

THE ROLE OF KINETIC UNITS IN MULTIMODAL COMMUNICATION

Tangriyev Valisher Azamovich

*EFL teacher, Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy
The Department of Foreign language and literature lower courses*

РОЛЬ КИНЕТИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В МУЛЬТИМОДАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ

Тангриев Валишер Азамович

*Преподаватель английского языка, Институт
предпринимательства и педагогики города Денау,
Кафедра иностранного языка и литературы младших
курсов*

KINETİK BIRLIKLARNING MULTIMODAL KOMMUNIKATSIYADAGI ROLI

Tangriyev Valisher Azamovich

*Ingliz tili o'qituvchisi, Denov tadbirkorlik va pedagogika instituti,
Xorijiy til va adabiyoti quyi kurslari kafedrası*



E-mail: v.tangriev@dtpi.uz
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2698-9641>

Abstract: This study investigates the indispensable role of kinetic units, including gestures and body movements, in multimodal communication. It highlights their contribution to enhancing verbal interactions, conveying cultural meanings, and expressing emotional states. The interdisciplinary approach integrates linguistic, psychological, and cultural perspectives, providing insights into their structural, functional, and cultural dimensions.

Key words: Kinetic units, multimodal communication, gestures, culture, emotions, education, pragmatics, interaction.

Аннотация: В исследовании рассматривается важнейшая роль кинетических единиц, включая жесты и движения тела, в мультимодальной коммуникации. Отмечается их вклад в усиление вербального взаимодействия, передачу культурных значений и выражение эмоциональных состояний. Междисциплинарный подход объединяет лингвистические, психологические и культурные аспекты, предлагая понимание их структурных, функциональных и культурных измерений.

Ключевые слова: Кинетические единицы, мультимодальная коммуникация, жесты, культура, эмоции, образование, прагматика, взаимодействие.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot kinestik birliklarning, jumladan, imo-ishoralar va tana harakatlarining multimodal kommunikatsiyadagi muhim rolini o'rganadi. Tadqiqotda ularning og'zaki muloqotni yaxshilashga, madaniy ma'nolarni yetkazishga va emotsional holatlarni ifodalashga qo'shgan hissasi ta'kidlangan. Fanlararo yondashuv lingvistik, psixologik va madaniy nuqtai nazarlarni birlashtiradi va ularning tuzilish, funksional va madaniy o'lchovlari bo'yicha tushunchalarni taqdim etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: kinestik birliklar, multimodal kommunikatsiya, imo-ishoralar, madaniyat, emotsiyalar, ta'lim, pragmatika, muloqot.

INTRODUCTION (ВВЕДЕНИЕ / KIRISH). Human communication relies on both verbal and nonverbal elements, with kinetic units—gestures, body movements, and expressions—playing a vital role in complementing speech and conveying nuanced meanings [1, p. 17]. Nonverbal

cues significantly enhance interpersonal communication, often surpassing verbal input in importance [3, p. 47]. These units clarify messages and encode emotions and cultural identities beyond the scope of words. This study investigates the structural, functional, and cultural roles of kinetic

units, addressing how they enhance multimodal communication and facilitate cross-cultural understanding. Integrating linguistic, psychological, and cultural perspectives, it highlights the essential role of these units in enriching human interaction and cultural exchange. Far from being mere supplements, kinetic units are integral to communication, deeply embedded in cultural contexts and closely tied to verbal language. This paper examines their capacity to improve clarity, evoke emotions, and convey cultural meaning.

MATERIALS AND METHODS (ЛИТЕРАТУРА И МЕТОД / ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR). The role of kinetic units in multimodal communication is extensively documented. Patel [3, p. 47] highlights their contribution to over half of interpersonal communication, while Donald and Richard [4, p. 35] emphasize their functional versatility in expressing emotions and intentions. Hyisung [6] underscores the cultural variability of gestures, showing how they encode sociocultural norms and reduce miscommunication. Nasrin [7, p. 91] demonstrates how synchronized gestures enhance comprehension and engagement, paralleling verbal markers in educational contexts. This study adopts an interdisciplinary approach, drawing on linguistics, psychology, and cultural studies to analyze kinetic units. Linguistic analysis examines their semiotic and pragmatic roles, psychological insights explore how gestures align with cognitive processes and emotions, and cultural perspectives highlight their embeddedness in sociocultural norms [4, p. 35].

Data sources include academic literature, video recordings, and cross-cultural case studies. Gestures were categorized into basic motion units, composite units with specific functions, and culturally embedded gestures. For instance, nodding paired with leaning forward signals agreement in Western cultures, while bowing conveys respect in East Asia [5, p. 236].

Thematic analysis examined gesture-speech synchrony, focusing on how gestures emphasize verbal content, clarify spatial references, and express emotions. Examples include pointing gestures as deictic markers grounding verbal references, and open-arm movements conveying inclusivity in educational settings [7, p. 91]. Cross-cultural comparisons highlighted differences, such as bowing

in Japan versus handshakes in the West, illustrating gestures' role in cultural identity [6].

