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Nonverbal communication conveys more meaning than verbal
communication

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Introduction

Although individuals have been able to recognize words in communication since ancient times, the field of non-verbal communication, which examines the connection between non-verbal language and interpersonal communication, has not had a particularly lengthy history. Nonetheless, the field of nonverbal communication has a relatively short history when it comes to studying the connection between nonverbal language and interpersonal communication. The field of nonverbal communication in relation to interpersonal relationships was established with the publication of Bird whistle's Introduction to Mannerisms (Taylor, 1975, p.329-374) . The study of nonverbal communication in cross-cultural communication has advanced significantly since Edward Hall's publications of "The Silent Language" (1959) "Beyond Culture,"(1976) "The Dance of Life,"(2020) and other works. As a result, research in psychology, sociology, and anthropology has been further strengthened on this topic. There are many forms of non-verbal communication, including all ways of conveying messages other than using words, such as body movements, facial expressions, use of space, touching behaviors, voice cues, dressing, and so on, and even expressions without expressions and movements without movements are all effective ways of non-verbal communication. As the saying goes, "We speak with our organs of articulation, but we talk with the whole body. "People can communicate by using different parts of their bodies. "Time speech", "space speech", and "space" are all effective forms of non-verbal communication too.

1. Characteristics of nonverbal communication

1.1What is nonverbal communication

The human body language as a carrier, that is, through the human eyes, expression, movement and spatial distance, body movement, (human kinesiology) posture, accessories clothing, jewelry, hairstyle, tattoos, and so on to carry out the exchange of

information between people. In interpersonal communication relationship, nonverbal communication has a very important position, according to the survey, nonverbal communication accounts for 65% of all forms of communication, so it can express an individual's true feelings and can express a lot of personal and difficult to use language to express the emotions, moods, and feelings and so on (Krämer, Nicole C.2008, p.150-188). Whether or not we mean to display nonverbal cues like stuttering, blushing, frowning, etc., others will notice and interpret these behaviors depending on their observations (Fernando, 1980, p.211-244).

Nonverbal communication serves various purposes such as managing first impressions (behavior, appearance, etc.) (Webster C, 2000, p.378-391) expressing emotions (blushing, pouting, sneaky glances, etc.) (Charles, Eric P., Michael D. Bybee, and Nicholas S. Thompson, 2011, p.1-16.) And responding to and influencing the types of relationships we have (for example, intimate behaviors like touch are typically reserved for close relationships) (Spence C, 2010, p.246-259).

Nonverbal cues in mediated communication are far less abundant than in face-to-face communication (Almut, 2022, p.115-134). When we type, the most obvious way to present nonverbal expressions is to use emoticons and emoji icons (Aaysha, 2018, p.54-58).

1.2 Functions of nonverbal communication

Non-verbal communication has four functions:

(1) Nonverbal communication as a social connection indicator

Nonverbal communication is a sign of the social relationship between two people in interpersonal communication, just as verbal communication is. It represents the "equality" and "power" of the people speaking. During a conversation, a person's appearance, demeanor, gestures, posture, and eyes can frequently reveal information about their social standing, gender, place of birth, education, and other details (Maud W. 1990, p.415). For example, the physical distance between the two sides of the communication can be used to infer the "power" and "equality" relationship of the

interlocutor. Interpersonal communication uses both verbal and nonverbal cues to convey information about the social relationship between two people. It is a symbol of the "equality" and "power" of the speakers. A person can often give away information about their social status, gender, place of birth, education, and other data just by looking at them, their mannerisms, posture, and gaze during a discussion. One can deduce the interlocutor's "power" and "equality" connection, for instance, based on the physical distance between the two sides of the conversation (Helen, 1996, p.1-24).

(2) Nonverbal Communication as a Sign of Exchange

Every communicative act involves both verbal and nonverbal communication, and nonverbal activity can function through a variety of interactions with verbal conduct. These consist of repetition, complementation, substitution, emphasis, modulation, contradiction.

Repetition: When delivering directions to someone, a gesture is frequently used in addition to a spoken statement. This repeat is not merely a way to embellish the spoken expression; in fact, people tend to remember the gesture in addition to the text-only instructions (Steven, 1995, p.85-108).

