

# THE FUNCTIONS OF NONVERBAL MEANS IN DIALOGIC SPEECH

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**ANNOTATION.** Nonverbal means are wordless means of communication, such as gestures, tone of voice, eye contacts, facial expressions can be used in conjunction with verbal means or give a special communicative meaning. Nonverbal means help to guide people in different social situations, as well as to regulate their behavior, understand each other, and understand social norms. In dialogic speech, nonverbal means perform a number of important functions. This scientific article analyzes and explains the functions of nonverbal means in dialogic speech using examples from various works, such as, functions between individuals, the symbolic, figurative, adaptive, emphasis, complementary, contrasting, repetitive, and substituting functions.

**KEYWORDS:** nonverbal means, dialogic speech, gestures, verbal means, addresser, addressee, speaker, linguistic means,

## I. INTRODUCTION

When people exchange ideas with each other, they move differently through different parts of their bodies. Speech is usually associated with various bodily movements. For example, a speaker can change body movements by moving his head, moving his eyebrows up and down, squinting, moving his eyes in different directions, moving his hands in different directions. Such actions, coordinated in several different ways and to some degree to the flow of speech, seem to be embossed with the rhythm of speech, and are considered to have a meaningful meaning that is consistent with meaning through verbal expression. It should also be noted that in dialogic speech, speech obtained in conjunction with kinesics provides a richer interpretation of the meaning of the word being expressed.

## II. THE MAIN PART

Nonverbal means are faster than verbal means, so they are considered an important attribute of communication. In the process of dialogue, the effect of nonverbal means is more effective than that of verbal expression. It is known that in the process of dialogue, people exchange ideas with each other, have different information, and in dialogic speech use not only verbal means, but also nonverbal means. Accordingly, Buber pointed out that dialogue can consist not only of words, but also of silence and various wordless actions (gestures) [3,19]. Gestures, facial expressions, body movements, various situations in the voice, additional means of communication, complete the content of communication, add clarity. A person expresses information concisely and succinctly in a lively speech, actively using verbal and nonverbal means to increase the emotionality and sensitivity of the thought. When people communicate with each other, the process of conveying certain information to the listener is characterized by hand, head, shoulder, torso, facial movements, loud or low and short or length of voice, intermittent pronunciation of words. Nonverbal communication can come through

traits that include the speaker's behavior, vocal traits, appearance, and behavior [5]. Indeed, nonverbal communication is defined as wordless communication. These include visual behaviors such as facial expressions: eyes, touch, and tone of voice, as well as less obvious messages, clothing, status, and spatial distance between two or more people. Everything, including material objects, physical space, and time systems. Verbal speech may not be used, but nonverbal communication may not be used, even silence speaks. Eugen Raudsepp emphasizes that nonverbal communication is more reliable, honest and clear than verbal communication. Nonverbal means are more spontaneous; less controlled or altered, and are a mirror for people's true feelings and attitudes [7, 83 - 85]. Nonverbal tools reveal people's thoughts and feelings.

Nonverbal communication means help to guide people in different social situations, as well as to regulate their behavior, understand each other, and understand social norms. Nonverbal communication is used to convey information about a person's racial and social characteristics, their mental, physical and emotional state, attitude to a particular situation or a particular person or object, as well as the psychological climate in the community. An important function of nonverbal communication is the exchange of information about individual characteristics between the subjects of communication, such as self-esteem, temperament, kindness. The functions of nonverbal means have been interpreted differently by linguists. Including V.P. According to Konetskaya, nonverbal means, like verbal means, perform a basic function, such as communicative-informative, as well as special functions, such as pragmatic and expressive, which are activated in different situations. The informative function provides information about an object or person, their characteristics, activities, and location. The pragmatic direction performs the following specific functions: communication and feedback, self-introduction, social orientation, motivation, and control functions. Expression functions include functions such as sensitivity, emotionality, and flexibility [9. 124 p.]. Indeed, the scientist emphasized the tasks of the use of nonverbal means in communication, focusing on the semantic features of the nonverbal means used in the communication process. Also, Ekman and Friesen (1969) have pointed out that certain nonverbal behaviors may only be indicative rather than communicative, that is, they may be informative about some characteristic of the sender but not readily identifiable by others as having information value[12;30].

It should also be noted that some linguists have also noted the syntactic functions of nonverbal means. For example, I.N. Gorelov and K.F. Sedov points out that nonverbal parts of communication can perform the functions of speech parts: subject, predicate, adverbial modifier, direct and indirect object [10; 56].

