

## FORMS OF EXPRESSION OF VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL SPEECH IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Annotation:** This paper explores the various forms of verbal and non-verbal speech expressions in English and Uzbek languages. It analyzes linguistic features, cultural implications, and communication patterns. The study compares how verbal and non-verbal cues function in both languages, considering phonetics, gestures, facial expressions, and body language. Findings highlight the similarities and differences shaped by cultural and linguistic traditions.

**Key Words:** Verbal speech, non-verbal communication, English, Uzbek, gestures, linguistic expression, cultural differences.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье исследуются различные формы вербальных и невербальных речевых выражений в английском и узбекском языках. В нем анализируются лингвистические особенности, культурные последствия и модели общения. В исследовании сравнивается, как вербальные и невербальные сигналы действуют на обоих языках, учитывая фонетику, жесты, мимику и язык тела. Результаты подчеркивают сходства и различия, сформированные культурными и языковыми традициями.

**Ключевые слова:** устная речь, невербальное общение, английский, узбекский язык, жесты, языковое выражение, культурные различия.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida og'zaki va og'zaki bo'lmagan nutqiy ifodalarning turli shakllari o'rganiladi. U til xususiyatlari, madaniy ta'sirlari va aloqa shakllarini tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqot fonetika, imo-ishoralar, yuz ifodalari va tana tilini hisobga olgan holda ikkala tilda og'zaki va og'zaki bo'lmagan belgilar qanday ishlashini taqqoslaydi. Topilmalar madaniy va lingvistik an'analalar bilan shakllangan o'xshashlik va farqlarni ta'kidlaydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Verbal nutq, noverbal muloqot, ingliz, o'zbek, imo-ishoralar, lingvistik ifoda, madaniy farqlar.

### **Introduction:**

Communication plays a vital role in human interaction, comprising verbal and non-verbal elements. While verbal speech involves spoken and written forms, non-verbal communication includes gestures, facial expressions, and body movements. This study examines how these forms of expression manifest in English and Uzbek languages, reflecting cultural and social dynamics.

Social behavior, which is formed in the context of the situational diversity of specific historical conditions and is determined by the peculiarities of a person's place in society, is primarily due to the ability of people to communicate with each other. The main means of communication is the language, which is a material and spiritual education. Language reflects the richness of a person's cognitive abilities in the individual and social spheres. It also allows us to fix in a material form the features of the individual and social consciousness of a person.

However, in speech communication, in addition to the usual articulatory-acoustic or verbal signs for natural languages, certain additional systems of signs of a non-acoustic and non-verbal nature are used. It is these signs that have become the objects of study of such non-linguistic disciplines as proxemics, takesics and kinesics, the first of which got its name from the English “proximity” i.e. “proximity” (the term was proposed by the American scientist E. A. Tolstoy). Hall [4 p.22] denotes the effects of the spatial organization of communication, as well as the influence of territories, orientation, and distance between people on the nature of interpersonal communication. Kinesics was an integral part of the “most linguistic” disciplines dealing with nonverbal means of communication - paralinguistics. In general, paralinguistics studies the functional use of nonverbal means in the formation of specific speech utterances, namely: prosodic phenomena, such as speech tempo, voice timbre, pausation, intonation, melody, etc., and kinetic phenomena in the form of body movements as a set of purposeful movements and postures, proxemics as the location of people communicating relative to each other, gestures, facial expressions, behavior, etc. A well - known linguist Yu. S. Stepanov, “by exchanging activities and products of activity, by demonstrating fragments of routine role behavior, intentional violations of the rules of speech and non-speech behavior, gestures, sitting manners, furniture placement, emotional intonation, unconscious word selection, etc.”. [10. p.82]. A detailed description of the cause of non-verbal gestures, sign language we find in the article by A. V. Filippov, “Audio language”, “language” gestures” in which the author explains: “sign language” applies if: a) between the interlocutors far distance; b) there is a big noise; c) the interlocutors do not know the language of each other but rely on clarity and visual notification metaphorical gestures; d) one of the interlocutor’s deficient voice or hearing non-verbal means; e) the solemnity of the situation does not allow you to say out loud, f) you need to observe complete silence; g) the person does not want to interrupt someone’s verbal speech; h) the person wants to hide the thought from a part of those present and tell something only to one or several of them; and the person cannot speak for some reason. Sometimes a person prefers to show a gesture rather than say a word for the sake of brevity and simplicity, to emphasize their disinclination to talk, or believing that a gesture is more expressive than a word. Gestures are used when giving information to animals (tapping on the knee-a sign to the dog “come here”, a gesture “to swing threateningly”, “whip” - a sign to go faster, etc.), as well as if they combine reflexivity and intentional giving of information outside to the interlocutor (to jump up with joy). A special series is traditionally ritual gestures that have a certain denotativebut-connotative meaning (standing at attention, shaking hands, kissing the banner)” [2, p.141]. As for verbal speech, the oral presentation of ideas is used in a normal speech situation, i.e., subject: spatial proximity of the interlocutors, the relative silence of their knowledge of words of the language, ability to speak and hear if it is not contrary to any rules, does not lead to unpleasant consequences, if there is no need to hide your thoughts from nearby. Sign language is used in the absence of at least one of the above conditions or the presence of at least one of the opposite of the above conditions; it has the qualities that at other times comes to the aid of an ineffective or impossible manifestation of oral speech — sign language does not sound, gestures are visible further than words are heard, often more pictographic, visual than words. Therefore, the study of the processes of verbal information transmission should always be based on both verbal and non-verbal factors (or, as Charles Bally wrote, articulate and non-articulate signs). Many linguists, such as G. V. Kolshansky, believed that the involvement of non-verbal means in communication is not dictated by the inferiority of the language system, any gap in its structure, but only by external circumstances related to the nature of communication: compliance with a certain pace of conversation, emphasizing the meaning of the statement, introducing a personal attitude to the

