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TACTILE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK SOCIETY

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: Tactile communication reflects the status and role relationships of communicants, as well as the degree of their closeness and kinship, to a greater extent than other types of nonverbal communication. Therefore, incorrect interpretation of tactile means of communication by communicants can lead to conflict situations. It is customary for men to kiss a woman's hand when greeting her in European culture. In some Eastern cultures communication between man and woman forms of physical contact including patting on the shoulder, touching the arm etc. A tangent gesture increases the impact on the interlocutor and has a psychological effect on him. This gesture is a sign of sympathy, affection, and perhaps precedes any request in some cases.

INTRODUCTION

Touch is a very important channel for receiving information. Tactile communication - (Latin *tactilis* - tactile, sensation, touch) - communication in the form of touching, stroking, kissing, patting is an important source of interaction between the individual and the outside world. Tactile communication is influenced by the status of the communicants, age, gender, and the degree of their acquaintance at the same time [1:5].

Scientists have drawn attention to the fact that in some cultures, in particular in Britain and the USA, there are several degrees of bodily contact between adults, 1) there is no bodily contact with children before puberty; 2) heterosexual activity is observed among sexually mature people; 3) between spouses; 4) between relatives and friends; 5) physical contact between strangers is rare. Scientists identify five categories of intimacy of touch as they increase: 1) functional/professional; 2) social/courtesy (handshake); 3) friendship/warmth - between intermediate degree 2) and 4); 4) love/intimacy, for example, holding hands; 5) sexual arousal—a degree that goes further than 4) [2:67].

The system for reflecting nonverbal behavior is the tactile-kinesthetic system, the components are: physical contact and the location of the body in space.

V.A. Labunskaya draws attention to the fact that tactile-kinesthetic data comes from sensory receptors located in the skin, muscles, tendons, joints and in the inner ear. It is known that the tactile-kinesthetic system provides less accurate information about the outside world, another person if comparing to vision. Of all the tactile-kinesthetic data informs about our position in space or the position of another person, the most important with kinesthetic data is about pressure and temperature.

It is the muscle receptors that report the strength of the handshake, touch, and how close the other person is. The tactile-kinesthetic system also carries information about the amplitude of nonverbal movements, their strength, and direction [3:17].

Thus, among the Circassians, the ban on physical contact applies primarily to situations in which persons of the opposite sex interact. In particular, it is not customary to take a woman by the arm, touch her shoulder, etc. Ferenc Papp, comparing the tactile behavior of Hungarians and Russians, cites the following facts: Russian men use kisses when greeting them more often than Hungarians. Hungarian men (except for their closest relatives - father and son), as a rule, do not kiss each other. In both Russian and Hungarian culture, representatives of both sexes often walk holding hands (this can happen in everyday life between lovers and just acquaintances). Among Russians in some social strata there is also such a division: if he took her by the arm, then this is "nothing," and if she is his, then this means that she is his wife [4:547].

As we noticed, a woman touches her interlocutor more often. Perhaps this is explained by her social role as a mother, educator of the younger generation. As a result of research by psychologists, it was found that a larger percentage were people who were little touched in childhood among the criminals, the children who experienced a deficit of touch. Psychologists believe that it is not the caress itself that plays a significant role, but tangential gestures. Kisses and hugs of women are an integral component of greetings and farewells, rituals of congratulations, expressions of gratitude and other communicative situations. Hugs are a confirmation of family or simply close relationships. Women, particularly girls, imitate kisses by touching their cheeks in modern society. However, it cannot be said that handshakes are not accepted among women.

Most often in the process of gender analysis we have to deal with such a manifestation of tactile as a handshake. Researchers have noted several types of handshakes. Thus, A. Pease distinguishes the authoritative handshake and the handshake of a subordinate [5:65]. Yu. A. Fomina describes such types of handshakes as a dominant handshake, a subordinate's handshake, a handshake with equality, a "cutlet" handshake (when the hand is cold, limp, indicating a weak character), a handshake in which the bones crunch or the initiator's hand is very tense, fingertip handshake, two-handed handshake.

A handshake is a sign of respect, intimacy and sincerity in Uzbek culture. There are also regional differences in speech behavior. Thus, handshakes are characteristic of both men and women of the same sex in Uzbek culture. Uzbek women may also hold each other's shoulders, shake hands and kiss each other on the cheeks, it depends on the relationship between them (mostly girls). When they say goodbye, they often say goodbye through speech, sometimes with kisses on the cheeks and pats on the shoulders.