Also, N.V. According to Nakashidze, in the process of communication, nonverbal means perform the following communicative functions:

- Accompanying linguistic means in the speech process;
- Individual users in the speech process; [11. 110].

The scientist distinguished the functions of nonverbal means according to their activity in the general case. While these tasks are easy to articulate, they do not fully reveal the functions of nonverbal means in speech.

Nonverbal means perform a number of functions (Capper, V. M. Pogolsha, N. V. Kazarinova, U. Rourke, and V. N. Kunitsina) and play an important role in dialogic speech. Knowing the functions of nonverbal

communication helps everyone to observe their own body language and make a comfortable impression on others. In dialogic speech, nonverbal means perform the following functions:

1. **The function between individuals:** nonverbal means serve to express inner feelings in interpersonal relationships. In the process of dialogue, when speakers exchange information with each other, various nonverbal means can express their inner feelings for each other:

*Малик эшикни очди. Бола қаради-ю, сакраб ўрнидан тўрди. Чопиб келиб Маликнинг бўйнига осилди.*

- Дада!

*Малик уни қучоклаганча кўзларини юмиб, бир нафас туриб қолди. Кейин ўглининг яланғоч билакларини силаб, юзларидан ўпди.*

- Шамоллайсан. Кўрпага кира қол.

*Бола кўрпага ўралгач, дадасига илжасийб қараб қўйди...( Саида Зуннунова, “Ўкинч”, 164 б.) Malik opened the door. The boy looked up and jumped to his feet. He came running and hung on Malik's neck.*

- Dad!

*Malik closed his eyes as he hugged his and took a deep breath. He then stroked his son's bare wrists and kissed their faces.*

*"You may catch a cold." Stay in bed.*

*When the boy was wrapped in a blanket, he **smiled at** his father ... (Saida Zunnunova, "Regret", p. 164)*

In this dialogue, it is more difficult to understand the feelings of the addresser (child) and the addressee (Malik) through linguistic means (Dada! ... - You may catch a cold. Stay in bed.). In this case, their feelings were clearly expressed by nonverbal means. For example, the fact that the child jumped up, ran, and hung on Malik's neck is *a sign of boundless joy and love*, Malik closed his eyes as he hugged him and kissed his son's wrists and kissed his face - *longing and affection and the child's smile*. This means that people's inner feelings towards each other can be expressed more by different gestures and paralinguistic means than by linguistic means.

2. **Symbolic function:** mainly gestures are used to convey a specific message. In dialogic speech, the addresser uses nonverbal means to convey the purpose he or she wants to express to the addressee, and the addressee can understand what the addresser means through these nonverbal actions:

- Ўзинг бора қол бизникига.

- Уйга айтмаган эдим. Қара, кун ботай деб қолибди. Хайр, - у дугонасининг қўлини қисиб, ёлғиз қолдириб кетайтганига кечирим сўрагандек ялинчоқ назар билан унга бир тикилди-да, одамлар орасига шўнғиди.

- Шахзода! Телефон қилиб тур!

*Шахзода ялт этиб орқасига угирилди, ўрнидан қимирламай турган дугонасига кўзларини юмиб, бошини қимирлатиб қўйди... (Саида Зуннунова, “Гудак ҳиди”. 91-бет).*

"Come and stay with us."

"I didn't tell the house." Look, the sun is about to set. "Good-bye," she said, **shaking her friend's hand and looking at her imploringly as if to apologize for leaving her alone**, and dived into the crowd.

"Shakhzoda!" Keep calling!

Shakhzoda blinked and turned her back, **closed her eyes and shook her head** at her friend, who was not moving ... (Saida Zunnunova, "The Smell of a Baby", p. 91).

In this dialogue, the addresser (Shakhnoza) expressed her wordless apology to the addressee (friend) with his first gesture (squeezing his hand, looking at her imploringly). In the latter case, the addresser confirmed by closing his eyes and shaking his head.

3. **Visual function:** in dialogic speech, nonverbal means are used to indicate the size, shape, distance, etc. of something. It also provides information about the identity of the interlocutor, his temperament, social status, his belonging to a particular culture or group, his personal qualities and characteristics, his emotional state in a particular situation:

- *Тинчликми?*

*Дадам негадир кўзини яширди:*

- *Одамзоднинг аҳволи шу экан-да, - деди хўрсиниб. – Ҳабиба буви омонатини топирибди.*

- *Вой...вой, бечора! – оймнинг ранги қув ўчганча шундай инграб юбордики, қўрқиб кетган укам бир зум олазарак бўлиб турди-да, чириллаб йиғлай бошлади. – кеча борганимда тузалиб қолувди-ку! – оймнинг кўзидан тирқираб ёш чиқиб кетди. Укамни силтаб кўрпачага ўтқазди-ю, икки кафти билан юзини тўсганча ўкириб юборди.*

- *Начора, кун битган-да, - деди дадам томогини бўғган кўз ёшидан овози хириллаб...(Ўткир Ҳошимов, "Дунёнинг ишлари", 81-бет).*

"What is matter?"

