

GENDER COMPONENTS IN POSE-NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

Posture is one of the main units of non-verbal communication, and it is an important position of the human body held by interlocutors for a certain period. Posture is a component part of non-verbal communication that conveys information, through which the interlocutors express their mutual attitude, and during the conversation, it reflects the emotional state of the interlocutor and performs the function of expressing feelings.

Keywords: posture, non-verbal behavior, components, vertical, horizontal.

G.V. According to Kreidlin, "a pose is a general body configuration, which is more stable than other parts of the body - hand or leg gestures, because it is a biological state of the body"[1]. V.A. Labunskaya describes the relationship as a sign of a certain emotional and intellectual-volitional state that provides information about personal characteristics and forms of addressing the partner [2]. Despite the fact that a pose is divided into several components, it creates a holistic picture of a person's non-verbal behavior. According to researchers, if a pose is analyzed by dividing it into several components, its meaning will be lost, that is, it will lose the value of sending information during communication and will be misinterpreted. Only by perceiving the pose as a whole and by understanding non-verbal behavior well can one get full information about the inner state of the interlocutor.

Researchers have developed a classification of all types of poses. Rome Birdistelo suggested the following poses: 1) a pose showing a high status (proud head posture, straight posture) 2) a posture indicating a low status (bowing, forward body style) 3) the same postures (equal status) [3].

K.M. Abisheva divided the pose into the following: open pose, closed pose, contradictory pose, protected pose, self-confident-assertive pose, and emotional, pictorial and socially protected pose [4].

Gender analysis of different poses used by men and women in Uzbek society provides a typology of poses in terms of contrast between men and women. And in



this respect, we distinguish between feminine poses and masculine poses. When characterizing the pose of a man and a woman, we take into account the distance between them, more precisely, the angle of direction between them, in other words, the angle at which this person approaches the interlocutor. Position in communication expresses a positive or negative attitude towards interlocutors. In this case, that is, when the interlocutors are facing each other, this angle is equal to zero, or the direction is assumed correct. J. Wainwright identifies symmetric and asymmetric types of orientations. Symmetrical agreement is represented by face-to-face, strictly the same orientation of the body. Asymmetric agreement is when one of the interlocutors looks at the other at different angles or in an oblique position. The direction of the body can be vertical or horizontal. In a horizontal position, it is very important how the interlocutor is facing you: facing or looking back. In the vertical position, attention is paid to the height: whether the interlocutor is taller or shorter than you are.

The pose is "**sitting down**" (**sitting with the whole body relaxed**). This pose is mostly characteristic of men, it is rarely found in women. Even when sitting, men lean more than women. In this proxemic behavior of men and women, their moral significance is great. If the interlocutor drops his body and leans back, it means that he does not want to continue the conversation. It is the postures associated with the arms, legs, head, and body that are reflected differently depending on the human gender, and the moral values of the posture, taking into account the gender differences, form the basis of normative etiquette in different cultures.

Lowering the head is used by women in both cultures and expresses guilt and guilt. Uzbek women use this pose even when they are shy. *Gerald looked at her bowed head and shuffled his feet uneasily. "It is not crying you are?" he questioned, fumbling at her chin, trying to turn her face furrowed with pity* [5].

Gender analysis of the poses also showed that the two sexes used different poses. Men use open and closed poses, for example, "squatting" is a symmetrical orientation. Women sometimes suffer from uneven postures, postures that behave properly and the body orientation is asymmetrical.

Literature

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