

**NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION: CLASSIFICATION OF  
GESTURES AND THEIR GENDER ANALYSES**

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Gestures are classified according to different parameters. Among them is the parameter of the translation principle. Based on this, the researcher V. V. Andriyanov divides all the gestures of national culture into three groups: 1) gestures-realities, specific to a given culture; 2) equivalent gestures (gestures in which the forms are the same, but the meanings are different, gestures in which the forms are different and the meanings and coincide); 3) a signal-gestures identical in terms of content and expression [6, 51].

The parameters of conventionality, non-conventionality, descriptiveness, objectivity, spatiality lie in the classification of Z.Z. Chansheva, who distinguishes the following types of gestures as: a) symbolic; b) conditional (prescriptive, prohibiting, affirmative, negative); c) pictorial (subject, indicative, quantitative); d) expressive (modal, emotional) [7, 36].

The feature of functionality underlies the classification of gestures proposed by K.M. Abishcheva: a) socially marked gestures (performing the function of social orientation); b) phatic gestures (performing a contact supporting function); c) emotional (realizing an expressing function) d) pictorial (actualizing the pictorial function) e) symbolic (performing a symbolic function) [8, 193-196].

V.M. Behterov suggests the following classification of facial expressions and gestures: 1) facial expressions and gestures of an offensive nature (for example, gestures of anger, cruelty, etc.); 2) facial expressions and gestures of an active defensive nature (for example, nature of disgust, contempt, waving away, etc.); 3) facial expressions and gestures of a passive-defensive nature (for example, gestures

of helplessness, submission, humiliation); 4) facial expressions of concentration; 5) visual expression; 6) symbolic facial expressions [9, 29].

T.M. Nikolayeva divides gestures according to the parameter of convention and non-convention into two large groups: 1) conventional-gestures, which are not always clear to the uninitiated; 2) non-basic-these are gestures that are clear to everyone (pointing gestures; showing gestures; emphasizing gestures; rhythmic gestures) [10, 7].

According to the principle of productivity-non-productivity A.V. Filippov distinguishes individual, mutual and individual-mutual gestures. The former is produced by only one person, the latter by two people [11, 18]. Without pretending to draw up an exhaustive classification of gestures, we propose a classification of gestures, which takes into account the main parameters, such as: 1) convention-non-convention; 2) functionality; 3) semantic feature; 4) by structure; 5) gender characteristic 6) by the nature of cultural marking 7) according to typological basis.

**Conclusion:** The proposed method of studying gender analysis, taking into account the interdisciplinary approach, methodological principles of different sciences, reliance on constructive theories of knowledge for gender contributed to the development of the theoretical foundations of gender studies. The new ontology of gender linguistics as sociolinguistic and cultural construct, epistemology and methodology open up prospects for further research in this area.

### Literature

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