*For some reason my father hid his eyes:*

*"That's the condition of man," he said with a sigh. – Grandmother Habiba gave up the ghost.*

*"Oh ... oh, Poor!" As my mother's face faded and moaned so loudly that my frightened brother looked weird for a moment and began to cry. "She recovered when I went last night!" Tears welled up in my mother's eyes. She shook my brother into the blanket and shouted, covering his face with two palms.*

*"Deplorably, her day is over," said my father, his voice hoarse with tears in his throat ... (Utkir Hoshimov, World Affairs, p. 81).*

In the dialogue, the speakers expressed their emotional state in a particular situation through nonverbal means. If the addresser (father) *hides his eyes and sighs* and does not want to convey the sad message, the addressee (mother) *groans and tears come out of his eyes* when she receives the information - she is stressed by the

unexpected message, *shakes the child on the blanket - nervous, two palms screaming as she covers her face with - represents a strong grief.*

4. **Adaptive function:** used as a means of confidence, self-comfort; often unintentional activities, such as playing with hair, stroking the beard, talking with a pen or cigarette:

*Бу гал Оллоёров дош беролмай кўзини четга олди.*

— *Ҳа, ярамаслар!.. — Оллоёров муштини тугди. — Хулиганлар! Бунақаларни топиш ҳам ҳазил гап эмас. Одам ўлдиради-ю, мана мен, деб турармиди?! Аллақачон қочиб кетгандир?.*

— *Шу ерда бўлиши ҳам мумкин, — деди капитан. Оллоёров ят этиб унга қаради-ю, дарров кўзини олди.*

*Бошқа одам буни сезмаслиги мумкин эди, лекин зажигалкасини ўйнаб ўтирган капитан Алиев сезди ва бепарволик билан сўхбатдошидан сўради:*

— *Нима дейсиз?*

— *Бўлиши мумкин, — рози бўлди Оллоёров... (Ўлмас Ўмарбеков, "Ёз ёмғири", 63- бет.)*

This time Olloyorov could not bear and looked away.

"Yes, they're naughty!" Olloyorov **clenched his fist**. "Hooligans!" Finding such ones is no joke either. They would kill a man, he wouldn't say, "Here I am" Already run away?

"It could be here," said the captain. Olloyorov glanced at him and immediately **hid his eyes**.

The other man may not have noticed it, but Captain Aliyev, **who was playing with his lighter**, noticed it and carelessly asked his interlocutor:

"What do you say?"

- Maybe, - agreed Olloyorov... (Ulmas Umarbekov, "Summer Rain", p. 63)

There are several nonverbal means in this dialogue (he rolls his eyes, clenches his fist, rolls his eyes, the captain is playing with his lighter), which conveys various messages to the addressee. The addresser (captain) playing the lighter distracts the listener and expresses self-confidence. During the speech process, the speaker pays more attention to hand movements. The Spanish-Roman rhetorician Quintilian points out that the movements of other parts of the body only help the speaker, while the hands can almost speak [8]. In this way he condemned that hand movements express a certain meaning in speech. Facial, head, and body movements, for example, are also part of the speech process, but they are more likely to help the person to whom the speech is directed to express emotions and attitudes, to emphasize or differentiate speech in different ways.

5. **EMPHASIS:** Nonverbal means often emphasize certain parts of a verbal message. For example, raising an eyebrow is a surprise; finger wagging protest; eyebrow twitching represents anger, dislike, or amazement:

- *Нима бўлди? - довдираброқ.*

Гули креслога ўтираркан, қошини чимирди.

- Мана, сизлар эскилик сарқитини йўқотиши керак, у-бу деб ёзасиз, тўғрими?

Индамай бош силкидим.

- Унақа бўлса нимага кўзингизнинг олдида бўп турган сарқитга қариши курашмайсиз?

Кўрдимки, рўпарамда черта ўйнаб юрган қизалоқ эмас, жиддий одам ўтирибди.

- Кечирасиз, - дедим сизсираб. – нима бўлди ўзи?
- Совчи деган гап қаёқдан чиққан? – Гули жаҳл билан қўл силтади. – Ҳали униси келади қийшайиб, ҳали буниси келади, туғунини осилтириб!... (Ўткир Ҳошимов, “Дунёнинг ишлари”, 50-бет).

