. Other research is devoted to paralinguistic aspects such as voice quality and gestures, and more recently gaze has attracted attention again. The other aspects of nonverbal communication, however, have been relatively neglected.

In the present context, I will, therefore, emphasize research on facial expressions of emotions in humans. In what follows I will first briefly describe how facial expressions are measured, before turning to models of nonverbal behavior and then research on the meaning of facial expressions. In this context, I will allude to newer research on the importance of gaze as well as briefly mention research on the dyadic synchronization of nonverbal behavior. The final section will be devoted to the role of nonverbal behavior in first impressions.

Conclusion

Nonverbal communication is pervasive in both face-to-face and mediated communication. Because much of nonverbal communication operates automatically and often outside of awareness, it provides an efficient means of regulating our social contacts with others. The determinants of biology, culture, communication. Nevertheless, the flexibility and utility of nonverbal communication are evident in several distinct functions, including providing information, regulating interaction, expressing intimacy, exercising influence, and managing impressions. Thus, the complementary behavioral and social judgment tracks of nonverbal communication constitute an indispensable system for navigating our social worlds. entire line of research devoted to the role of facial physiognomy and attractiveness in impression ratings of dominance, intelligence, sociability, trustworthiness, and other traits of strangers. Yet, most nonverbal communication in social interaction is dynamic, involving faces and bodies in motion. This article explores nonverbal communication research that has focused on both static and dynamic expression through facial cues and body movements, the methods used to capture dynamic nonverbal communication, and the results of studies of both static and dynamic nonverbal cues in the process of impression formation. We will also discuss methodologies used to capture and study nonverbal behavior, as well as implications and applications of nonverbal communication research for practice.

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People's word. January 17, 2015