Complementary actions are those that go hand in hand with the ideas and emotions that the communicator delivers vocally. Nonverbal activities can also serve to confirm what you have said. For instance, you can increase the impact of your "thank you" by using a "sincere expression and tone of voice" (Scarantino A, 2017, p.165-185).

Substitution: Non-verbal substitutes can be helpful when a communicator is reluctant to verbally convey how they are feeling. You can just as well show your sentiments if someone asks you how your interview went and you just sigh deeply without answering (Deepika, 2015, p.43).

Emphasis: Highlight spoken words with nonverbal cues. For instance, highlighting particular phrases when speaking or pointing a finger at someone when condemning them (Chidambaram, V., Chiang, Y. H., & Mutlu, 2012, p.293-300).

Modulation: By altering the verbal communication's flow, nonverbal acts promote fluency. We can modify talks nonverbally by averting our gaze ("it is hard to

concentrate"), nodding our head ("I understand" and "please continue"), or moving toward the door ("we want to end the conversation") (Susan, and Parra, 2003, p.90-107).

Contradiction: People frequently use their words and nonverbal cues to convey opposing or even contradicting ideas. A classic example of ambivalence is when someone says "I'm sorry" to you, but their tone of voice is flippant and their look is resigned. It's also frequently called the mouth and heart (Manusov V, 2011, p. 239-280).

(3) Communication content or semantics can be indicated by nonverbal cues.

One may refer to nonverbal behaviors as semantic markers since they are frequently employed to convey the meaning of a message (Krauss R M, Chen, Chawla P, 1996, p. 389-450).

Agreement, gratitude, rejection, disagreement, delight, disgust, ruthlessness, taboo, personality, yes or no, victory, defeat, fear, shyness, greetings, relationships, identities, etc. can all be expressed through nonverbal communication. On the other hand, nonverbal cues, can be utilized to convey meaning or content across cultural boundaries. However, the way that nonverbal cues are used to convey meaning varies widely across cultural contexts—sometimes significantly. Moreover, seemingly unrelated nonverbal cues can have entirely different meanings. Since nonverbal cues are commonly used to convey meaning, they might be referred to as semantic markers (Dyner M, 2011, p. 422-447).

Nonverbal communication can convey a wide range of emotions, including agreement, thanks, rejection, disagreement, delight, disgust, ruthlessness, taboo, personality, yes or no, victory, defeat, fear, shyness, greetings, connections, identities, and more (Disa A, 2017, p.222-234). On the other hand, meaning or content can be communicated across cultural barriers through nonverbal cues. However, there are large—and occasionally notable—differences in the ways that nonverbal cues are used in different cultural contexts to transmit meaning (Ekman P, Friesen W V, 1969, p.49-98). Furthermore, nonverbal cues that do not seem to be connected can signify completely different things (Burgoon J K, Buller D B, Hale J L, 1984, p.351-378).

4. Nonverbal communication acts as a marker of affection

There is no doubt that non-verbal communication can affect human emotions very well (Bull P, Frederikson L, 2019, p.852-872). For example, when young people fall in love, their visual behavior goes through several different stages. At first, they look away to show shyness, then they glance at each other and then turn their heads to the side in what is clearly a form of flirting. People also adopt a similar behavior when they see a person they admire. Expressions of affection are a clear example of how nonverbal communication serves this purpose (Burgoon J K, Guerrero L K, Manusov V, 2011, p.239-280). For instance, young people go through numerous stages in their visual behavior when they fall in love. They initially avert their gaze to convey timidity, then they exchange quick glances before cocking their heads in an obviously flirtatious manner, and then they witness someone they look up to, they also behave in a similar way.

1.3 Influences on non-verbal communication

Our nonverbal communication is mostly shaped by our socialization and our biological indications to a lesser degree.

Gender: Women laugh more, make more eye contact, utilize more facial emotions, have deeper voices, and are better at reading nonverbal cues from others. (ibid.)

Culture: Diverse cultures interpret various nonverbal cues in different ways. Furthermore, culture has an impact on how people read nonverbal signs from other people (Hussein, Bekhal Abubaker, and Rauf Kareem Mahmood, 2020, p.159-182). For instance, individuals focus on each other's mouths to read emotional cues in the U.S. and Europe, but in Japan, people tend to look at each other's eyes (Beaupré, and Cheung, 2002, p.187).