"What happened?" - more confused.

Guli frowned as she sat in the chair.

"Look, you write that it is necessary to get rid of the old, don't you?"

*I nodded silently.*

"Then why don't you fight against the relic in front of you?"

*I saw a serious person sitting in front of me, not a girl playing a cricket.*

"I'm sorry," I whispered. - What happened?

"Where did the word 'matchmaker' come from?" Guli **shakes her hand angrily**. - He is still coming, he is still bending, he is still coming, hanging his knot! ... (Utkir Hoshimov, "The affairs of the world", p. 50).

In the given dialogue, the speaker (Guli) emphasizes the message by involuntary nonverbal means (*frowning, waving his hand angrily*) while speaking. The gestures in this dialogue - frowning and waving - signaled anger.

It should also be noted that in the use of nonverbal means, a particular situation, i.e. context, is important. In particular, a gesture can have different meanings in different situations. For example, frowning meant anger in the dialogue above, but wonder in the dialogue below.

Қиз кулди. Унинг кулгиси худди духобадек юмиоқ эди.

— Ҳали бир йил бор.

— Ҳуш, режалар қандай?

Қиз қошларини чимириб, унга қаради.

— Қандай режа?

— Битириб, нима қилмоқчисиз?

— Қайдам?. — Қиз елкаларини қисди. — Нима дейишса, шу. (Ўлмас Ўмарбеков, “Ёз ёмғири”, 5 бет.)

*The girl smiled. His smile was as soft as velvet.*

*"There's still a year."*

*- So, what are the plans?*

*The girl frowned and looked at him.*

*"What plan?"*

*"What do you want to do when you graduate?"*

*"I don't know?" She **shrugged**. "That's what they say." (Ulmas Umarbekov, "Summer Rain", page 5)*

The nonverbal actions in this dialogue - frowning and shrugging - have been expressions of surprise and amazement.

**6. COMPLEMENTARY:** nonverbal communication also reinforces the overall tone or attitude of verbal communication. For example, a state of lowering of the head or a state of depression may be accompanied by words expressing sadness; standing, smiling, and animated movement accompany the verbal expression of joy. In dialogic speech, nonverbal means accompanying the verbal means in reflecting the speakers' relationship to each other, complementing the speakers' speech:

**Ранг-қути ўчган** Турдибек Акбарга яқин келиб отдан тушиди, жиловни рикобдорига бериб, ёш подшоһнинг қаришисида **юкунди, сўнг унинг узангисини ўпиб йиғлаб юборди:**

- *Амирзодам, Худо сизга қувват берсин! Ҳазратимдан айрилиб қолдик! – Турдибек фақат бу мусибатдангина эмас, Деҳлини душманга топшириб келатганидан ҳам қуюниб, **елкалари силкиниб хўнграб** гапирди: - Суянган тоғимиз энди йўқ! Деҳли ҳам иликдан кетди!*

*Отасини эслаб кўзи ёшланган Акбар сўнгги гапдан озорланиб сўради:*

*-Фармойиши етиб бормадимми?... ... (Пиримқул Қодиров, "Ҳумоюн ва Акбар, 333 бет).*

*Turdibek, whose **face became pale**, approached Akbar, dismounted, handed the reins to his clerk, loaded himself in front of the young king, and then **kissed his apron and wept:***

*"My lord, may God give you strength! We have lost our Lord! " Not only because of this tragedy, but because of the surrender of Delhi to the enemy, Turdibek **shrugged his shoulders and sighed**. We don't have the mountain we are leaning on anymore! Delhi is gone too!*

*Akbar, who was in tears remembering his father, was annoyed by the last word and asked:*

*- Didn't you receive the order ? ... ... (Pirimkul Kadyrov, Humoyun and Akbar, p. 333).*

In the given dialogue, the addresser (Turdibek) conveys the sad news (Hazrat's death and handing over Delhi to the enemy) not only through linguistic means but also through nonverbal actions (face became pale, *kissed his apron and wept*, crying and shrugging his shoulders). The nonverbal means in this dialogue have been in sync with the verbal means, complementing the speaker's speech.

**7. CONFRONTATION:** Nonverbal communication sometimes denies a verbal message voluntarily, sometimes involuntarily, such as telling friends and family members that they are in good condition, even though there are tears in their eyes and a trembling voice. When nonverbal means and verbal means contradict each other in a communication process, nonverbal means become reliable:

- *Айтинг, айтинг. Сиз менинг ойиммасмисиз? Нега алдайсиз?! Қани менинг ойим?!*

**Баҳрининг ранги докадек оқариб кетди. Қўлидаги қир шалоп этиб тоғорага тушиди. Кўник кўли билан уни маҳкам қучоқлади.**

- *Бекор гап! Қайси ноинсоф айтди? Ўзим туққанман сени, ўзим!*

Низом силтаниб унинг қучоғидан чикди...(Саида Зуннунова, “Ўшанда ҳам куз эди”. 125-б.)

