



ACTION COMMUNICATION, LANGUAGE

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Annotation:

We can learn in this article that action communication and the language of action can be applied to scientifically private dialogues and organized relationships in society.

Keywords: chronemia, coding, decoding rules,

Introduction

Action communication (body language) is the transmission of messages or signals through non-verbal communication, such as eye contact, facial expressions, gestures, and gastrointestinal tract. It involves the use of social signs, movement, distance and physical environment between two people, freedom of appearance, touch and sound, gestures have three different parts, including the purpose of signals delivered through basic gestures, i.e. gestures, and the style in which the recipient understands and understands these signals, which are derived from his knowledge and emotions, The use of time (chronemia) and eye contact, movements to look at gestures when talking and listening, the number of views, the expansion of the eyeball and the speed of blaring.

The study of motion communication began in 1872 with the publication of Charles Darwin's "The expression of the emotions an man and animals by Charles Darwin." The reason Darwin begins to study non-verbal communication is that he sees the interaction of animals such as lions, guides, dogs, etc., thereby taking the idea of communication through gestures and expressions as well. So he was the first to start this study

Action communication involves ten-minded and unconscious processes of coding and decoding.

Coding is an attempt to determine the capability and quality of the speaker, i.e. to create information such as facial expressions, gestures and positions, depending on how much the gesture recipient understands, believes and feels.

Decoding - represents how much action the listener understands. Decoding information uses knowledge of certain accepted sensitivities. For example, the man





who supplies the action in the picture above holds two fingers, and the recipient of it may know from his previous experience that it means two. There are some 'rules of decoding', in some cases a person can accurately evaluate and understand some non-verbal signals and understand their meaning, and such people are socially conscious and often good-bargaining people with everyone else, while other people cannot do so effectively. Coding is often also associated with the breed, which in most cases is more common in women than in males.

Culture-action plays an important role in communication, and it also affects the extent to which academic activities are integrated. For example, in many indiscesable American schools, much attention is paid to movement dialogue, which has had a significant impact on the absorption of children.

Among many races and cultures around the world, you can observe huge differences or, similarities, in the language of movement. is one of the things that helps to influence organization. For example, the main sign for "yes" and "no" may make different sense depending on where you are in the world

and it contains about 500 characters. As the mobility of the population increased in Europe, in modern times, single, national languages began to appear in large areas of the entire state. In a sense, a parallel process took place in sign languages. The most important impetus for the development and spread of sign languages throughout the country emerged in the late 18th century. Educational centers for hearing impaired children: in France - under the direction of Abbot Charles Michel de l'Épée, in Germany - under the direction of Samuel Geinicke. The main task of deaf teachers was to allow children to master the written form of relevant languages; Natural sign languages developed in the national communities of the deaf were the basis for teaching languages, but on the basis of them they began to artificially create sign interpretations of French (and German). Due to major differences in the structure of voice and sign languages, the dictionary had to be filled with some special, methodological gestures that are not needed in natural sign languages (to show prepositions, grammatical gender, etc.).

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