2. Types of nonverbal communication

2.1 Postures and gestures

Nonverbal communication is universally communicated through gestures and attitudes (Matsumoto D, Hwang H, Jackson J, 2012, p.130-147). A well-known equation was once proposed by American psychologist Albert Merabian, which goes, "The total expression of a message = 7% intonation + 38% voice + 55% body language." When someone is hesitant or silent, this 55% is sufficient for someone who understands how to "read minds in the body" to discern what they are truly attempting to convey (Albert, Wihardja, and Ljunggren, 1997, p.461-478).

The most obvious nonverbal cue is most likely one's posture. Various environments call for diverse attitudes. Tensed postures indicate harmful situations, while relaxed postures indicate safe ones. One can also discern an individual's social standing and degree of confidence from their tense and relaxed postures (Emotion, 2009, p.204).

We often say that the posture of the "legs" represents a person's inner activity. Stilted legs are a common posture in which one leg rests on the other; often, the right leg rests on the left (Connell B R, Wolf S L, Atlanta FICSIT Group, 1997, p.179-186). This motion is symbolic of a reserved, guarded, or anxious mental performance. It is usually simple to identify postures that express displeasure (Vlaeyen J W S, Linton S J. 2000, p.317-332).

In addition to reflecting a wide range of mental activity and emotional thinking, gestures are a particularly meaningful kind of body language that can transmit information and feelings without the need for spoken words (Alibali M W, 2005, p.307-331).

Touch: Touch is a very personal thing, and only if you make the other person feel comfortable or at ease will they want to have contact with you. To put it succinctly, the ability for someone to touch you indicates that he still feels a strong attachment to you (Byng-hall J. C 1995, p. 45-58).

Clenched hand: A closed fist can symbolize rage or a swell of power. Clenching your fists usually leads to either punching the other person or getting ready for a strong move (Semino E, Swindlehurst K, 1996, p.143-166).

Putting your hand up: Raising your hand is a symbol of sincerity. If the other person shows you their palm, there are two possible outcomes: either they are telling the truth

and are not lying to you, or they are a skilled liar who is attempting to win your trust by showing you their hand.

Hands behind your back: Those who frequently hide their hands behind their backs are typically quite self-assured and believe they are in complete control of their life (Sincerity, 2002, p.65-92).

Hands on hips: When someone places his hands on his hips, it indicates that he is feeling overwhelmed and unable to handle the situation on his own (Brazelton, T. Berry, et al. 1975, p.137-154).

Touching fingertips with both hands: This indicates that the person is now feeling highly secure or confident (1979)

Touching the chin indicates that the person is now considering, assessing, and weighing something (ibid.)

Touching the nose or ears with the hand: People are compelled to touch their noses or ears when anything unpleasant occurs (ibid.)

Squeezing hands: A person displays stress when their hands are squeezing one another. He may feel a little better after releasing some of the pressure with the squeezing motion (ibid.)

Rubbing hands: The act of rubbing one's hands conveys enthusiasm for an impending good thing (ibid.)

Rubbing one's eyes: Rubbing one's eyes with one's hand is a non-positive gesture that implies that one has just witnessed something unpleasant (ibid.)

Raising one's eyebrows is a sign of approval and implies that something nice has just occurred (ibid.)

Waving hands during a conversation: If the hands are occasionally waving as well, it indicates that a strong emotion—such as happiness or anger—is being discussed. Ultimately, you would not be making as many hand gestures if you were not interested in the topic (Firth R. V, 1972, p.1-38).

Hands in pockets: Putting your hands in your pockets can indicate a lack of confidence, discomfort and unease, or a hesitation to join the other person's camp (Bauman Z, 2013).

Massaging the neck: The act of someone massaging their neck with the palms of their hands is a symbol for frustration. Furthermore, scratching one's neck with the fingers is a sign that something negative has occurred.

Finger tapping: tapping one's thighs or desk with one's fingers conveys a lack of patience or tension (Donoyama, Nozomi, Munakata, and Shibasaki, 2010, p. 55-64). In many cultures and nations, gestures might signify entirely different things. For instance, the "OK" gesture may be used to indicate that everything is all right in some nations while being offensive in others. As a result, it is crucial to comprehend the significance of gestures used in various nations and locales.

