

**CULTURALLY DETERMINED DIFFERENCES IN NON-VERBAL
COMMUNICATION**

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the culturally determined differences of non-verbal communication, it talks about non-verbal means of communication that are unique and mutually different from different peoples and nations.

Keywords: verbal, non-verbal, paralinguistic means, dialogue, communication, kinetic unit, extra-linguistic language units, language units, communication, gestures

Knowing the language well, if we are not familiar with the rules of conduct and communication symbols accepted in our country, there is a risk of not understanding our foreign interlocutor.

Facial expressions and gestures can convey different meanings in different cultural and ethnic groups, although many facial expressions and gestures are universal. Ethnography is closely related to this. The "culture" of a people (tribe) consists of a system of many characteristic features, in particular, a method of communication (language, gestures, facial expressions).

As a rule, the more south, the more vividly people gesture, the richer their facial expressions and sign language. In Europe, Italians use the most gestures: for example, they express their admiration for a woman's beauty in at least five ways.

If we knock or ring the door that we want to enter, the Congolese will not allow it, they describe the sound with a sound: "kokorroko".

To say "no", Turks do not tie their heads from shoulder to shoulder, but raise their heads and click their tongues. In Arabs, it is permissible to bite the nail of the thumb and throw the hand forward.

And Malay negroes simply lower their eyes (we would mistake this gesture for consent). In Bulgaria, they shake their heads as a sign of agreement and nod on the contrary. Such behavior is typical of Greeks, Romanians, and Macedonian Indians. As a sign of refusal, Maltese people touch their chin with the tips of their fingers and turn the brush forward. In this case, the Japanese shake their palms from side to side.

When talking about himself, the European points his hand to his chest, and the Japanese points to his nose.

If an American makes a "get out of here" gesture with his hand, the waiter in a Buenos Aires restaurant will immediately approach him: this is usually the way he is called in his country. And an American who wants to call someone with a gesture in Europe will not wait for him, because for most Europeans this gesture means "goodbye".

For us, the gesture of an Englishman covering his eyes, mouth and ears with his hands remains incomprehensible (which means "I don't know anything"). But they have little understanding of the Russian language, where instead of saying the word "money" they rub their thumbs against their middle and index fingers.

In the USA and Italy, a side-to-side finger movement means a slight judgment or threat; Refusal in the Netherlands.

In England, a woman on the street is usually the first to greet a man.

This means that they want to give him the right, and it is the norm of politeness in England - he decides whether he wants to personally confirm his acquaintance with this person or not.

The Indonesian is friendly and nods his head almost constantly. In this, the European sees himself as inferior.

When a French or Italian hits his head, it means that he considers any idea to be stupid. If a Briton or a Spaniard slaps his palm on his forehead, he shows others that he is pleased with himself.

With the same gesture, a German expresses extreme anger towards someone. The Dutchman slaps his forehead and holds out his index finger, saying that he likes the idea but thinks it's a little crazy.

If they raise the middle finger instead of the thumb, then it has the insulting meaning of "sit". In Greece, the thumbs-up gesture means "shut up." For Italians, it means the number "1". In Holland, twisting the index finger in the temple means that someone has said a clever phrase.

The linked index fingers of an Arab say that he is offering you friendship, but to avoid misunderstandings, remember that in Morocco they warn of enmity with this gesture.

In Germany, raised eyebrows mean surprise; An expression of skepticism in England.

An American connects his thumb and index finger in the form of the letter "o" and says with this gesture: "everything is fine." A Japanese, based on the symbols accepted in his country, decides that the American is asking for money, while in France this gesture means "zero" or "nothing". In Turkey and Greece, this gesture can be taken as a reference to the interlocutor's homosexuality.

Americans mistake Japanese servicemen for shameless Ransomware and humiliate them, because they constantly raise their palms up, inviting them to pass. They do not receive advice, and do not know that they are incriminating themselves with the gesture used by American beggars.

Accustomed to freedom of communication, the American does not believe in the low bowing and stiff posture of the Japanese who constantly nod their heads. Although the Japanese does not agree with this at all, it simply shows that he is listening and perceiving. But to the Japanese, the habit of Americans putting their feet on the table with strangers seems the height of indecency.

An Italian shows disbelief by touching his index finger to his nose. The same gesture in Dutch means to be drunk about the speaker or someone.

When a Frenchman is happy about something, he interlaces the tips of three fingers, brings them to his lips, and raises his chin high and sends a soft kiss into the air. If he rubs the bottom of the nose with his index finger, then he does not believe who he is talking about.

The Miskito people of Honduras kiss the noses of their young children and call it "hearing their smell."

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