Men may hug each other by holding each other to their chest when they greet, they cup each other's hand, or squeeze each other's waist In Uzbek culture. "Gafur brother said without stopping dance: - Say, I have forgiven. Otherwise, I will keep dancing and I will leave. "It is enough, I am sorry," said brother Abdullah. Both of them embraced each other's waist" [6:111]. He let go of the hand of the tall young man and took the hand of another tall thin black man [6:208]. Khayriddin was a soldier, I met there with him. We hugged as if we had not seen each other for a thousand years [7:54]. However, men are accustomed to greet with their right hand outstretched, mainly when they are greeting. "Here he is, a new agronomist," Mavlon continued, pointing to me. I said my name and held out my hand [8:8].

When they say goodbye, they are mostly English. Men and women shake hands in their culture. After another and final squeeze with both arms, she got down from the cart and ran away; and my belief is, and has always been, without a solitary button on her gown [9:97].

There is also a tactical connection when men shake hands with each other In Uzbek culture. The elder is the first to extend both arms in this case. A greeting in both hands is a sign of sincerity, respect and the communicator seeks to strengthen self-confidence and show that his feelings for his partner are deep. In addition, if the initiator holds the other person's wrist, this means that with this gesture he or she expresses warmer thoughts than if he or she held his hand. One of the most common greeting gestures among modern youth is to say hello with your head resting. This tactile communication is mainly used among young people.

In addition to tactile greeting, Uzbek men are accustomed to greet with their hands on the chest. It is customary among Uzbek people to shake hands with a man and a woman. In this case, it may be peers, relatives, married couples, or someone in a sincere relationship. - Oypopuk turned to me, his eyes lit up. - Hello. "Peace?" I said, squeezing his icy hand. [8:26].

On the other hand, in English culture, depending on the closeness of the relationship between a man and a woman, couples kiss on the cheeks, couples kiss on the lips, and in cases where the man kisses the hand, the woman benefits from a handshake (in beneficial situations). -All alone, Gatsby stood on the white steps waving goodbye [10:25]. Women also exchange handshakes, kisses on the cheeks, hugs or greetings using speech without any tactile, handshakes for farewells, kisses on the faces and handshakes on formal occasions. -"Well I must go. I am pleased to have met you. Goodbye!" she said shaking hands with Mrs Higgins [11:24]. It is mostly men who shake hands with each other, while women and men shaking hands is commonly observed in formal meetings in English culture. - -How are you captain? Quarrel asked as he shook Bond's hand [12:21].

Gender analysis shows that in Uzbek society men are characterized by a dominant handshake, when the palm is directed downwards in relation to the other person's hand, as well as a handshake when implementing social relations of "equal status", in addition, men often use a strong handshake until the bones crack. In Uzbek society, shaking hands with both hands is used as a sign of great respect. Territorial differentiation of speech behavior is also observed here. Thus, when people are more connected with each other, a handshake is typical for both men and women in rural non-verbal communication of Uzbeks. Women shake hands if they meet for the first time, and one of the interlocutors is a guest. From the standpoint of communicative significance, greetings express an imprint on the entire process of communication; the greeting ritual determines the nature and style of the communicative act. Tactile methods of greeting are also known in Uzbek culture.

Elements of tactile communication are often used by socially unequal partners in order to overcome a barrier in communication, when one of the communicants strives for a closer relationship. In such cases, the communicator uses the touching gesture as a means of establishing contact. The initiative in a

situation of communication between socially unequal partners goes to the communicator whose status is higher, but if a communicator with a lower status touches his partner first, this can lead to misunderstanding. - "We shook hands. Mukaddas laughed, furrowing her eyebrows: "Oh, I'm waiting for you, I worried whether you would be late?" [13:15]. The tactile gesture "pat on the shoulder" is used by men in the context of close relationships between social equals or high-ranking partners in the sense of approval, friendship, encouragement, consolation, congratulations.- "Looking at my condition, he seemed sorry, he patted me on the shoulder and said something. "Come on, my brother, don't be upset, are you so angry about one criticism, hey, if a snake heard the criticisms I heard, it would shed its skin." [6:141].

Men express their feelings differently. Men use the "patting on the shoulder" gesture as a sign of emotional support and approval. – What happened? Did you let him go patting on the shoulder? You are an interesting person. Do you think I should arrest him? [7:14]-A dark-skinned man with white hair and mustache standing above the man bent down and tapped Anvar on his shoulder. - Be brave, my son, be brave! [14:6].

"Shoulder rubs" and "head rubs" are primarily used by women and means the sense of empathy, comfort and kindness. – Muhayyo caresses her head and shoulders and cries: - Ayajon, I am not upset from you! [14:23].

Another tactile gesture is "step on foot," which is usually used to prevent secrets from being revealed during a conversation or to demonstrate a situational gesture. Women can stop female interlocutor's sentences, and a man can stop a proposal that has just begun by gently stepping on the male interlocutor's leg and preventing the secret from being revealed. - Mr. Passnidge was in high spirits, he trod upon his foot, and gave him a secret caution with his eyes, to observe Mr Murdstone, who was sitting stern and silent [9:40].

