

GENDER DISTINCTIVENESS IN THE SYSTEM OF NON-VERBAL MEANS OF STATEMENT

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Annotation

This article is devoted to the analysis of gender features in the context of nonverbal speech. Gender distinctiveness refers to the social and biological differences between genders, encompassing roles, behaviors, and traits that are considered typical for men and women. This concept is shaped by social constructs and varies across cultures, influencing how people are expected to act, appear, and express themselves. Non-verbal communication is the transmission of messages or signals through unspoken cues, including facial expressions, body language, gestures, and tone of voice. It complements verbal communication by adding context and emotion, influencing how messages are perceived and understood. Examples include a smile to show happiness, eye contact to convey attention, and posture to indicate confidence or nervousness. The article examines differences in nonverbal behavior between men and women, including facial expressions, gestures, intonation and the use of space in the communication process.

Key words

gender differentiation, non-verbal means of communication, gestures, postures, intonation, proxemic interaction, male style, female style.

ГЕНДЕРНАЯ ОСОБЕННОСТЬ В СИСТЕМЕ НЕВЕРБАЛЬНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ

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Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена анализу гендерных особенностей в контексте невербальной речи. Гендерная особенность относится к социальным и биологическим различиям между полами, включая роли, поведение и черты,

которые считаются типичными для мужчин и женщин. Это понятие формируется социальными конструкциями и варьируется в разных культурах, влияя на то, как люди должны вести себя, выглядеть и выразить свои мысли. Невербальная коммуникация – это передача сообщений или сигналов с помощью невербальных знаков, включая мимику, язык тела, жесты и тон голоса. Она дополняет вербальную коммуникацию, добавляя контекст и эмоции, влияя на то, как воспринимаются и понимаются сообщения. Примерами могут служить улыбка, выражающая счастье, зрительный контакт, передающий внимание, и поза, указывающая на уверенность или нервозность. В статье рассматриваются различия в невербальном поведении мужчин и женщин, включая мимику, жесты, интонацию и использование пространства в процессе коммуникации.

Ключевые слова

гендерная дифференциация, невербальные средства коммуникации, жесты, осанка, интонация, проксемическое взаимодействие, мужской стиль, женский стиль.

GENDER XUSUSIYATLARNI NOVERBAL VOSITALAR TIZIMI ORQALI O'RGANISH

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Abstrakt

Ushbu maqolada gender noverbal nutq kontekstida tahlil qilinadi. Gender jinslar o'rtasidagi ijtimoiy va biologik farqlarni, jumladan, erkaklar va ayollar uchun odatiy deb hisoblangan rollar, hatti-harakatlar va xususiyatlarni anglatadi. Bu tushuncha ijtimoiy tuzilmalar tomonidan shakllantiriladi va madaniyatlar bo'yicha farq qiladi, odamlarning o'zini qanday tutishi, tashqi ko'rinishi va o'zini ifoda etishi kutilganiga ta'sir qiladi. Noverbal muloqot - bu xabarlar yoki signallarni noverbal ishoralar, jumladan, yuz ifodalari, tana tili, imo-ishoralar va ovoz ohangi orqali uzatishdir. U kontekst va hissiyotlarni qo'shish orqali og'zaki muloqotni to'ldiradi, xabarlarining qanday qabul qilinishi va tushunilishiga ta'sir qiladi. Misollar orasida baxtni ifodalash uchun tabassum, e'tiborni ifodalash uchun ko'z bilan aloqa qilish va ishonch yoki asabiylikni ko'rsatish kabi holatlar mavjud. Ushbu maqolada erkaklar va ayollarning noverbal hatti-harakatlaridagi farqlar,

jumladan, yuz ifodalari, imo-ishoralar, intonatsiya va muloqotda makondan foydalanish ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar

gender farqlanishi, noverbal muloqot, imo-ishoralar, holat, intonatsiya, proksemik o'zaro ta'sir, erkak uslubi, ayol uslubi.

Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behaviours and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as relationships with each other.

The element that women and men differ in nature, both internally and externally, was noted in ancient times by various peoples. This is evidenced by proverbs and sayings that clearly emphasize gender differences in speech.

Thus, for example, "The North Sea will be found wanting in water than a woman at loss for a word" (Jutland Peninsula), "A braid to the waist, a tongue to the knees" (Russia), or "When there are women and geese, there's noise" (Japan)⁶⁶.

Thus, gender studies emerged as an interdisciplinary field of scientific knowledge, the focus of which is "cultural and social factors that determine society's attitudes towards men and women, as well as the behavior of individuals in connection with belonging to one or another sex."⁶⁷

There is no doubt that our speech is accompanied by non-verbal units of communication, which include gestures, gaze, sounds, spatial aspect, posture and others. Kunitsyna V.N. and Kazarinova N.V. offer the following description of nonverbal communication: "By nonverbal communication we understand "the exchange and interpretation of nonverbal messages by people, encoded and transmitted in a special way, namely: through expressive body movements, sound design of speech, a certain way of organized microenvironment surrounding a person; the use of material objects that have symbolic meaning."⁶⁸

In connection with the growing interest in the study of the manifestation and description of nonverbal means of communication, the purpose of this article is to identify the special characteristics of nonverbal components during communication associated with gender differentiation.

