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**Maftuna MAJIDOVA,**  
*Student of PhD degree at The state university of uzbek  
language and literature named after Alisher Navoi  
E-mail: maftunamajidova98@mail.ru*

## ISSUES OF CREATING GENERAL ANALYSIS PRINCIPLES OF KINESIC GESTURES

Annotation

This article deals with the creation of general analysis principles for kinesic gestures. Special attention is paid to the specific physiological and spiritual aspects of kinesic gestures in the creation of analysis methods. Each analytical principle is analyzed by using examples.

**Key words:** kinesics, non-verbal, gestures, body posture, facial expression, active member, inactive member, terms of use, interpretation, physiological description, speech analogues, paralinguistics

## ВОПРОСЫ СОЗДАНИЯ ОБЩИХ ПРИНЦИПОВ АНАЛИЗА КИНЕЗИЧЕСКИХ ЖЕСТОВ

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается создание общих принципов анализа кинесических жестов. Особое внимание уделяется специфическим физиологическим и духовным аспектам кинесических жестов при создании методов анализа. Каждый аналитический принцип анализируется с использованием примеров.

**Ключевые слова:** кинесика, невербальный, жесты, поза тела, выражение лица, активный член, неактивный член, термины использования, интерпретация, физиологическое описание, речевые аналоги, паралингвистика.

## KINESIK JESTLARNING UMUMIY TAHLIL PRINSIPLARINI YARATISH MASALLARI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola kinesik imo-ishoralar uchun umumiy tahlil tamoyillarini yaratish bilan bog'liq. Tahlil usullarini yaratishda kinesik imo-ishoralarning o'ziga xos fiziologik va ma'naviy jihatlariga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Har bir analitik tamoyil misollar yordamida tahlil qilinadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** kinesika, noverbal, imo-ishoralar, tana holati, yuz ifodasi, faol a'zo, nofaol a'zo, qo'llanish shartlari, izohlash, fiziologik tavsif, nutq analoglari, paralingvistika.

**Introduction.** Kinesics is the interpretation of non-verbal, more precisely, body communication related to facial expressions and gestures, the movement of any part of the body or the body as a whole.

**Literature review.** Kinesics is a combination of the Latin "kinesis" - movement and the English suffix "-ics". Kinesics as a term was first used in 1952 by an anthropologist named Ray Birdwhistell. Birdwhistell began to study how people communicate nonverbally through their postures, gestures, postures, and movements. His synthesis of decades of ideas resulted in the book *Kinesics and Context*.

Interest in kinesics, in particular, in the study of nonverbal behavior, intensified in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and various unscientific opinions began to be popularized in the press. Scientists, in turn, conducted various experiments in order to convey the final conclusions to the public and tried to scientifically substantiate them. One of such experiments was carried out by Birdwhistell. He photographed people in various processes of social communication and interaction and began to compare the pictures with each other. After extensive observations and analysis, the scientist noticed that facial and eye expressions, various gestures in people differed depending on their mental state, and in some places nonverbal means were repeated.

Birdwhistell, drawing on the advances of systemic-structural linguistics, argues that all bodily movements have meaning and that nonverbal behavior has a grammar that can be analyzed in terms similar to spoken language. Thus, "kineme" "is similar to a phoneme in that it consists of a group of movements that are not identical but can be used interchangeably without affecting social meaning" [1].

**Research Methodology.** Today, the importance of communication is increasing day by day. Accordingly, the need for researching kinesics is also high. As a practical solution to this need, this small research work was created. The study of kinesics takes human relationships to a higher level.

In this research used observational and experimental methods. Through these methods, the essence and practical significance of gestures, as well as the conditions for their use, were revealed.

**Analysis and results.** When we begin to study kinesics, we need to distinguish between two main concepts:

- 1) natural kinesic signals;
- 2) purposeful kinesic signals.

Kinesic signals are the nonverbal movements we use to communicate through our bodies. Examples of such actions include facial expressions, gestures, body posture, and eye contact. These signals are an important part of everyday communication because they can convey different emotions and intentions. They can often convey more information than words.

For example, smiling can indicate happiness, while frowning can indicate sadness. We can tell if a person is confident or insecure by looking at just one neutral position. Making eye contact can indicate interest in the subject of the conversation, while looking away can indicate boredom or discomfort. These signals help us understand human emotions and communicate effectively.

Kinesic cues are important because they help us reinforce the meaning of what we are saying or tell when we are lying. For example, if someone says he is happy, but his

facial expression is sad, it is hard to believe his words, of course. On the other hand, if a person says they are sad, but their body language conveys a positive state, despite their sad story, we can easily tell whether they are actually indifferent or happy about this sad story.