One of the most common gestures used by Uzbek women is "step on one's foot," which is often used to prevent women from revealing a secret in a conversation. Women can stop a proposal that has just begun by gently squeezing the interlocutor's leg and preventing the secret from being revealed.

In the Uzbek culture "face kissing", a man and woman rarely communicate using a haptic device. But women often kiss and greet each other and women kiss and caress small children. -The old woman took Azimjon by the chairman's hand, kissed him on both cheeks, took off his hat and put a bunch of grapes on it [15:509].

The gesture of "patting the head" is also typical for Uzbek women and it is also used by men in rare cases. Dad, why is that fat woman sleeping on the stairs? Dad patted my head. –Swollen Not Fat [Between Two Doors B-48]. My father sighed and cried while pressing my head to his chest [16:48].

"Forehead rub and head squeeze" is common in English culture and is used when two couples are caring each other or an adult is caring a small child. – I really thought she was, she had been so short with me; but I was quite mistaken: for she laid aside her work and opening her arms wide, took my curly head within them and gave it a good squeeze [9:30].

The sign "scratching a head" is used mainly by men in both Uzbek and British culture in confusing, mysterious, problematic situations. –Can you think of anything?-Elaine said. Which could explain her disappearance? Mr Myer scratched his head [17:16].

The sign "hug by the shoulder, hand to shoulder" is more common among Uzbek men and symbolizes closeness, kinship, sincerity, and kindness towards the interlocutor. He can greet his partner with a hug

on the shoulder, joke, talk [18:158]. Drowsiness escaped the chairman's eyes. He put his hand on Kholmatjon's shoulder and looked at him with affection [15:582].

Uzbek men and women often use "ear stretching" to reprimand a small child to protest, gossip, explain guilt, or as punishment. The boy was speechless. To'lanboy stretched one of his ears and let go. The boy swallowed his tears and looked at his father. [15:355].

"Pinch on the cheek" Uzbek and English men often use it when reprimanding a young child or their children, showing their displeasure, arguing, explaining guilt, or as a punishment. Do you know me? Hey? said Mr Creakle, pinching my ear with ferocious playfulness [9:126].

The word "hair or head stroking" is used by both sexes in Uzbek and British society. When a man and a woman caress each other, women may caress their daughters or little girls. Stroking the victim's hair: "Your hair is so long, Poti?" It's your fault. Why do you live with the enemy of the nation? Marry me...Her mother strokes her head, strokes it for a long time. Then she kissed her cheek. [7:72].

"Hand held between palms, hand held, or hand placed on palm" is widespread in English society and is used by men to express their love for women, to show their affection, and sometimes to comfort them. Let us say "good night my fine boy" said the gentleman, when he had bent his head-I saw him!-over my mother's little glove [9:32].

In Uzbek society, this tactical gesture is used by men as a handshake. What happened to you, little sister?" he asked in surprise, holding Zardoza's hands. -When Rustam went to see him for the third time, he held his hand for a long time and whispered: Thank you, brother Rustam... [7:9].

"Touch cheek to cheek" is also common among Uzbek men and women, and men and women use it to show affection, love, affection, and sometimes to console and apologize to each other.

"Hugging" is an unusual custom in Uzbek culture between men and women, but women often express their love by hugging and kissing their children, sisters or friends. Men mainly use it when greeting each other. Dad laughed calmly for some reason. A black woman ran up and hugged me [16:53]. Men also hug and kiss their children. "Thank you, my daughter, thank you," said Usman, hugging his daughter [8:9].

"Hug on the shoulder" - this tactile gesture is practically not used in Uzbek culture in open relationships between men and women, but it helps to express friendship, sincerity and affection between women. In English it is used by couples, a young man and a young woman are connected by a love ring. -Rich put his arms around back her and kissed her hard [17:23]. She slipped her arm through him and said: I was waiting for you. I didn't know you would be so late [18:21]. Asrora left his hoe in the furrow and went back. He came and hugged her waist. Okay. We look after the child as a majority. Have a rest for a while and then go back to work [15:392].

The sign "holding hands" is mainly used among Uzbek girls and expresses friendship and sincerity, while among the British it signifies a bond of love between a man and a woman. Luis reached under the table and held Rich's hand [17:40].

"Going hand in hand" is mainly found in English culture and is used by loving couples. -We went arm-in arm to the public house where the carrier put up, and I promised, on the road, to write to her. We were greatly overcome at parting; and if ever, in my life, I have had a void maid in my heart, I had one made that day [9:65].

So, the elements of tactile communication serve more easily and accurately. It expresses the nonverbal behavior of men and women. In Uzbek society, it is not common for men and women to express their feelings through tactile, non-verbal means. But the English can freely use tactics and use them effectively to express their thoughts and feelings.

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