



**ANALYSIS OF THE VARIOUS NON-VERBAL AND VERBAL ASPECTS
OF SPEECH COMMUNICATION**

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of paralinguistic tools in human communication, their components, nonverbal aspects of verbal communication, and cross-cultural differences.

Key words

Voice and tone, Body language, communication, communication process, verbal means, non-verbal means, gesture, nonverbal communication, firm handshake, social interactions

Non-verbal signals such as facial expressions, gestures and posture play a significant role in conveying emotions. When someone is sad, happy, angry, or surprised, it often shows first in nonverbal communication. For example, a wrinkled forehead, lowered eyebrows, and slumped shoulders can indicate sadness, while a broad smile, open arms, and upright posture can indicate joy. These nonverbal signals help understand emotions and connect with others.

Nonverbal communication also plays an important role in conveying social signals and expressing status. For example, a firm handshake can convey confidence, while downcast eyes or an averted posture can convey submissiveness or insecurity. These signals influence how people perceive each other and how they act in social interactions. Nonverbal signals help form relationships and create trust. Eye contact, open gestures, and friendly touch can help build positive relationships with others. On the other hand, a lack of appropriate non-verbal communication can lead to misunderstandings and affect trust.

Paralinguistics refers to the study of the non-linguistic elements that accompany language and are parts of communication. Aspects such as tone of voice, rate of speech, emphasis, volume, pauses and intonation are explored, all of which contribute to the interpretation and understanding of spoken utterances.

The importance of paralinguistics lies in the fact that it helps us interpret and convey information beyond just words. For example, the same sentence can have completely different meanings depending on the tone and emphasis. A high, fast



tone can convey joy or excitement, while a low, slow tone can convey seriousness or sadness. These nonverbal elements of language add color to words and allow us to understand the emotional and intentional levels of communication.

In interpersonal communication, paralinguistics can also help shape and strengthen relationships. A simple example would be an encouraging tone used in comforting situations to express sympathy and concern. Through the ability to recognize and interpret the paralinguistic signals of others, we develop a deeper understanding of the feelings and intentions of our interlocutors.

Overall, paralinguistics helps us understand not only the obvious words in a conversation, but also the more subtle nuances and information conveyed by the way something is said. In this way, paralinguistics enriches our interpersonal communication and helps us grasp levels of meaning that would otherwise remain hidden. Distinguishing between verbal and nonverbal aspects of speech communication is important to understanding the complexity of human communication. Verbal aspects of speech communication are

1. **Words and Language:** Verbal communication refers to the linguistic elements that include words, phrases, and sentences that are spoken or written to convey information. These aspects are explicit and can be recorded in dictionaries and grammars.

2. **Grammar and Syntax:** Verbal communication follows syntactic and grammatical rules that define the structure of sentences, the linking of words and the structure of language. These rules vary from language to language, but are essential for the correct transmission of information.

3. **Semantics and meaning:** Verbal communication carries the semantic meaning of words and sentences to convey information. Words have specific meanings that can vary depending on the context and intention of the speaker.

Nonverbal aspects of speech communication:

- **Voice and tone:** Nonverbal communication refers to the tonality and emotional content of the voice. It makes a decisive contribution to the interpretation and meaning of an utterance.

- **Body language:** Nonverbal communication includes posture, gestures, facial expressions and eye contact. These non-verbal signals can convey additional information about the speaker's emotional state and the intention of his statement.

- **Space and distance:** Non-verbal aspects also include the use of space and distance between the communicators. Proximity or distance can greatly influence social relationships and communication dynamics.

Understanding the differences between verbal and nonverbal aspects of language communication is essential to grasp the complexity of human



communication. Both aspects work together to convey a holistic message, with non-verbal elements often complementing and reinforcing verbal communication.

The interpretation of paralinguistic features can vary greatly in different cultures. Here are some aspects to consider when examining the cultural interpretation of paralinguistic features: in many cultures, the interpretation of tone of voice varies considerably. For example, a loud or emotionally expressive tone of voice may be seen as a sign of energy and commitment in one culture, while the same tone of voice may be perceived as rude or aggressive in another culture.

The interpretation of volume and rate of speech can vary depending on cultural norms. Speaking quickly can be seen as a sign of excitement or enthusiasm in some cultures, while in others it can be interpreted as a lack of respect or patience.

The perception of breaks can be heavily influenced by cultural norms. In some cultures, a long pause can be a sign of thoughtfulness and deliberation, while in other cultures it can be understood as a sign of uncertainty or hesitation.

The way emphasis is interpreted can vary greatly from culture to culture. A strong emphasis may be seen as an expression of passion and conviction in one culture, while in another culture it may be perceived as improper or dominating.

The interpretation of intonation can greatly influence the emotional meaning of an utterance. A rising intonation that signals a question may be viewed as politeness in some cultures, while in other cultures it may be interpreted as a sign of uncertainty or doubt.

Investigating and understanding these cultural differences in the interpretation of paralinguistic features is crucial to avoid misunderstandings in intercultural communication situations. Empathy, openness to diversity, and a willingness to understand the cultural nuances of paralinguistic features are essential to achieve successful interpersonal communication in diverse cultural contexts.

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