message, etc. But each language, having unique advantages, has a whole scale of small and large disadvantages, which consist in the poor adaptability of a given language to express a particular type of content. In addition, each language has its own favorable and unfavorable external conditions of communication, which determine the external determinant. This position has always been noted in his works by the founder of system linguistics G. P. Melnikov and his students. The purpose of non-verbal means is determined by their indirect inclusion in the act of utterance and their performance of the following functions: 1) the functions of the auxiliary element to achieve unambiguity of communication in connection with the generalized and polysemantic nature of the actual language means; 2) the functions of compensation for certain linguistic means eliminated for one reason or another in the real communication process.

### Methods:

The research employs a comparative linguistic and socio-cultural approach. Data were collected through:

- Literature review on linguistic and non-verbal communication studies.
- Observation of native speakers in social contexts.
- Analysis of traditional and modern communication patterns in both languages.
- In order to analyze the cultural peculiarities of verbal expressions in two cultures some research methods have been made use of which include descriptive, comparative and contrastive. In this article descriptive method serves to define some scholars' standpoints on terms or notions such as culture, verbal communication and others, comparative and contrastive ones have helped to identify similar and dissimilar peculiarities of verbal expressions in both English and Uzbek culture. Interest in the speech act as a whole, including the speech act as an act of expression, as well as the intention of the speaker and his effect on the listener, entail consideration of the speech act as an event of verbal communication, that is, as an active social interaction. This approach, which was not clearly outlined in contemporary science until the last decade, was actively developed as early as the 1920s and 1930s by M.M Bakhtin and L.S Vygotskiy. In their search for an adequate theory of verbal communication, contemporary Soviet and other researchers are increasingly returning to this legacy. The theory of verbal communication or "metalinguistics", as Bakhtin called it, was the focus of his work for decades. As early the 1920s, his works "The Problem of Content, Material and Form in Verbal Arts", "Discourse in Life and Discourse in Poetry", "Marxism and the Philosophy of Language", "The Construction of an Utterance", "The Problems in the Work of Dostoevskiy" contain the kernels of ideas that could be used to inform a fully complete and original theory. In later works, Bakhtin elaborates and adds to this theory [1; P.96-97]. As soon as we look closely at conversation in general, we see that it involves much more than using languages to state propositions or convey facts. We also very rarely use language monologically and such uses are clearly marked. The unmarked use is dialogical, that is, we speak with another or others in various kinds of verbal give and take called conversation. Through conversation we establish and maintain relationships with others while at the same time both reflecting and creating our social reality. According to Gumperz, the term contextualization is associated with our background knowledge in conversations. He wrote that "I use the term "contextualization" to refer to speakers' and listeners' use of verbal and non-verbal signs to relate what is said at any one time and at any one place to knowledge acquired through past experience" [2; P.230]. In this article the research methodology is identified as follows: As people have the necessity for a basic local

need, they go into interaction and communicate with one another. Culture affects their feelings and emotions that may be expressed differently during the conversation. That is why, first and foremost, the role and influence of culture on communication is highlighted and two types of culture context are differentiated. Second of all, the main distinctive features of verbal communication in which verbal expressions are made use of are defined as well. Third of all, English and Uzbek verbal expressions and their similar and dissimilar peculiarities are analyzed comparatively.

### Results:

#### 1. Verbal Speech:

- English: Characterized by intonation, stress patterns, and an extensive vocabulary for expressing emotions.

- Uzbek: Rich in poetic expressions, proverbs, and indirect communication forms.

#### 2. Non-Verbal Speech:

- English: Common gestures include nodding for agreement and eye contact for engagement.

- Uzbek: Frequent use of hand gestures, bowing slightly as a sign of respect, and avoiding direct eye contact in formal settings.

Speaking in the Uzbek language characterizes with its softness, emphasizing every word in the whole sentence increases the sensitivity of speech. But in both languages, the phrase in the sentences and the loudness of the words please and “iltimos” in the sentence increases the motivation of the interlocutor to a particular activity. As a result of expressing the word in Uzbek, some consonants reduces at the end of the conversation ( beraqo-o-o, kelaqo-o-o), which is not observed in English. In both languages, clear and understandable, mild, kind words have a positive effect on the listener [4; P.66]. Contrary to Uzbek, the English language puts special emphasis on words. In order to increase the sensitivity of speech, sometimes letter of words at the end is pronounced longer.

### Discussion:

While English relies on verbal precision and directness, Uzbek communication often employs indirectness and context-based meanings. Non-verbal cues in English may have universal interpretations, whereas Uzbek gestures and expressions are more culturally nuanced. The study highlights how cultural context shapes the interpretation of verbal and non-verbal elements, influencing interpersonal interactions.

### Conclusion:

Understanding the interplay between verbal and non-verbal speech in different languages enhances cross-cultural communication. English speakers benefit from clarity and conciseness, while Uzbek speakers emphasize respect and indirectness. Future research should explore the evolution of these communication forms in a globalized context.

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