

THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF GESTURES IN THE COMMUNICATION PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the role and importance of gestures, which are non-verbal tools as well as verbal tools, are very important in the process of communication, and the ability to use these tools appropriately requires a lot of skill from the speaker. At the same time, it has been debated how important gestures are for the speech process.

Keywords: communication, communication process, verbal means, non-verbal means, gesture, gesture, mechanical gestures, rhythmic gestures, emotional gestures, symbolic gestures, pictorial gestures, symbolic gestures

In the process of communication, people involuntarily make gestures. Gestures are expressive movements of hands. A person cannot even imagine how many different gestures he makes when communicating, how often he follows his speech with them. The most amazing thing is that language is taught from childhood and gestures are acquired naturally, and speakers understand and use them, even if no one first explains or understands their meaning. This is probably explained by the fact that the gesture is often not used by itself, but accompanies the word, serves as a kind of assistant to it, and sometimes defines it.

How important are these gestures for the speech process? Can't a person express his thoughts only through words, without gestures? It is natural for such questions to arise. The fact is that non-verbal means, especially gestures, are used effectively to the extent that verbal means are used in the communication process in general. In the process of speaking, people express their thoughts and feelings using language tools. The content of thought occurs in the form of speech sounds, words, phrases, sentences, and text. However, there are such events in the speech process that occur not only through linguistic means, but also through means that do not occur in language. These are recognized as phenomena related to language. One such tool is gestures. Demosthenes, the famous orator of antiquity, when asked what is necessary for a good orator, answered: "Gestures, gestures and gestures."

We have 10 fingers and each finger bends in three places. In addition, each hand moves at the wrist. And if you move both elbows and wrists, you can give the hands and fingers even more different positions. Since ancient times, various rhetorics have had special chapters devoted to gestures. Oratory theorists have paid special attention to gestures in their articles on lecturing. A.F. Kony in his book "Advice to Speakers" writes: Gestures enliven speech, but they should be used with care. An expressive gesture should correspond to the meaning and meaning of a given phrase or single word. Very frequent, monotonous, restless, jerky hand movements are unpleasant, boring and annoying.

As we can see, Kony emphasizes the meaning of the gesture: the gesture clarifies the thought, enlivens it, combines with the words, increases its emotional meaning, helps to better

understand the speech. At the same time, he emphasizes that not all gestures leave a positive impression. If the speaker periodically rubs the tip of his nose, pulls his ear, straightens his tie, turns a button, he is repeating some mechanical gestures.

Mechanical gestures distract the attention of the listener from the content of the speech and interfere with its perception. In addition to mechanical gestures, gestures are divided into rhythmic, emotional, gestural, pictorial and symbolic gestures according to their purpose.

Rhythmic gestures are related to the rhythm of speech. They emphasize logical stress, slow down and speed up speech - this usually affects intonation.

Our speech is often full of emotions. Excitement, joy, pleasure, hatred, sadness, anxiety, confusion, bewilderment - all this is manifested not only in the choice of words, intonation, but also in gestures. Gestures that express different feelings are called emotional gestures.

Pointing gestures are required to select an object from several identical objects: indicates the location - next to, above, below, there; emphasizes the order of succession - in turn, through one. You can show a glance, nod, hand, finger (index finger, thumb), leg, body turn.

Sometimes the decoding of a gesture is determined depending on the situation. Here are a few examples.

There is a lecture. One of the listeners catches the eyes of the other and points with his finger to the place where the watch is worn. So he wants to know what time it is.

Another case. The teacher's assistant gives him the same gesture, but this gesture is already equivalent to the words: "Time is up. It's time to finish the lecture."

Finally, the same gesture: "Hurry! It's time to go."

Figurative gestures include gestures that appear to describe an object (visually, to represent it).

Formal gestures appear in the following cases:

- if there are not enough words to describe the subject, to illuminate the human condition;
- if for some reason the words themselves are not enough (the speaker's increased emotionality, nervousness, lack of confidence that the recipient will understand everything);
- if it is necessary to strengthen the impression and have an additional and visual impact on the listener. Remember the KVN transfer. The presenter Alexander Maslyakov introduces the members of the jury. One, when he is called, gets up, turns to the people sitting in the hall and nods; the second raises both hands up, joins the palms and shakes his hands; third bow; the fourth waved his hand in greeting. Such gestures are conditional and are called symbolic.

If pictorial gesture is associated with specific features, then gesture is associated with abstraction. Its content is understandable only to some people or a certain community. This is a greeting, farewell, confirmation, denial, call for silence, pleasant waiting. Thus, for Russians, the sign of consent is shaking the head back and forth, for Bulgarians - left - right.

Statements can be accompanied by more than one gesture. We accept the offer - it's not my business. In the word I, a pointing gesture is used (the palm moves to the middle of the chest), which is also accompanied by a pointing gesture (the hand is thrown forward with the palm), the combination does not touch - a symbolic gesture - with a gesture (waving the hand to the side).

Gestures are very expressive, like words, and give speech a conversational character. Such gestures, for example, a raised thumb, when the rest is a fist - "the highest value of something";

twisting of the fingers near the temple - "went crazy", "lost the mind". It seems that every gesture has a certain meaning, just like a word. People can understand each other without words using gestures. It helps people to communicate appropriately in different situations and conditions. However, this does not mean that only gestures should be used in the speech process. What we want to say is that in the process of mutual communication, along with verbal means, the role and importance of gestures, which are non-verbal means, is very important. It takes great skill from the speaker to be able to use these tools appropriately. Understanding the meaning and importance of such gestures, mastering the practice of using them in their place and in moderation, is especially important for speakers who give lectures in large audiences.

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