

ERRORS AND OBSTACLES IN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

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Annotation: The article describes the modeling of intercultural communication discourse and analysis of various gestures. It also deals with barriers to communication and the influence of intercultural communication influencing to the development of the science of “Intercultural communication”.

Keywords: intercultural communication, communication, gestures, globalization and integration, modernization, barriers to communication.

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Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются моделирование межкультурного коммуникативного дискурса и анализ различных жестов. Также рассматриваются барьеры в общении и влияние межкультурной коммуникации на развитие науки «Межкультурная коммуникация».

Ключевые слова: межкультурная коммуникация, общение, жесты, глобализация и интеграция, модернизация, барьеры общения.

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada madaniyatlararo muloqot diskursini modellashtirish va turli imo-ishoralarning tahlili ifodalangan. Shuningdek, u muloqotdagi to‘siqlar va “Madaniyatlararo muloqot” fanining fan sifatida rivojlanishiga ta’sir etuvchi omillar tasvirlangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: madaniyatlararo muloqot, muloqot, imo-ishoralar, globallashtirish va integratsiya, modernizatsiya, muloqotdagi to‘siqlar.

Today, the demand for studying the cultures of other countries is increasing. The reason is that different people, languages and cultures are getting closer and interest in learning foreign languages is growing. Issues of intercultural and international communication attract public attention. According to foreign experts studies intercultural communication, grammatical, lexical and stylistic errors appear when communicating with a foreigner, because of their insufficient language skills. Violation of rules and etiquette can have negative consequences. Because the violation of such cultural moral means can be the cause of humiliation or disrespect of the representative of that culture. Even such a failure in communication can cause a serious inter-national conflict and geopolitical consequences. Therefore, modeling the discourse of intercultural communication is one of the important issues in the era of globalization, integration, and intermingling of cultures.

Today, it is not enough to know the language for effective communication. For this, having sufficient knowledge about national-cultural features, manners of speech, socio-cultural norms plays an important role in the success of mutual relations. After all, it is one of the most important priorities for our young people to grow up to become people who think independently, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, and are not inferior to their peers in any field in the world¹ as President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev mentioned.

In today's globalized world, people are integrating with different people and cultures. However, respecting the culture of another society, understanding them and learning the rules of etiquette of that culture is becoming one of the urgent issues in our modern life. It is because of that interest in this science is increasing. Customs, views are fundamentally different from our mother tongue. According to the science of "intercultural communication", one of the main obstacles is insufficient knowledge of the nonverbal means of communication of that culture.

Nonverbal means include gestures, body posture, and distance between people. Learning such communication tools increases the quality and effectiveness of communication.

Gestures are understood as hand movements and body postures during communication. In addition, direct participation of hands or fingers during communication and expressing some kind of attitude towards the person in communication are also called gestures. That is, when two friends say goodbye to each other, they raise their hands and say goodbye. By this action, the interlocutor means that the conversation is over and he is also ready to say goodbye. Similar body movements differ in different cultures and societies, and each gesture has a different

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh. M. "Erkin va farovon, demokratik O'zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz" - Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2017. -B. 14.

meaning. Not knowing the meaning of gestures can lead to disrespect or disappointment towards a representative of this culture.

Nodding in the sense of “confirming an opinion, expressing agreement” - the act of shaking the head up and down one or more times - also has different meanings in almost different cultures. Sometimes this nonverbal action is used instead of listening to the interlocutor's opinion and approving his words (for example, in Uzbek culture). In addition, Japanese people clap their hands one or more times or make a ring over their head to express their approval. The different meanings of the same gesture in these two cultures call the dialogue participants to be aware. After all, thorough study of culture prevents obstacles.

Denial, that is, expressing the answer “No” is also different in different cultures. Shaking the head in many cases - several times from side to side twisting is common. In Uzbek culture, if the interlocutor expresses his regret by shaking his head, this movement means “hesitating” (“halka-malka”)² in Korean. In Turkish culture, shaking the head is also used to express disagreement. In most cultures, mainly in Western countries, the concept of “negation” or “no” is expressed by raising the index finger and moving it from side to side. As can be seen from the given information, in-depth study of non-verbal means of communication helps to improve the quality of communication. The tools used in this communication can be meaningful, so such inconsistency significantly affects the effectiveness of communication. That’s why the subject “Intercultural communication” was established.

To sum up, people’s interest in communicating with representatives of different cultures, the obstacles that arise during communication influenced the creation of the science of “Intercultural communication”. In addition, globalization, integration and modernization encourage us to learn international languages and get acquainted with different national cultures.³ Through the same way, communicating with a representative of this culture, we have the opportunity to enrich not only our spiritual understanding, but also our linguistic wealth and for this the science serves for that.

In today’s rapidly developing world, students and young people are aiming to continue their educational careers and get an education abroad. As soon as they have enough knowledge about this country, they face a number of obstacles and disagreements during the dialogue. The main obvious reason for this is that the representative of this culture and society does not have sufficient understanding of the criteria of communication rules. That is why the subject of “Intercultural

² Usmanova Sh. “O‘zbekcha va Koreyscha so‘zsiz muloqotning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari”//International journal of Central asian Studies. Vol. 9. - Seoul, 2004.

³ Usmanova Sh, Rixsiyeva G. “Madaniyatlararo muloqot”. O‘quv qo‘llanma. - Toshkent:TDSHI, 2017.

communication” was included in the educational programs. Teaching and analyzing the rules and criteria of international communication, types of communication, factors that negatively affect communication, barriers that appear during communication, and ways to eliminate such conflicts is the main subject of this science. For the communication to be effective and successful, the participants of the communication will know about the concept of “intercultural communication” and draw the necessary conclusions, which will help them easily overcome any obstacles. To sum up, intercultural communication is a cornerstone of international relations and business transactions in our globalized world today. Although it has its pitfalls, intercultural communication skills can be trained and improved to foster smooth relationships among people from different cultural backgrounds. Investing in intercultural training is a surefire way towards business success and better interpersonal relations.

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