Seeing the "ok" sign makes people pleased both in China and the United States. This is because it conveys positive messages like "yes," "well done," "no issues," and others. It is used to symbolize money in Japan since it resembles a coin. It represents a very secret hole in the human body in Brazil and Germany. It represents a very secret hole in the human body, and using this motion is equivalent to "giving the middle finger" in Brazil and Germany! This gesture denotes that the other person is useless because it signifies "zero" or "worthless" in French. This gesture is also considered highly offensive in Greece and Turkey, where it is interpreted as an indication that the other person is gay. In Sardinia and Greece it also means "fuck off" (Laing J, Frost W. 2014).

2.2 Facial expression and eye contact

The term "facial expression" describes how different emotional states are expressed by altering the lip, eye, and face muscles. For instance, the eyes can express thoughts as well as emotions, and facial expressions are a crucial part of non-verbal communication. Artists frequently use their characters' facial expressions to vividly portray their mental states and convey their innermost thoughts and feelings. Facial expressions are another way that people can interact with one another. A fascinating instance is impersonation. Both humans and orangutans frequently imitate the looks of others in order to fit in. Darwin reportedly observed that individuals act melancholy themselves, especially when they experience the misery of others. It is possible that this mimicry is meant to be a gesture of sympathy because everyone becomes

depressed after going through difficult things (Bering J M. T 2006, p.453-462).

The mouth corners raising, the eyes narrowing into slits, and the cheek muscles lifting are the typical features of a pleased face (Vigliante C E, 2005, p.1-15). This expression, which is typically linked to a pleasant emotional experience, expresses inner joy and fulfillment. The psychological key to happiness is that it is a positive human emotion that denotes contentment, comfort, and enjoyment for the individual.

A depressed look is typically characterized by lowered eyes, furrowed brows, and drooping mouth corners. This term, which is typically linked to unpleasant emotional situations, expresses deep melancholy, loss, or grief. The psychological explanation for sadness is that it conveys a person's powerlessness and frustration and is a reflection of how people psychologically react to loss or sorrow (Engel, George L., and Reichsman, 1956, p.423-452).

A tightly closed mouth, wide open eyelids, and locked eyebrows are common facial expressions of terror. This term, which is typically connected to threat or danger, expresses an underlying feeling of fear, anxiety, or worry. The psychological explanation for fear is that it is a reflection of how people feel psychologically threatened and expresses their need for protection and powerlessness (Tudor A. A (macro), 2003, p.238-256).

People's facial expressions vary from person to person. When expressing the same feeling, various persons may use distinct facial expressions. This could be influenced by the person's personality, ancestry, and other elements. As such, one must consider cultural background as well as individual variances when reading facial expressions. Additionally, there are cultural variances in the way that individuals interpret and perceive facial emotions. For instance, whilst some cultures place more value on social standards and group cohesion, others place more value on individual freedom and self-expression. Thus, in order to prevent miscommunication and conflict during cross-cultural communication, it is important to be aware of the variations in face expressions between cultural backgrounds.

People's inner selves are visually reflected in their facial expressions. Through the examination and interpretation of facial expressions, we can acquire a more profound

comprehension of the feelings, ideas, and perspectives of others. However, in order to prevent bias and misunderstandings, we must carefully evaluate facial expressions taking into account individual characteristics and cultural contexts. By developing a deeper comprehension of facial expressions, we may enhance our ability to build positive interpersonal relationships, increase the effectiveness of our communication, and support the harmonious growth of both individuals and society.

The eyes are the windows of the soul; they can reveal a person's innermost thoughts and feelings in the most direct, complete, profound, and rich way possible. They can also dissolve social barriers and allow two hearts to freely communicate with one another, create a suitable and invisible emotional atmosphere, take the place of inadequate language, encourage silent conversation, and allow the two hearts to take a direct and mysterious look at one another. One may usually tell if someone is happy or sad, troubled or relaxed, averse or fond, by looking into their eyes, which are typically the first natural vehicle for expressing emotion. When someone avoids eye contact, they appear weak; when they squint, they appear frivolous; and when they gaze at others, they appear frank. These expressions can sometimes be used to determine if someone is sincere or disingenuous. The pupil of the eye can be used as a window into a person's changing psychological state (Eliasoph N, 1996, p.262-289). For example, the pupil will grow when the subject sees something they find fascinating or appealing, and it will contract when they see something they detest or detest. The caress or shrug, promise or denial, ask or force, questioning or answer, condemnation or approval, scorn or pity, hope or concern, aversion or closeness, and other complicated ideas and desires can all be eloquently and euphemistically expressed with the eyes. Many human emotions, including grief, joy, resentment, longing, affection, reliance, and so forth, can be suitably expressed through tears (Gratch J, Marsella S, 2001, p.278-285).