In general, kinesic cues play an important role in communication and are an important quality of how we interact with each other. Understanding kinesic signs and their

meaning can help us communicate more effectively and build strong relationships with others.

When we begin to analyze kinesic gestures, in order to simplify our work, it is necessary to first develop the principles of their analysis and unite the generalities. There are 2 types of gestures according to the activity of the body parts involved in the gesture:



Diagram 1

Kinesic division according to the activity of the participating body part

The main function of the gesture is to convey meaning, that is, through the active use of body parts:

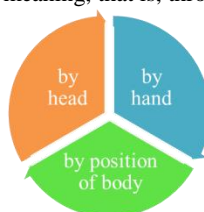
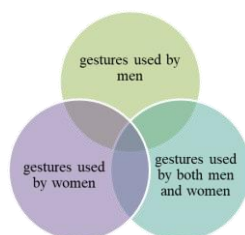


Diagram 2

According to the involvement of body parts

When performing kinesic analysis, the gender of the person performing the gesture is also important. According to the gender aspect, our kinesic analysis looks like this:



[2]

Diagram 3

Kinesic division by gender

The general kinesic analysis of the gestures is as follows:

Table 1

The general kinesic analysis of the gestures

No.	Description	Type Property
1.	Gesture name	Conventional name given to the gesture
2.	Body part	Body part serving to convey meaning in gestures
3.	Active Member	A member in frequent use
4.	Inactive member	Auxiliary body member
5.	Physiological description	Gestures are described using words.
6.	Interpretation	The meaning of gestures is interpreted through words.
7.	Terms of use	Describes aspects related to when, where, and how to use.
8.	Characteristics	The content of the gesture is revealed.
9.	Speech analogues	Variants used in oral speech are provided.
10.	Different naming	Jest was assumed to be named differently by several authors.

For example:

**Beating on the chest**

**Body part:** hand

**Active member:** fist

**Inactive organ:** chest

**Physiological Description:** Symptomatically hitting the chest with a fist or palm. In this the body of the action is directed to the addressee. A variant of this gesture can also be performed with the palm, in which case the edge of the meaning is somewhat softer.

**Interpretation:** X hit his chest = the performer of the action X wants to convince the addressee of the truth of the situation P; X is agitated and trying to prove to the addressee the importance of P; X is presenting himself as a guarantor of the truth of his words.

**Terms of use:** the gesture has an expressive character - it indicates that the speaker is confident in his testimony, not only in words, but also in his actions.

Underlying the gesture is a guarantee. The performer of the gesture expresses his readiness to vouch for the correctness of his vision with his life and health. At the same time, the deictic component is visible in the gesture, that is, the gesture is directed to the owner of the action.

Usually, this gesture is used when the addressee does not believe in the presented evidence, in order to indicate that the speaker himself is a guarantor in this matter.

**Characteristics:** persuasion: swearing

**Speech analogues:** to swear; put your head in the middle

We can use our body parts as models of our thoughts in various social situations and situations. Kinesic gestures have become an integral part of our personal lives and everyday life.

**Air kisses**

**Body part:** head

**Active part:** hand

**Physiological description:** the performer of the gesture clasps his fingers with his palm facing him, looks at the recipient, touches his fingers to his lips and kisses. Then, he turns his fingers and whole body towards the recipient, as if sending him something light through the air (for example, a balloon).

**Auxiliary gesture:** smile

**Interpretation:** X is sending air kisses to Y = X thinks it would be nice if he sent kisses to the recipient; X is showing his willingness to kiss him if he had the opportunity;

Due to some external factors and reasons, the addressee X cannot kiss Y, but wants to feel the same feeling.

**Conditions of use:** this gesture is mainly performed when the practical possibility of kissing is limited, that is, when there is some obstacle or distance separating them. Usually, it is used when X and Y are in a close relationship and X feels love or similar warm feelings towards the addressee.

Air kisses are also used in the sense of saying goodbye. In certain circles, when used by men towards women, it means that the man likes this woman. Of course, in such a situation, the gesture acquires a vulgar connotation.

**Analogues:** kissing, shaking hands

**Another name:** sending a kiss with the hand

**Conclusion.** Kinesics research is characterized by its focus on facilitating our personal and professional lives. Because body language is the most important and integral part of our daily lives. The creation of general principles of kinesic analysis and the correct implementation of kinesic analysis by linguists will lead to the rise of the study of body language to a new level in linguistics, in particular in paralinguistics.

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