"Tell me, tell me." Aren't you my mother? Why are you cheating?! Where is my mother?!

**The color of Bahri turned pale. The laundry in her hand slammed into the sink. she hugged her tightly with her foam hand.**

"Falsehood! Who said dishonestly? I gave birth to you, myself!"

Nizam shook and came out of his arms ... (Saida Zunnunova, "Then it was autumn". P. 125)

In the given dialogue, the speaker's opinion (Falsehood! Who said dishonestly? I gave birth to you, myself!) She denied by her nonverbal actions (the color turned pale, the laundry in her hand fell into the sink). It is well known that if the addresser's speech contradicts his or her nonverbal actions, the addressee considers the nonverbal means to be correct, rather than more words. It should also be noted that nonverbal means are more accurate than verbal means, and when a speaker utters one message, nonverbal means can convey a completely different message [4].

**8. REPETITION:** nonverbal means can return the information transmitted by verbal means. In dialogue, the speaker involuntarily repeats gestures while expressing his speech. In this case, nonverbal means do not add additional information to the message or give it a new meaning:

*Такси ҳайдаб келган йигит уни кўриб шошиб қолди. Машина эшигини очиб ёрдамлашар экан:*

- *Докторгами? – деди безовталиқ билан.*
- *Йўқ, - Тоштемур **бошини қимирлатди**, - ўтиб кетади. Эсимни тинибманки, оғрийди. – У аста хўрсиниб олдида, борадиган ерларини тушунтирди...(Саида Зуннунова, “Азоб”. 151-бет.)*

*The young man who was driving the taxi saw him and hurried away. He helped open the car door:*

*"To the doctor?" He said anxiously.*

*"No," said Toshtemir, **shaking his head**. It has hurt since I was child. - He sighed slowly and explained where he was going ... (Saida Zunnunova, "Azob", p. 151)*

The gesture (nodded) used in the dialogue above repeats the verbal message (No). This nonverbal tool used by the speaker to express an opinion semantically replicated the information understood by saying “No”. The expression of thought through both verbal unity and nonverbal means served to increase the impact of the act of denial. It should also be noted that most nonverbal means do not come in isolation from verbal means and some complement verbal means [6; 26].

**9. Substitution:** nonverbal means can replace verbal means. For example, the speaker can send the message to the listener through nonverbal means, such as shaking his head to confirm the message or pointing the remaining fingers in the palm of his hand while raising the thumb to praise:

- *Келин-куёв ўйнаймиз, - деди. – Салима, сен келин. Куёв ким бўлсин? Адҳамми?*

*Салима бош чайқади.* Акбар Адизни кўрсатган эди, *қизча яна бош чайқади.* Шунда Адиз:

- *Акбарми? – деб сўради.*

*Салима оҳуникидай чиройли кўзларини ерга қаратиб суккут сақлади.* Бу унинг рози бўлгани эди... (Пиримқул Қодиров, “Хумоюн ва Акбар” 282-б).

"We will play “the bride and groom”," he said. - Salima, you will be the bride. Who will be the groom? Will Adham be?

Salima **nods**. Akbar had pointed to Adiz, and the girl **nodded** again. Then Aziz:

"Will Akbar be?" He asked.

Salima remained in silent, keeping her beautiful eyes on the ground. This was her consent ... (Pirimqul Kadyrov, “Humoyun and Akbar” p. 282).

In this dialogue, nonverbal means were used instead of linguistic means. The nonverbal means used by the speaker (nodding, keeping her eyes on the ground in silence) convey messages of denial and affirmation without verbal means. It should also be noted that some nonverbal means differ in different cultures [2]. This means that when an addresser uses nonverbal means in a dialogue, the addressee must have information about those nonverbal means in order to receive the message correctly.

## CONCLUSION

By analyzing the examples given above, we have come to the conclusion that nonverbal means can perform several functions in dialogic speech. In the process of communication, nonverbal means can replace, amplify, complement, repeat, or completely contradict verbal means. It should also be noted that in dialogic speech, nonverbal means accompany verbal means and serve to make the speech meaningful and convincing. When dialogic speech uses nonverbal means based on the psychological state, knowledge and skills of the addresser and the addressee, the speech is meaningful and free from misunderstandings.

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