2.3 Vocal element

Social scientists refer to audible, nonverbal communication as paralinguistic. Through paralinguistic timbre, pace, intonation, volume, and even pauses, the same words can have several meanings (Stearns P N, 2008, p.17). One of the simplest

methods of voice expressiveness is tone and intonation. Tone of voice describes the intensity, weight, speed, etc. of speech, whereas intonation describes the rise and fall of speech. Tone and intonation variations can transmit a wealth of emotional information (Bänziger, Tanja, and Klaus R. Scherer, 2005, p.267). For instance, the tone will be high and brilliant to convey happiness and enthusiasm, low and heavy to convey grief and frustration, and powerful and sharp to convey wrath and dissatisfaction. One of the most vital instruments available to humans for emotional expression is the voice. Many factors, including language tone and intonation, music rhythm and timbre, voice volume and pitch, and speech speed and rhythm, can be controlled to send different emotional signals. Therefore, in order to effectively communicate our emotional messages in daily life, we should be aware of how we express our voices. One of the key elements in conveying emotions is the cadence and pace of the voice. It is possible to transmit a variety of emotional signals by varying the voice's rhythm and pace. For instance, the voice will speak faster and the rhythm will be tighter when expressing stress and anxiety, while the voice will speak more slowly and the rhythm will be softer when expressing comfort and relaxation (Juslin P N, Scherer K R, Harrigan J, et al, 2005, p.65-135).

One of the most vital mediums via which humans can communicate their feelings is sound. Many factors, including language tone and intonation, music rhythm and timbre, voice volume and pitch, and speech speed and rhythm, can be controlled to send different emotional signals. Therefore, in order to effectively communicate our emotional messages in daily life, we should be aware of how we express our voices.

3. Importance of nonverbal communication

Because nonverbal communication is impacted more by the organic flow of body language than by deliberate expression, it can be a more accurate representation of a person's intentions, feelings, and thoughts (Ekman P, Friesen W V, 1969, p.49-98). In order to better understand and be understood, nonverbal communication can influence how a person creates strong psychological impressions and judgments about another person. It is feasible to take the lead in communication and improve nonverbal cues, which will lead to a more expected result. In contrast to verbal communication,

nonverbal communication offers a more thorough means of information transfer due to its continuous and multi-channel communication process. Since nonverbal communication is impacted by the organic flow of the body rather than deliberate expression, it can be a more accurate representation of a person's intentions, feelings, and thoughts. Effective and deep communication is enhanced when there is good nonverbal communication between the participants in a conversation since it typically indicates that neither side is acting dishonestly or inconsistently. Not only is nonverbal communication a vital communication tool, but it's also essential for fostering positive relationships and comprehending others' emotions.

3.1 The use of nonverbal communication

3.1.1 Nonverbal communication and film

Non-verbal communication is a creative method of expressing and transmitting information through non-verbal cues such as body language, eyes, gestures, movements, music, and soundtracks. It is a means of communication that does not rely on spoken language to convey emotions, thoughts, or meanings (Shokrollahi A, 2014, p. 214-220).

Nonverbal communication in movies can be utilized to reveal a character's inner life, depict emotional challenges, advance a plot, and evoke strong feelings in the audience. The viewer can form an emotional bond with a character and have a deeper understanding of their inner state and emotional state by analyzing the character's body language, eyes, and facial expression. Moreover, but soundtracks and music can also improve emotional expression in nonverbal communication. The choice and application of music can assist create a particular atmosphere and mood, improving the film's contagious power and artistic expression. The melody, rhythm, and emotional colors of the music can repeat the storyline and improve the audience's emotional understanding and resonance (Wu J, Cheng C W, et al, 2021, p.141-156).

The 2016 independent American film *Manchester by the Sea*, written and directed by Kenneth Lonergan, is about a reclusive, lonely man who goes back to his hometown to deal with unresolved family issues and past tragedies. It also highlights the unique bond he has with his nephew and his pursuit of healing.