This framework bridges theory and practice, showing how kinetic units enhance verbal communication by fostering clarity, emotional resonance, and cultural understanding.

DISCUSSION (ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ/ MUHOKAMA) The findings confirm the pivotal role of kinetic units in multimodal communication, demonstrating their capacity to enhance verbal language and independently convey meaning. Basic motion units, such as hand movements and postural adjustments, serve as foundational elements that combine into composite gestures conveying specific functions or emotions, like pointing to emphasize spatial references or shrugging to express uncertainty. Their cultural embedding adds depth, reflecting societal norms and values [3, p. 47].

Kinetic units work in synchrony with speech to form cohesive multimodal messages. For example, pointing gestures ground abstract verbal references, while nodding or head tilts reinforce conversational cues like agreement or deference. In education, instructors' use of expansive gestures and deliberate postures improves student engagement and mirrors verbal discourse markers in directing attention and signaling importance [7, p. 91]. These findings highlight their practical applications, particularly in fostering clarity and emotional engagement. Cultural variability in gestures was evident, with symbols like bowing in East Asia signifying respect and hierarchy, while handshakes in the West convey professionalism. Misinterpreting such gestures in intercultural settings can lead to misunderstandings, underscoring the need for cultural competence in using and interpreting kinetic units [6].

The interaction between kinetic units and speech underscores the multimodal nature of communication, where various channels combine to create cohesive messages. For instance, open hand movements and upright posture enhance authority in professional settings, paralleling prosodic features like intonation in speech. Gesture clusters, such as pointing combined with leaning forward, intensify communicative intent, aligning with verbal content and reinforcing key points [5, p. 236].

RESULTS (РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ / NATIJALAR). The findings underscore the critical role of kinetic units in multimodal communication,

demonstrating their ability to complement verbal language and independently convey meaning. Gestures, body movements, and nonverbal cues enhance semantic depth, emotional resonance, and pragmatic clarity. Basic motion units like hand movements and posture shifts form the foundation for composite gestures, such as pointing to emphasize spatial references or shrugging to express uncertainty [3, p. 47]. Kinetic units synchronize with speech to create cohesive multimodal messages. Pointing gestures, for example, anchor deictic expressions like "this" in physical space, while nodding or head tilts reinforce conversational cues such as agreement. In educational settings, expansive gestures and deliberate posture adjustments improve comprehension and engagement, acting like verbal discourse markers [7, p. 91].

Cultural analysis reveals the variability of gestures across societies, such as bowing in East Asia symbolizing respect and hierarchy, while handshakes in the West signify professionalism. Misinterpretation of gestures, like the "thumbs up" symbol in some regions, highlights the need for cultural competence in intercultural communication [6].

In professional and leadership contexts, gestures such as open-hand movements and upright posture enhance authority and trustworthiness. Gestural clusters, like pointing combined with leaning forward, amplify communicative intent and parallel prosodic features in speech, such as intonation [5, p. 236].

CONCLUSION (ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ / XULOSA). This study highlights the essential role of kinetic units in multimodal communication, demonstrating their ability to enhance semantic clarity, emotional resonance, and interpersonal rapport. Gestures, body movements, and nonverbal cues synchronize with speech to form cohesive messages, showcasing their cognitive efficiency and seamless integration with verbal elements. The cultural significance of kinetic units underscores

their ability to reflect societal norms and values. Gestures like bowing in East Asia and handshaking in the West serve as culturally specific markers of respect and professionalism, emphasizing their importance in cross-cultural communication. However, the variability in gesture meanings also highlights the need for cultural competence in globalized interactions. By integrating linguistic, psychological, and cultural perspectives, this study shows that kinetic units are not only complements to verbal language but also independent carriers of meaning. Their structural and cultural relevance makes them indispensable in fostering effective communication in educational, professional, and intercultural contexts. Future research should explore their evolving applications in digital and globalized environments.

REFERENCES (ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА / ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI)

1. Nabiyeva, D. B., & Ashurali, M. B. (2023). The role of paralinguistic tools in the communication process. *Involta Innovation Scientific Journal*, 2(1), 17–21.
2. Corletto, L. (2020). Kinesthetic language: A dialect of kinesics. *CSUSB ScholarWorks*.
3. Patel, M. (2014). Body language: An effective communication tool. *IUP Journal of English Studies*, 9(3), 47-55.
4. Donald, R., & Richard, J. (1978). Nonverbal communication: A functional perspective. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 25(1), 35-39.
5. Cesario, J., & Higgins, E. T. (2008). Making Message Recipients "Feel Right": How Nonverbal Cues Can Increase Persuasion. *Psychological Science*, 19(5), 415-420. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.2008.02102.x>
6. Hyisung, C. (2013). Cultural similarities and differences in emblematic gestures. *Springer*.
7. Nasrin, M. (2017). The role of nonverbal cues in academic success. *Journal of Advances in Medical Education & Professionalism*, 5(2), 91-97.