The use or interpretation of certain non-verbal elements of communication is not a spontaneous process, but the assimilation of a method of communication

⁶⁶Божанова Н.Г. Гендерные исследования в лингвистике: История, современность, перспективы. Вестник ТГУ, выпуск 5 (109), 2012. –Р.69. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/gendernye-issledovaniya-v-lingvistike-istoriya-sovremennost-perspektivy>

⁶⁷ Ганина В.В. Гендерный Подход В Исследовании Невербальной Коммуникации. <https://main.isuct.ru/files/publ/vgf/2006/01/101.html>

⁶⁸ Куницына В. Н. Межличностное общение: [учебник для вузов] / В. Н Куницына, Н. В. Казаринова. СПб.: Питер, 2003. – Р.82.

characteristic of a particular society. Thus, from childhood, men are characterized by straightforwardness, they are more understandable, they show independence in actions, they are not empathetic, and are usually associated with power. Women, on the contrary, are softer by nature, dependent, and prone to greater expression of emotions, empathic. This can be confirmed by the fact that when communicating, men make firmer eye contact and smile less often, while women avoid eye contact, especially with unfamiliar people, and smile more, trying to show their respect for the interlocutor.

L. Carli also emphasizes “women’s justifying intonation, friendliness in facial expression, tense posture and calm gestures.”⁶⁹

Kreidlin puts forward the existence of female and male behavioral styles, citing the following examples⁷⁰:

- the masculine style is characterized by such gestures and poses as sitting, lounging in a chair; stand with your legs spread wide; scratch your head; rub your hands/jaw, stroke your beard;
- specific to women’s style – straighten hair; tilt your head; sit with knees closed; walk swaying your hips.

Therefore, Kreidlin notes that when there is some difficulty or bewilderment, men from different geographical and cultural regions rub their chins, foreheads, cheeks, the back of their necks, or pull down their earlobes; while women open their mouths slightly, place their index finger on the lower front teeth, or place it on the chin⁷¹.

In addition, gender differentiation is significantly influenced by “social and interactive kinetic variables, such as: status, role, motivation, personality type, normative expectations, attitudes, preferences, etc.”⁷².

Thus, we can observe differences in a man’s dialogue with a “female boss” and a “female subordinate.” Studies conducted in various Western countries have shown that sitting men are more likely to change their posture and leg position when first meeting a woman.

According to these studies, “men and women feel more comfortable and active with someone of the same sex than someone of the opposite sex.”⁷³ This is expressed in a freer posture and a greater range of body movements.

⁶⁹ Герман А.В. Гендерный анализ невербальной коммуникации. Electronic Sumy State University Institutional Repository. –P.23. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/14057916.pdf>

⁷⁰ Крейдлин, Г.Е. Невербальная семиотика: Язык тела и естественный язык [Текст] / Г.Е. Крейдлин. – М.: Новое литературное обозрение, 2002. – P.91-92.

⁷¹ Above mentioned. –P.92.

⁷² Above mentioned. –P.92.

⁷³ <https://studfile.net/preview/3003178/page:23/>

N.V.Sukhova, considering the proxemic interaction of men and women, emphasizes that the degree of their acquaintance also plays a role and identifies several groups of interaction: woman-woman, man-man, man-woman.

According to the experiment, both men and women maintain a greater distance when communicating with an unfamiliar man than with a woman. Also, women feel awkward when someone sits next to them, while men feel uncomfortable if they sit opposite them⁷⁴.

Analyzing the language of touches, it is clear that when greetings and farewells, touches are more typical for the female sex than for the male sex. A very striking example is the greeting in Uzbek society, where female acquaintances kiss each other on the cheeks and lightly hug each other. Men, on the other hand, generally do not touch people they know or don't know.

If we take into account the paralinguistic aspect, then characteristic gender features are obvious here too. A higher pitch frequency and variable range are observed in women; men, in turn, speak louder. In awkward situations, men prefer to use vocatives "ah, er, hmm"; women, on the contrary, avoid it.⁷⁵

Therefore, based on all the examples, we can conclude that biological difference plays a huge role in the interpretation of nonverbal communication. However, it is also important to take into account factors that influence the nonverbal behavior of men and women, such as social, familiarity, and kinetic variables.

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⁷⁴ Макарова Е. С., Осипова И. С. Гендерные особенности понимания невербального поведения. Журнал [Огарёв-Online](https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/gendernye-osobennosti-ponimaniya-neverbalnogo-povedeniya). 2021.–Р.2-3. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/gendernye-osobennosti-ponimaniya-neverbalnogo-povedeniya>

⁷⁵ Above mentioned. –Р. 4.

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