With careful non-verbal expression techniques, the director in this movie deftly captures the inner struggles and emotional conflicts of the characters, giving the audience a deeper understanding of their inner lives and emotional struggles while also subtly expressing the characters' complex emotional states, which adds to the film's realism and heartwarming quality. The audience finds out throughout the movie that Lee Chandler once carried a lot of guilt and pain due to a tragedy in his life—the loss of his child—which altered his life and prevented him from being able to forgive himself. Ever since, Lee Chandler has progressively turned reclusive and lonely, avoiding contact with others and isolating himself from his inner suffering.

Throughout the film, the spectator learns that Lee Chandler once carried a great deal of sorrow and pain as a result of a catastrophe that changed his life and made it impossible for him to forgive himself: the death of his kid. Lee Chandler has gradually become more withdrawn and lonely ever since, cutting himself off from people and his inner pain. Lee Chandler's looks and facial expressions throughout these flashbacks and memories emphasize his remorse and inner anguish as well as his unwillingness to let go of his sense of helplessness due to his absence during the fire and his incapacity to save his kids. In these flashbacks and recollections, Lee Chandler's eyes and facial expressions highlight his regret and inner suffering as well as his refusal to let go of his sense of helplessness because he was not present during the fire and was unable to save his children.

The soundtrack and song choices are crucial to the film's ability to convey emotion and create atmosphere.

First of all, the song selection in the movie is quite accurate. The audience's empathy with the plot and the emotions of the characters is increased by the rhythm, mood, and melody of the music, and soundtracks are frequently tightly woven into the narrative to provide the ideal ambiance and feelings. Furthermore, the movie deftly employs pre-written musical pieces, including pop, rock, and classical music, to enhance the story's emotional depth. For instance, the background music in some sequences was chosen to emphasize the characters' inner suffering and loneliness; in other parts, on the other hand, upbeat music expressed the characters' optimistic spirit

as they sought to reunite and find happiness. The audience is able to concentrate more on the characters' facial expressions, actions, and inner conflicts during the film's soundtrack-free sections, which emphasize the characters' loneliness and solitude through the sounds of nature or silence.

Through a range of non-verbal cues, such as the characters' eyes, body language, silences, pauses, and the use of music and soundtracks, *Manchester by the Sea* portrays the characters' inner struggles. These cues enable the audience to empathize with the characters' inner anguish, sadness, and guilt as well as the complexity of their emotional entanglements. Through nonverbal communication, the film crafts a genuine and poignant emotional realm that enables viewers to identify with the individuals and contemplate the intricacies of emotional encounters, human nature, and life.

3.1.2 The importance of nonverbal communication for international students

When international students move to a new country, there may be miscommunication and problems in cross-cultural communication due to differences in language expressions, lifestyles, mindsets, and cultural notions. Additionally, there are nonverbal cues that can effectively reduce stress and anxiety brought on by disparities as well as eradicate them.

As an international student, when I first came to this strange country, I felt very nervous, but fortunately, I met very friendly people, and I began to use gestures and facial expressions to express most of my language difficulties. For example, when I first came to this strange country, I did not know where to go, but the passers-by were very patient and told me where I wanted to go with a smile. This smile relieved my nervousness about not knowing the language. Since then, gestures and facial expressions have become a part of my study abroad life. During the speaking test, since English is not my native language, I was not confident and I always rubbed my hands subconsciously. My teacher read my nervousness and told me with a smile, "You speak very well, don't be nervous," which eased my anxiety. Her gentle tone and smile made me feel more confident in my future communication, even though the language is not my mother tongue.

A kind smile and a friendly gesture can eliminate the anxiety and uneasiness of international students and also improve their self-confidence to integrate into a new country and life.

Conclusion

Non-verbal communication is not only a discipline it is closely related to life, its meaning has long exceeded what can be expressed by language, non-verbal communication can express more meaning even if we do not speak, a look, a nervous clench of the fist, and even the human eyebrow can be expressed joy, anger, sadness and happiness. It is vital to pay attention to what someone says, but it is even more crucial to read the cues they use to communicate their thoughts and feelings through their body language and facial expressions. Thus, it is critical to comprehend and acquire nonverbal communication skills. Nonverbal communication is not only a crucial component of human communication, but it can also be extremely useful in a variety of contexts. From private conversations to large-scale charitable endeavors to intricate cross-cultural interactions, nonverbal communication is an essential tool for fostering connections and completing a wide range of tasks!

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